



第八章 向量的数量积 与三角恒等变换

8.1 向量的数量积

8.1.1 向量数量积的概念+

8.1.2 向量数量积的运算律

易错记

1-1.4 8 【解析】如图,取 BC 的中点 E ,连接 AE .

因为 $\triangle ABC$ 是等边三角形,点 D 在 BC 的延长线上,且 $\overrightarrow{BC} = 2\overrightarrow{CD}$,所以 $AE \perp BC$,

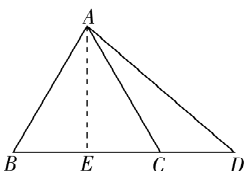
$$BE = EC = CD = \frac{1}{2}AB, AE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}AB,$$

所以在 $\text{Rt} \triangle AED$ 中, $AE^2 + ED^2 = AD^2$, 即

$$\frac{3}{4}AB^2 + AB^2 = 28,$$

解得 $AB = 4$.

所以 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 4 \times 4 \times \cos 60^\circ + 4 \times 4 \times \cos (180^\circ - 60^\circ) + 4 \times 4 \times \cos 60^\circ = 8$.



2-1. 【解】(1) 因为 a 与 b 的夹角为 120° , 所以 $a \cdot b = |a| |b| \cos 120^\circ = 1 \times 1 \times$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2},$$

所以 $(3a - b) \cdot (a + b) = 3a^2 + 2a \cdot b - b^2 =$

$$3 + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 1.$$

(2) 因为 a 与 b 的夹角为 60° , 所以 $a \cdot$

$$b = |a| |b| \cos 60^\circ = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因为向量 $a - kb$ 与 $ka - 2b$ 的夹角为锐角,

所以 $(a - kb) \cdot (ka - 2b) > 0$, 且不能同向

共线, 所以 $(a - kb) \cdot (ka - 2b) = ka^2 - (k^2 +$

$$2)a \cdot b + 2kb^2 = 3k - \frac{k^2 + 2}{2} > 0, a - kb \neq$$

$\lambda(ka - 2b) (\lambda > 0)$, 所以 $3 - \sqrt{7} < k < \sqrt{2}$ 或

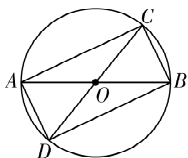
$\sqrt{2} < k < 3 + \sqrt{7}$, 所以实数 k 的取值范围是



$$(3-\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, 3+\sqrt{7}).$$

题型诀

1-1.3 【解析】依题意,连接 BC, BD , 如图所示.



因为 AB 是直径, 所以 $AC \perp BC, AD \perp BD$,

$$\text{所以 } |\vec{AB}| \cos \angle CAB = |\vec{AC}|,$$

$$|\vec{AB}| \cos \angle BAD = |\vec{AD}|,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{DC} &= \vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{AC} - \vec{AD}) = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} \\ &= |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cos \angle CAB - |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AD}| \cos \angle BAD \\ &= |\vec{AC}|^2 - |\vec{AD}|^2 = 4 - 1 = 3. \end{aligned}$$

1-2. 【解】(1) 由已知及向量的数量积公式可得, 若 a 与 b 的夹角为 30° , 则 $a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$.

(2) 若 $a \parallel b$, 则当两向量同向时, 其夹角为 0° , 此时, $a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos 0^\circ = 2$;

当两向量反向时, 其夹角为 180° , 此时 $a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos 180^\circ = -2$.

(3) 若 $a \perp b$, 则其夹角为 90° , 则 $a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos 90^\circ = 0$.

2-1. -4 【解析】因为在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 4, AC = 5, BC = 3$, 所以 $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$, 即

$$BC \perp AB, \text{ 所以 } \cos \angle BAC = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 则 } \cos$$

$$\langle \vec{AC}, \vec{BA} \rangle = \cos(\pi - \angle BAC) = -\cos$$

$$\angle BAC = -\frac{4}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \vec{AC} \text{ 在 } \vec{BA} \text{ 上的投影的}$$

$$\text{数量为 } |\vec{AC}| \cos \langle \vec{AC}, \vec{BA} \rangle = 5 \times$$

$$\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -4.$$

2-2. 【解】(1) 因为 $(3a-b)^2 = 19$, 所以

$$9a^2 - 6a \cdot b + b^2 = 19,$$

$$\text{所以 } a \cdot b = -1, \text{ 即 } |a| |b| \cos \langle a, b \rangle = -1,$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \langle a, b \rangle = -\frac{1}{2},$$

又 $0 \leq \langle a, b \rangle \leq \pi$, 故向量 a 与向量 b 的夹角为 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$.

$$(2) |b| \cos \langle b, a-b \rangle = \frac{b \cdot (a-b)}{|a-b|} =$$



$$\frac{b \cdot a - b^2}{\sqrt{(a-b)^2}} = \frac{-1-4}{\sqrt{a^2-2a \cdot b+b^2}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

3-1. B 【解析】因为 $(\lambda b - a) \perp a$, 所以 $(\lambda b - a) \cdot a = 0$, 即 $\lambda a \cdot b - a^2 = 0$, 故 $\lambda \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 3 = 0$, 所以 $\lambda = 2$, 故选 B.

3-2. 【解】 $\because (ka - b) \perp (a + 2b), \therefore (ka - b) \cdot (a + 2b) = 0$, 即 $ka^2 + (2k - 1)a \cdot b - 2b^2 = 0$, $\therefore k \times 5^2 + (2k - 1) \times 5 \times 4 \times \cos 60^\circ - 2 \times 4^2 = 0. \therefore k = \frac{14}{15}. \therefore$ 当 $k = \frac{14}{15}$ 时, 向量 $ka - b$ 与向量 $a + 2b$ 垂直.

4-1. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 【解析】因为向量 a 在向量 b 上的投影向量为 $-e$, 所以 $\frac{a \cdot b}{|b|} = \frac{|a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos \langle a, b \rangle}{|b|} = -1$, 即 $\cos \langle a, b \rangle = -\frac{1}{2}$. 因为 $\langle a, b \rangle \in [0, \pi]$, 所以 $\langle a, b \rangle = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

4-2. 【解】 由 $\begin{cases} (a+3b) \cdot (7a-5b) = 0, \\ (a-4b) \cdot (7a-2b) = 0, \end{cases}$

$$\text{可得} \begin{cases} 7a^2 + 16a \cdot b - 15b^2 = 0, \textcircled{1} \\ 7a^2 - 30a \cdot b + 8b^2 = 0, \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}, \text{得 } 2a \cdot b = b^2, \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1}, \text{得 } a^2 = b^2, \text{即 } |a| = |b|.$$

设 θ 为向量 a 与 b 的夹角, 则有 $\cos \theta =$

$$\frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}b^2}{|b|^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

又 $\because 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ, \therefore \theta = 60^\circ$.

5-1. B 【解析】因为 $(a + 2b) \cdot (a - 3b) = |a|^2 - a \cdot b - 6|b|^2 = |a|^2 - 4|a| \cos 60^\circ - 6 \times 16 = -72$, 解得 $|a| = -4$ (舍) 或 $|a| = 6$. 故选 B.

5-2. $\sqrt{2}$ 【解析】由 $a + b + c = 0$ 可得 $c = -a - b$, 两边同时平方得 $c^2 = a^2 + 2a \cdot b + b^2$, 又 $|a| = 1, |c| = 1, a \cdot b = -1, \therefore 1 = 1 - 2 + |b|^2$, 解得 $|b| = \sqrt{2}$.

5-3. 5 或 1 【解析】由题意, 可得任意两向量的夹角是 0° 或 120° .



当 a, b, c 两两夹角为 0° 时, a, b, c 方向相同, 则 $|a+2b+c|=5$;

当 a, b, c 两两夹角为 120° 时, 由于 $|a|=|b|=1, |c|=2$, 故 $|a+2b+c|^2 = a^2 + 4b^2 + c^2 + 4a \cdot b + 2a \cdot c + 4b \cdot c = 1^2 + 4 \times 1^2 + 2^2 + 4 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos 120^\circ + 4 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos 120^\circ = 1$, 即 $|a+2b+c|^2 = 1$, 得 $|a+2b+c|=1$.

综上, $|a+2b+c|=5$ 或 1 .

6-1. A 【解析】 $\vec{OB} - \vec{OC} = \vec{CB} = \vec{AB} - \vec{AC}$,
 $\vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - 2\vec{OA} = (\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) + (\vec{OC} - \vec{OA}) = \vec{AB} + \vec{AC}$, 所以由 $(\vec{OB} - \vec{OC}) \cdot (\vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - 2\vec{OA}) = 0$, 得 $(\vec{AB} - \vec{AC}) \cdot (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) = 0$, 即 $\vec{AB}^2 = \vec{AC}^2$, 所以 $|\vec{AB}| = |\vec{AC}|$, 故 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形.

6-2. B 【解析】 $\because \vec{AB}^2 = |\vec{AB}|^2, \therefore \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB} - |\vec{AB}|^2 = \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{AB}^2 = \vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}) = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} > 0$, 而 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{BC}| \cdot \cos(\pi - B) = -|\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{BC}| \cos B > 0$, $\therefore \cos B < 0. \because B \in (0, \pi), \therefore B$ 为钝角, \therefore 此三角形是钝角三角形. 故选 B.

6-3. D 【解析】由 $\left(\frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} + \frac{\vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}|} \right) \cdot$

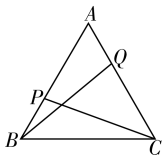
$\vec{BC} = 0$, 可得 $\angle BAC$ 的平分线垂直于 BC , 所以 $AB = AC$.

又因为 $\frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \cos \langle \vec{AB}, \vec{AC} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$, 且

$\langle \vec{AB}, \vec{AC} \rangle \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, 故选 D.

7-1. C 【解析】由题意可知, $\vec{BQ} = \vec{AQ} - \vec{AB} = (1 - \lambda) \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}$, $\vec{CP} = \vec{AP} - \vec{AC} = \lambda \vec{AB} - \vec{AC}$.



又因为 $\triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形, $AB = 2$, 所

以 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$, 所以 $\vec{BQ} \cdot \vec{CP} =$

$[(1 - \lambda) \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}] \cdot (\lambda \vec{AB} - \vec{AC}) = \lambda(1 - \lambda) \times 2 - 4(1 - \lambda) - 4\lambda + 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$, 解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$,



故选 C.

7-2. -8 或 5 【解析】由 $3a + \lambda b + 7c = 0$, 可得 $7c = -(3a + \lambda b)$, 即 $49c^2 = 9a^2 + \lambda^2 b^2 + 6\lambda a \cdot b$. 因为 a, b, c 为单位向量, 所以 $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = 1$, 所以 $49 = 9 + \lambda^2 + 6\lambda \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 40 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = -8$ 或 $\lambda = 5$.

7-3. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$ 【解析】因为向量 a 与向量 b 的夹角是钝角, 所以 $a \cdot b < 0$, 且 $\langle a, b \rangle \neq \pi$.

由 $(t \cdot e_1 + e_2) \cdot (e_1 + t \cdot e_2) < 0$, 且 $|e_1| = |e_2| = 1, e_1 \cdot e_2 = 0$, 得 $t < 0$,

令 $t \cdot e_1 + e_2 = \lambda(e_1 + t \cdot e_2)$, $\lambda < 0$, 即

$$\begin{cases} t = \lambda, \\ 1 = \lambda \cdot t, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } t = -1, \text{ 故 } t < 0 \text{ 且 } t \neq -1, \text{ 即}$$

实数 t 的取值范围是 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$.

8-1. B 【解析】令 $f(t) = |b + ta|^2 = b^2 + 2ta \cdot b + t^2 a^2 = |a|^2 t^2 + 2t|a||b| \cos \theta + |b|^2, t \in \mathbf{R}$, 因为 $|b + ta|_{\min} = 1$, 所以当 $t = -\frac{2|a||b| \cos \theta}{2|a|^2} = -\frac{|b| \cos \theta}{|a|}$ 时, $f(t) = |b|^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 1$, 所以 $|b|^2 \sin^2 \theta = 1$, 又 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, 所以 $|b| \sin \theta = 1$, 即 $|b| = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$. 所以若 θ 确定, 则 $|b|$ 唯一确定.

8-2. C 【解析】由题可设 $b = \lambda c (\lambda > 0)$,

由 $\langle a, b \rangle = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 可知 $\langle a, b + c \rangle = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot (\lambda c + c) = \sqrt{2} |\lambda c + c| \cdot$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2, \text{ 所以 } |c| = \frac{2}{\lambda + 1}. \text{ 因为 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lambda + 1 > 1, \text{ 所以 } 0 < \frac{2}{\lambda + 1} < 2, \text{ 即 } |c| \in (0, 2).$$

故选 C.

8-3. $[-2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$ 【解析】设向量 $a - b$ 与 c 的夹角为 θ , 由 $a \cdot b - (a - b) \cdot c - 1 = 0$, 得 $a \cdot b - 1 = (a - b) \cdot c = |a - b| \cdot |c| \cos \theta$,

则 $|a \cdot b - 1| = |a - b| |c| \cos \theta \leq |a - b|$, 当且仅当 $a - b$ 与 c 共线时取等号,

两边平方得 $(a \cdot b)^2 - 2a \cdot b + 1 \leq a^2 + b^2 - 2a \cdot b$, 即 $(a \cdot b)^2 + 1 \leq 3^2 + 2^2$, 解得 $-2\sqrt{3} \leq a \cdot b \leq 2\sqrt{3}$,



所以 $a \cdot b$ 的取值范围是 $[-2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}]$.

9-1. $\frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{13}{2}$ 【解析】 $\because \overrightarrow{AD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BC}$,

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle B = 120^\circ,$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda |\overrightarrow{BC}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = \lambda \times 6 \times 3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -9\lambda = -\frac{3}{2},$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{6}.$$

取 MN 的中点为 O , 连接 DO (图略), 根据极化恒等式, 得 $\overrightarrow{DM} \cdot \overrightarrow{DN} =$

$$\frac{1}{4}[(2\overrightarrow{DO})^2 - (\overrightarrow{MN})^2] = \overrightarrow{DO}^2 - \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 当}$$

$|\overrightarrow{DO}|$ 取得最小值时, $\overrightarrow{DM} \cdot \overrightarrow{DN}$ 的值最小.

\because 当 $DO \perp BC$ 时, $|\overrightarrow{DO}|$ 取得最小值,

$$\text{此时 } |\overrightarrow{DO}| = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{DM} \cdot \overrightarrow{DN} \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{13}{2}.$$

巩固练

1. **B** 【解析】因为 $|e_1| = |e_2| = 1, e_1 \cdot$

$$e_2 = 0, \text{ 所以 } a \cdot b = (3e_1 + 2e_2) \cdot$$

$$(-3e_1 + 4e_2) = -9|e_1|^2 + 8|e_2|^2 + 6e_1 \cdot$$

$$e_2 = -9 \times 1^2 + 8 \times 1^2 + 6 \times 0 = -1. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2. **D** 【解析】因为 $|a| = 3, |b| = 3$, 向量 a

与向量 b 的夹角为 150° , 所以向量 a 在

向量 b 上的投影向量为 $|a| \cos \langle a,$

$$b \rangle \frac{b}{|b|} = 3 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times \frac{b}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b. \text{ 故}$$

选 D.

3. **A** 【解析】因为 $|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 = 9 +$

$$16 = 25 = |\overrightarrow{CA}|^2, \text{ 所以 } \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以原式} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot (\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AB}) = 0 +$$

$$\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = -\overrightarrow{AC}^2 = -25.$$

4. **C** 【解析】设向量 a 与 b 的夹角为 θ

($\theta \in [0, \pi]$). 因为 $(a + 2b) \perp a$, 所以

$$(a + 2b) \cdot a = 0, \text{ 所以 } a^2 + 2a \cdot b = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$|a|^2 + 2|a||b| \cdot \cos \theta = 0. \text{ 因为非零向}$$

$$\text{量 } a, b \text{ 满足 } |a| = |b|, \text{ 所以 } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \theta \in [0, \pi], \text{ 所以 } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

5. **B** 【解析】由题意, $a \cdot b = |a||b| \cdot$

$$\cos \langle a, b \rangle = 1 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 1, \text{ 所以 } (2a +$$



$$b) \cdot b = 2a \cdot b + b \cdot b = 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 = 11.$$

故选 B.

6. 3 【解析】由题意可得 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AD}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 2 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1$, 且 $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$,

$$\text{所以 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) = \vec{AB}^2 + \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = 4 + (-1) = 3.$$

7. 【解】(1) 因为 $|a+b|^2 = a^2 + 2a \cdot b + b^2 = |a|^2 + 2a \cdot b + |b|^2 = 4 + 2a \cdot b + 16 = 12$, 所以 $a \cdot b = -4$. 设 a 与 b 的夹角为 θ

$$(\theta \in [0, \pi]), \text{ 则 } \cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} =$$

$$\frac{-4}{2 \times 4} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 又 } \theta \in [0, \pi], \text{ 所以 } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } a \text{ 与 } b \text{ 的夹角为 } \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

(2) 因为 $(2a-b) \perp (a+kb)$, 所以 $(2a-b) \cdot (a+kb) = 0$, 即 $2a^2 + 2ka \cdot b - a \cdot b - kb^2 = 0$, 即 $2|a|^2 + 2ka \cdot b - a \cdot b - k|b|^2 = 0$, 所以 $8 - 4(2k-1) - 16k = 0$,

$$\text{即 } 12 - 24k = 0, \text{ 解得 } k = \frac{1}{2}.$$

8. D 【解析】因为 $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC}$, 所以 $\vec{OB} \cdot (\vec{OA} - \vec{OC}) = 0$,

$$\text{所以 } \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{CA} = 0, \text{ 所以 } OB \perp AC.$$

同理由 $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OA}$, 得 $OA \perp BC$, 所以 O 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的三条高所在直线的交点. 故选 D.

9. C 【解析】由题意可得 $e_1 \cdot e_2 = 1 \times 1 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $a \cdot b = (2e_1 + e_2) \cdot$

$$(-3e_1 + 2e_2) = -6e_1^2 + e_1 \cdot e_2 + 2e_2^2 =$$

$$-6 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = -\frac{7}{2}, |a| = \sqrt{(2e_1 + e_2)^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{4e_1^2 + 4e_1 \cdot e_2 + e_2^2} = \sqrt{7}, |b| =$$

$$\sqrt{(-3e_1 + 2e_2)^2} = \sqrt{9e_1^2 - 12e_1 \cdot e_2 + 4e_2^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{7}, \text{ 故 } \cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{-\frac{7}{2}}{\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7}} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}. \text{ 由于 } \langle a, b \rangle \in [0, \pi], \text{ 故 } \langle a, b \rangle =$$

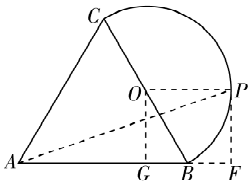
$$\frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

10. B 【解析】 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AP}| \cdot$

$$\cos \angle PAB = 2|\vec{AP}| \cos \angle PAB, \text{ 所以当}$$



点 P 在点 C 处时, $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP}$ 最小, 最小值为 $2|\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$.



如图, 过圆心 O 作 $OP \parallel AB$ 交圆弧于点 P , 连接 AP , 此时 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP}$ 最大.

过点 O 作 OG 垂直 AB 于点 G , 过点 P 作 PF 垂直 AB , 交 AB 的延长线于点 F , 则 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP} = |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AF}| = |\vec{AB}| (|\vec{AG}| + |\vec{GF}|) = 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) = 5$, 所以 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP}$ 的取值范围为 $[2, 5]$. 故选 B.

11. $\frac{3}{4}$ 【解析】因为 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆圆心为 O , $\vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \mathbf{0}$, 所以 O 为 BC 的中点, 即 BC 为外接圆直径, 所以 $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

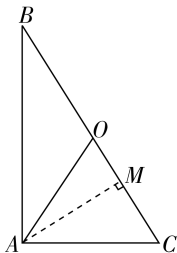
设外接圆半径为 r , 又 $|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{AC}|$, 所以 $OB = OC = OA = AC = r$, 所以 $AB = \sqrt{(2r)^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{3}r$.

如图, 过点 A 作 $AM \perp BC$, 垂足为 M , 所以向量 \vec{BA} 在向量 \vec{BC} 上的投影向量为 \vec{BM} , 所以 $\vec{BM} = \lambda \vec{BC}$, 所以 $\lambda = \frac{BM}{BC}$.

又易得 $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 所以 $BM = AB \cdot$

$\cos B = \sqrt{3}r \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3r}{2}$, 所以 $\lambda = \frac{BM}{BC} =$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}r}{2r} = \frac{3}{4}.$$



12. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】如图所示, 取 BC 的中点 M , 设 h 为点 A 到 BC 的距离,



由极化恒等式, 可知 $\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{PM}^2 -$

$$\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{BC}^2, S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{h}{2} \times BC = 1,$$

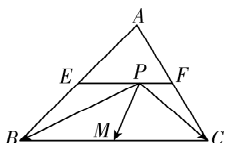
$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{BC}^2 = \overrightarrow{PM}^2 - \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{BC}^2 +$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC}^2 = \overrightarrow{PM}^2 + \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{BC}^2 \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \times \frac{h}{2} \times$$

$$BC = 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 当且仅当 } PM \perp BC$$

时, 等号成立.

故 $\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{BC}^2$ 的最小值为 $\sqrt{3}$.



13. BC 【解析】由题意可知, $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = 2$,

如图, 根据正六边形的特征, 可得

\overrightarrow{AP} 在 \overrightarrow{AB} 上的投影的数量的取值范围

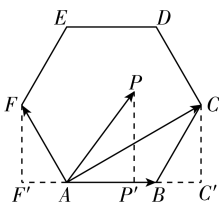
是 $(-1, 3)$, 结合向量数量积的定义, 可知

$\overrightarrow{AP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$ 等于 \overrightarrow{AB} 的模与 \overrightarrow{AP}

在 \overrightarrow{AB} 上的投影的数量的乘积, 所以

$\overrightarrow{AP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$ 的取值范围是 $(-2, 6)$, 故

选 BC.



14. B 【解析】由投影的数量的定义得 a

在 b 上的投影的数量为 $|a| \cdot \cos \langle a,$

$b \rangle$, 所以 A 不成立;

$$\text{由 } (a * b)^2 + (a \cdot b)^2 = |a|^2 \cdot$$

$$|b|^2 \sin^2 \langle a, b \rangle + |a|^2 |b|^2 \cos^2 \langle a,$$

$$b \rangle = |a|^2 |b|^2, \text{ 所以 B 成立;}$$

$$\text{有 } \lambda(a * b) = \lambda \cdot |a| |b| \sin \langle a, b \rangle,$$

$$(\lambda a) * b = |\lambda a| |b| \cdot \sin \langle a, b \rangle, \text{ 当}$$

$\lambda < 0$ 时不成立, 所以 C 不成立;

由 $a * b = 0$, 得 $\sin \langle a, b \rangle = 0$, 即两向

量平行, 所以 D 不成立. 故选 B.

8.1.3 向量数量积的坐标运算

易错记

1-1. 直角梯形 【解析】由题可得, $\overrightarrow{AB} =$



$$(6, 2), \overrightarrow{CD} = (-9, -3), \overrightarrow{AD} = (1, -3), \overrightarrow{BC} = (4, -2).$$

因为 $\overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{CD}$, 所以 $AB \parallel CD$, 且 $AB \neq 0$. 而 $\overrightarrow{AD} \neq \lambda \overrightarrow{BC} (\lambda \in \mathbf{R})$, 所以 AD 与 BC 不平行. 又 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 0$, 所以 $AB \perp AD$. 故四边形 $ABCD$ 为直角梯形.

2-1. C 【解析】 $\because \tan \alpha = -2, \therefore$ 可设 $P(x, -2x)$, 则 $OP = (x, -2x), \therefore OQ = (-3, -4), \therefore \cos \langle \overrightarrow{OP}, \overrightarrow{OQ} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OQ}}{|\overrightarrow{OP}| |\overrightarrow{OQ}|} = \frac{5x}{5\sqrt{5}|x|} = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{5|x|}$. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\cos \langle \overrightarrow{OP}, \overrightarrow{OQ} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $\cos \langle \overrightarrow{OP}, \overrightarrow{OQ} \rangle = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故选 C.

2-2. 【解】(1) $\because 2a+b = (3, 3), ka-b = (k-1, 2k+1), (2a+b) \perp (ka-b), \therefore (2a+b) \cdot (ka-b) = 3(k-1) + 3(2k+1) = 0$, 解得 $k=0$.

(2) $\because 2a+b = (3, 3), a-b = (0, 3), \therefore (2a+b) \cdot (a-b) = 0+9=9$.

又 $|2a+b| = 3\sqrt{2}, |a-b| = 3$,

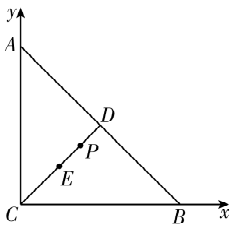
$\therefore (2a+b) \cdot (a-b) = |2a+b| \cdot |a-b| \cos \theta = 9\sqrt{2} \cos \theta = 9$,

解得 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 又 $\theta \in [0, \pi], \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

题型诀

1-1. A 【解析】因为 $a = (-2, 1), b = (3, 2)$, 所以 $a \cdot (a+b) = (-2, 1) \cdot (1, 3) = -2+3=1$. 故选 A.

1-2. C 【解析】如图, 以 C 为坐标原点建立平面直角坐标系, 则 $A(0, 2), B(2, 0), D(1, 1)$, 记 CD 中点为 E , 则由中点坐标公式得 $E\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 易知 P 为 DE 中点, 所以 $P\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{PA} = \left(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right), \overrightarrow{PB} = \left(\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{4} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = -\frac{15}{8}$. 故选 C.



1-3. $\frac{96}{25}$ **【解析】** 因为 O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心,

$$\text{所以 } \vec{AO} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) = \frac{1}{3} (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}).$$

$$\text{因为 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } AB \perp AC, BC = \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{AC}|^2} = 5.$$

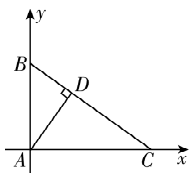
$$\text{因为 } AD \perp BC, \text{ 所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} AD \cdot BC,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} AD \times 5, \text{ 所以 } AD = \frac{12}{5}.$$

$$\text{在 Rt} \triangle ADB \text{ 中, } DB = \sqrt{AB^2 - AD^2} = \frac{9}{5}, \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以 } \vec{BD} = \frac{9}{25} \vec{BC}.$$

如图,以 A 为坐标原点, AC 所在直线为 x 轴, AB 所在直线为 y 轴建立平面直角坐标系,



$$\text{则 } A(0,0), C(4,0), B(0,3), \vec{AC} = (4,0), \vec{AB} = (0,3).$$

$$\vec{AD} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BD} = \vec{AB} + \frac{9}{25} \vec{BC} = \vec{AB} + \frac{9}{25} (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB})$$

$$= \frac{9}{25} \vec{AC} + \frac{16}{25} \vec{AB} = \left(\frac{36}{25}, \frac{48}{25} \right), \vec{AO} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) = \left(\frac{4}{3}, 1 \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AO} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{36}{25} + 1 \times \frac{48}{25} = \frac{96}{25}.$$

2-1. C **【解析】** 由题意得 $m^2 = 3$, 解得 $m = \pm\sqrt{3}$,

又 a 与 b 反向共线, 故 $m = -\sqrt{3}$, 此时 $a - \sqrt{3}b = (-2\sqrt{3}, 6)$,



故 $|a - \sqrt{3}b| = \sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + 6^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$.

故选 C.

2-2. A 【解析】由 $a = (2, -3)$, $b = (m, 1)$, 可得 $a + 2b = (2 + 2m, -1)$, $a - 2b = (2 - 2m, -5)$. 又 $|a + 2b| = |a - 2b|$, 则 $|a + 2b|^2 = |a - 2b|^2$, 即 $(2 + 2m)^2 + 1 = (2 - 2m)^2 + 25$, 解得 $m = \frac{3}{2}$. 故选 A.

3-1. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】由题意知 $|a| = 1$, $c = (2, 2)$, 则 $|c| = 2\sqrt{2}$, $a \cdot c = 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 2 = 2$, 所以 $\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot c}{|a||c|} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

3-2. $-2 + \sqrt{3}$ 【解析】由向量的夹角公式

$$\cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{m+1}{\sqrt{m^2+1} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{2}(m+1) = \sqrt{m^2+1},$$

$$\text{得 } m^2 + 4m + 1 = 0, \text{ 解得 } m = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

易知 $m > -1$, 所以 $m = -2 + \sqrt{3}$.

$$\mathbf{3-3.} \left(-9, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

【解析】因为 $a = (2, 1)$, $b = (4, -3)$, 所以 $a - 2b = (-6, 7)$, $\lambda a + b = (2\lambda + 4, \lambda - 3)$.

因为 $a - 2b$ 与 $\lambda a + b$ 的夹角为钝角,

所以 $(a - 2b) \cdot (\lambda a + b) < 0$, 即 $-6(2\lambda + 4) + 7(\lambda - 3) < 0$, 解得 $\lambda > -9$.

且 $a - 2b$ 与 $\lambda a + b$ 不共线, 所以 $-6(\lambda - 3) \neq 7(2\lambda + 4)$, 解得 $\lambda \neq -\frac{1}{2}$.

综上, $\lambda > -9$ 且 $\lambda \neq -\frac{1}{2}$, 所以 λ 的取值范围

$$\text{为 } \left(-9, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right).$$

4-1. C 【解析】设 $c = (x, y)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 0, \\ x - 2y = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = -3, \\ y = -2. \end{cases}$$

4-2. A 【解析】因为 $b = (1, -1)$, $c = (4, 5)$, 所以 $b + \lambda c = (1, -1) + \lambda(4, 5) = (4\lambda + 1, 5\lambda - 1)$. 又 $a = (1, 2)$, 且 a 与 $b + \lambda c$ 垂直, 所以 $a \cdot (b + \lambda c) = 1 \times (4\lambda + 1) + 2 \times (5\lambda - 1) = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{14}$. 故选 A.

5-1. D 【解析】因为 $a + b = (t - 2, -3)$, 又 a 与 $a + b$ 的夹角为钝角, 所以 $a \cdot (a +$



$b) < 0$ 且 a 与 $a+b$ 不反向共线,

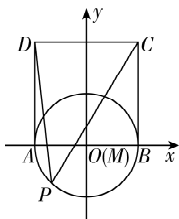
当 a 与 $a+b$ 反向共线时, $-6t-2(t-2)=0$, 解得 $t=\frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $t^2-2t-3 < 0$ 且 $t \neq \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $t \in \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 3\right)$, 故选 D.

5-2. D 【解析】若 a 与 b 夹角为锐角, 则 $a \cdot b > 0$ 且 a 与 b 不同向, 即 $t-1+3t > 0$, 即 $t > \frac{1}{4}$, 由 a, b 共线得 $2t-2 = \frac{3}{2}t$, 得

$t=4$, 故 $t \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 4\right) \cup (4, +\infty)$. 故选 D.

6-1. B 【解析】以 AB 所在直线为 x 轴, 线段 AB 的中垂线为 y 轴建立平面直角坐标系, 如图所示, 则 $C(1, 2), D(-1, 2)$.



圆 M 为单位圆, 设 $P(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$,

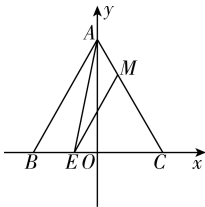
则 $\overrightarrow{PC} = (1 - \cos \theta, 2 - \sin \theta)$,

$\overrightarrow{PD} = (-1 - \cos \theta, 2 - \sin \theta)$,

所以 $\overrightarrow{PC} \cdot \overrightarrow{PD} = (1 - \cos \theta)(-1 - \cos \theta) + (2 - \sin \theta)^2 = \cos^2 \theta - 1 + 4 - 4\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 4 - 4\sin \theta$,

因为 $\sin \theta \in [-1, 1]$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{PC} \cdot \overrightarrow{PD} \in [0, 8]$. 故选 B.

6-2. A 【解析】以线段 BC 的中点 O 为坐标原点, BC, OA 所在直线分别为 x 轴、 y 轴建立如图所示的平面直角坐标系.



设 $E(a, 0), M(x, y)$, 则 $-\sqrt{3} \leq a \leq \sqrt{3}$, $A(0, 3), C(\sqrt{3}, 0)$,

由 $3\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AC}$ 得 $\begin{cases} 3x = \sqrt{3}, \\ 3(y-3) = -3, \end{cases}$ 得



$$M\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 2\right),$$

$$\overrightarrow{EA} = (-a, 3), \overrightarrow{EM} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - a, 2\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \overrightarrow{EM} \cdot \overrightarrow{EA} = -a \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - a\right) + 6 = \left(a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{71}{12},$$

因为 $-\sqrt{3} \leq a \leq \sqrt{3}$, 所以当 $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 时,

$$(\overrightarrow{EM} \cdot \overrightarrow{EA})_{\min} = \frac{71}{12};$$

当 $a = -\sqrt{3}$ 时, $(\overrightarrow{EM} \cdot \overrightarrow{EA})_{\max} = 10$,

所以 $\overrightarrow{EM} \cdot \overrightarrow{EA} \in \left[\frac{71}{12}, 10\right]$. 故选 A.

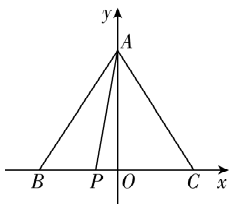
6-3. -1 【解析】如图, 以 BC 的中点 O 为坐标原点, 建立平面直角坐标系,

则 $B(-2, 0), C(2, 0)$, 设 $A(0, m) (m > 0), P(x, 0) (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$,

则 $\overrightarrow{PA} = (-x, m), \overrightarrow{PB} = (-2-x, 0)$,

所以 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = -x(-2-x) = x^2 + 2x = (x+1)^2 - 1$,

因为 $-2 \leq x \leq 2$, 所以当 $x = -1$ 时, $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB}$ 取得最小值, $(\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB})_{\min} = -1$.



7-1. B 【解析】由题可知 $c = (3\lambda, 4-4\lambda)$, 则 $|c| = \sqrt{9\lambda^2 + (4-4\lambda)^2} =$

$$\sqrt{25\lambda^2 - 32\lambda + 16} = \sqrt{25\left(\lambda - \frac{16}{25}\right)^2 + \frac{144}{25}},$$

当 $\lambda = \frac{16}{25}$ 时, $|c|_{\min} = \frac{12}{5}$. 故选 B.

7-2. D 【解析】因为 $a = (1, 0), b = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, 则 $a+b = (1+\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$,

所以 $|a+b| = \sqrt{(1+\cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{2+2\cos \theta}$,

因为 $\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 则 $\cos \theta \in [0, 1]$,

可得 $\sqrt{2+2\cos \theta} \in [\sqrt{2}, 2]$,

所以 $|a+b|$ 的取值范围是 $[\sqrt{2}, 2]$.

8-1. C 【解析】由题意可知 $|b| = 3$,



因为 $|a-b| = \sqrt{10}$, 所以 $|a-b|^2 = a^2 - 2a \cdot b + b^2$,

即 $10 = 4 - 2a \cdot b + 9$, 可得 $a \cdot b = \frac{3}{2}$,

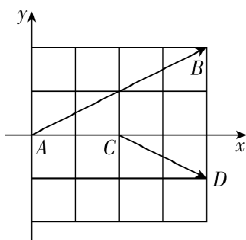
所以向量 a 在向量 b 上的投影向量的坐标为 $\left(\frac{a \cdot b}{b^2}\right)b = \frac{1}{6}b = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$.

巩固练

1. **D** 【解析】因为 $2a+b = (-1, 1)$, 所以当 $c = (4, 4)$ 时, $(2a+b) \perp c$, 故选 D.

2. **D** 【解析】因为向量 $a = (2, 1)$, $b = (x-1, x)$ ($x > 1$), 且 $|b| = \sqrt{5}$, 所以 $|b| = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + x^2}$, 解得 $x = -1$ (舍) 或 $x = 2$, 即 $b = (1, 2)$, 所以 $ma - b = (2m-1, m-2)$, 所以 $(ma-b) \cdot b = 4m-5 = 0$, 解得 $m = \frac{5}{4}$. 故选 D.

3. **C** 【解析】如图, 以 A 为原点, AC 为 2 个单位长度, 建立平面直角坐标系, 则 $B(4, 2)$, $C(2, 0)$, $D(4, -1)$, $\vec{AB} = (4, 2)$, $\vec{CD} = (2, -1)$, 所以向量 \vec{AB} , \vec{CD} 夹角的余弦值为 $\frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{CD}|} = \frac{8-2}{2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{5}$. 故选 C.



4. **D** 【解析】因为 $a = (1, -2)$, 所以

$|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}$, 所以与 a 平

行的单位向量为 $\frac{a}{|a|} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$ 或

$-\frac{a}{|a|} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$. 故选 D.

5. **(2, 1)** 【解析】设 $c = (x, y)$, 则 $c+b = (x+1, y+2)$, $c-a = (x-1, y+1)$. 由 $(c+b) \perp a$, $(c-a) \parallel b$, 得

$$\begin{cases} x+1-(y+2)=0, \\ 2(x-1)=y+1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x=2, \\ y=1, \end{cases} \text{ 所以 } c=(2, 1).$$

6. **A** 【解析】因为 a 与 b 的夹角为锐



角, 则 $\cos \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle > 0$, 且 \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b} 不共线.

当 $\cos \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle > 0$ 时, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2x + 6 > 0$, 解

得 $x > -3$; 当 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$ 时, $3x = 4$, 解得 $x = \frac{4}{3}$,

则 \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b} 不共线时, $x \neq \frac{4}{3}$. 所以 \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b}

的夹角为锐角的充要条件是 $\left\{ x \mid x > -3 \right.$

且 $x \neq \frac{4}{3} \left. \right\}$, 显然 $\left\{ x \mid x > -3 \text{ 且 } x \neq \right.$

$\frac{4}{3} \left. \right\}$ 是 $\{x \mid x > -3\}$ 的真子集, 即“ \mathbf{a} 与 \mathbf{b}

的夹角为锐角”是“ $x > -3$ ”的充分不必

要条件. 故选 A.

7. **C** 【解析】依题意设 $\mathbf{e} = (1, 0)$, $\mathbf{a} = (x, y)$,

由 $\mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 3$ 得 $x = 3$, 则 $\mathbf{a} = (3, y)$,

又 $\lambda \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{a} = (\lambda, 0) - (3, y) = (\lambda - 3, -y)$,

且 $|\lambda \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{a}| = 1$,

所以 $\sqrt{(\lambda - 3)^2 + (-y)^2} = 1$, 即 $y^2 = 1 -$

$(\lambda - 3)^2$, 所以 $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + y^2} =$

$\sqrt{9 + 1 - (\lambda - 3)^2} \leq \sqrt{10}$, 当且仅当 $\lambda =$

3 时取等号, 即 $|\mathbf{a}|$ 的最大值为 $\sqrt{10}$.

8. **B** 【解析】以正六边形 $ABCDEF$ 中心

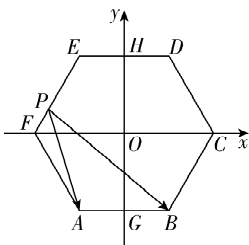
O 为原点建立平面直角坐标系, 如图

所示, 设 AB, DE 交 y 轴于点 G, H ,

则 $C(2, 0), F(-2, 0), A(-1, -\sqrt{3}),$

$B(1, -\sqrt{3}), G(0, -\sqrt{3}), E(-1, \sqrt{3}),$

$D(1, \sqrt{3}), H(0, \sqrt{3})$.



设 $P(x, y) (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{PA} = (-1 -$

$x, -\sqrt{3} - y), \overrightarrow{PB} = (1 - x, -\sqrt{3} - y), \overrightarrow{PA} \cdot$

$\overrightarrow{PB} = x^2 + y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}y + 2$. 由正六边形对称

性, 不妨只研究点 P 在 y 轴上及 y 轴

左侧的情况.

(1) 当点 P 在线段 EH 上时, $x \in [-1,$

$0], y = \sqrt{3}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = x^2 + 11 \leq 12$;

(2) 当点 P 在线段 AG 上时, $x \in [-1,$



$0], y = -\sqrt{3}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = x^2 - 1 \leq 0$;

(3) 当点 P 在线段 EF 上时, x, y 满足

$y = \sqrt{3}(x+2), x \in [-2, -1]$, 则

$$\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 4x^2 + 18x + 26 = 4\left(x + \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{4} \leq 12;$$

(4) 当点 P 在线段 AF 上时, x, y 满足

$y = -\sqrt{3}(x+2), x \in [-2, -1]$, 则 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot$

$$\overrightarrow{PB} = 4x^2 + 6x + 2 = 4\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \leq 6.$$

综上, $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB}$ 的最大值为 12. 故选 B.

9. [8, 10] 【解析】以 A 为坐标原点,

AB, AD 所在直线分别为 x, y 轴, 建立

如图所示的平面直角坐标系, 则 $A(0,$

$0), B(6, 0), C(6, 4), D(0, 4)$,

设 $P(s, 4)$, 因为 $\overrightarrow{DP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{DC}$, 所以 $(s,$

$0) = \lambda(6, 0)$, 即 $s = 6\lambda$, 故 $P(6\lambda, 4)$,

$$\lambda \in \left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right],$$

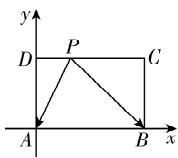
则 $\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} = (-6\lambda, -4) + (6-6\lambda, -4) =$

$(6-12\lambda, -8)$,

$|\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB}| = \sqrt{(6-12\lambda)^2 + 64}$, 因为

$\lambda \in \left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$, 所以 $|\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB}| =$

$$\sqrt{(6-12\lambda)^2 + 64} \in [8, 10].$$



10. $\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$ 【解析】平面向量 $a =$

$(1, \sqrt{2}), b = (2, \sqrt{2})$, 则 $a + b = (3,$

$2\sqrt{2}), |b| = \sqrt{6}$,

向量 $a + b$ 在向量 b 上的投影向量的

坐标为 $\frac{(a+b) \cdot b}{|b|} \cdot \frac{b}{|b|} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{6}}$.

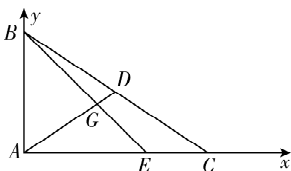
$$b = \frac{5}{3}b = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}\right).$$

11. 【解】如图, 以 A 为坐标原点, AC 所在

直线为 x 轴, AB 所在直线为 y 轴, 建

立平面直角坐标系, 则 $A(0, 0), B(0,$

$2), C(3, 0)$.



(1) 由 $\overrightarrow{AE} = 2\overrightarrow{EC}$, 得 $E(2, 0)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{BE} = (2, -2)$. 由 D 是 BC 的中点, 得 $D\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$. 设 $G(x, y)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{AG} = (x, y)$, $\overrightarrow{BG} = (x, y-2)$.

因为 A, G, D 三点共线, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AG} \parallel \overrightarrow{AD}$,

即 $x = \frac{3}{2}y$. ① 因为 B, G, E 三点共线,

所以 $\overrightarrow{BG} \parallel \overrightarrow{BE}$, 即 $2(y-2) = -2x$. ② 联

立①②, 得点 G 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{AG} = \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$.

所以 $\overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{AD}$, 所以实数 λ 的值为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

所以 $\overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{AD}$, 所以实数 λ 的值为 $\frac{4}{5}$.

(2) 设 $H(t, -t+2)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{HA} = (-t, t-2)$, $\overrightarrow{HB} = (-t, t)$, $\overrightarrow{HC} = (3-t, t-2)$. 因为 $\overrightarrow{HA} \cdot \overrightarrow{HB} = \overrightarrow{HC} \cdot \overrightarrow{HA}$, 所以 $(-t)^2 + t(t-2) = -t(3-t) + (t-2)^2$, 解得 $t =$

$\frac{4}{5}$, 所以点 H 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$,

所以 $\overrightarrow{GH} = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$. 又 $\overrightarrow{BC} = (3,$

$-2)$, 所以 $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{GH} = -\frac{2}{5} \times 3 + \frac{2}{5} \times$

$(-2) = -2$.

12. BC 【解析】对于 A, 若 $a \parallel b$, 则 $x \cdot$

$2 = 1 \times 1$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 A 错误; 对于

B, C, 若 $x = 2$, 则 $a = (2, 1)$, $b = (1,$

$2)$, 所以 $a \cdot b = 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 = 4$, $|a| =$

$|b| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$, 所以 a 与 b 的夹

角的余弦值为 $\frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$,

所以 a 在 b 上的投影向量为 $\frac{a \cdot b}{b^2}b =$

$\frac{4}{5}b = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$, 故 B 正确, C 正确;



对于 D, a 与 b 的夹角为锐角, 等价于

$$\begin{cases} x \neq \frac{1}{2}, \\ a \cdot b = x + 2 > 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x > -2 \text{ 且 } x \neq \frac{1}{2},$$

故 D 错误. 故选 BC.

8.2 三角恒等变换

8.2.1 两角和与差的余弦+

8.2.2 两角和与差的正弦、正切

易错记

1-1. D 【解析】由 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 得

$$0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi, \text{ 又 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{11}{14} < 0, \text{ 故 } \frac{\pi}{2} <$$

$$\alpha + \beta < \pi, \text{ 所以 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} =$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}. \text{ 而 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \text{ 所以 } \cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] =$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = -\frac{11}{98} +$$

$$\frac{60}{98} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 又 } 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 则 } \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

1-2. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ 【解析】 $\cos A + \sin C =$

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - C\right) + \sin C = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \cos C +$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \sin C + \sin C = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C - \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2} \cos C \right) = \sqrt{3} \sin\left(C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right). \text{ 由于 } \triangle ABC$$

为锐角三角形,

$$\text{则 } A = \frac{5\pi}{6} - C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\pi}{3} < C < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\pi}{6} <$$

$$C - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \text{ 从而}$$

$$\cos A + \sin C \text{ 的取值范围为 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right).$$

2-1. D 【解析】因为 $OP = 7$, 所以

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}.$$

$$\text{由 } \sin \alpha \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right) + \cos \alpha \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta\right) =$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} \text{ 及诱导公式可得 } \sin \alpha \cos \beta -$$



$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}, \text{ 所以 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}.$$

因为 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{13}{14}, \text{ 所以}$$

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

$$\cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{13}{14} - \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

又 $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故选 D.

2-2. C 【解析】因为 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\alpha +$

$\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2}{3}$, 所

以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, 所以

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

$$\cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \times$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{5}}{15} \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \text{ 所以 } \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}\right). \text{ 又 } \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \text{ 且}$$

已知 $\alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\beta \in$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right).$$

综上, $\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$.

题型诀

1-1. D 【解析】 $\tan 975^\circ = \tan(5 \times 180^\circ +$

$$75^\circ) = \tan 75^\circ = \tan(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 2 +$$

$\sqrt{3}$, 故选 D.

1-2. C 【解析】因为 $\frac{\sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 80^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ}$

$$= \frac{\sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ) \cdot \sin(60^\circ + 20^\circ)}{\cos(20^\circ + 20^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 20^\circ\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ\right)^2}{\frac{3}{2} - 2\sin^2 20^\circ}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}\cos^2 20^\circ - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 20^\circ}{2\left(\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 20^\circ\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 20^\circ}{2\left(\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 20^\circ\right)} = \frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以原式 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 故选 C.

2-1. C 【解析】因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

所以 $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{4}{5}. \text{ 又 } -\frac{\pi}{4} < \beta - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{12}{13}. \text{ 所以 } \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left[(\alpha + \beta) - \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) +$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} =$$

$$\frac{56}{65}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

2-2. B 【解析】因为 $\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

$$\tan \alpha = 3 > 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{因为 } \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 所以 } -\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha +$$

$$\beta < \pi,$$

$$\text{又 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \pi, \text{ 所以 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = -2.$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \beta = \tan[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] =$$

$$\frac{-2 - 3}{1 + (-2) \times 3} = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3 - 1}{1 + 3 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故选 B.

$$\textbf{2-3. 【解】} \text{ 因为 } \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } 0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi < \alpha + \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{12}{13}, \text{ 所以 } \sin(\alpha -$$



$$\beta) = \frac{5}{13}.$$

因为 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 所以 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$.

所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)] = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = -\frac{56}{65}$.

3-1. B 【解析】由 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{8}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{8}$ 得 $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}$, 而 $\sin \beta = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha$, 所以 $\sin \beta = 1$ 或 $\sin \beta = -\frac{31}{32}$. 当 $\sin \beta = 1$ 时, 只有 B 符合; 当 $\sin \beta = -\frac{31}{32}$ 时, 四个选项均不符合. 故选 B.

3-2. 【解】(1) 因为 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -2,$$

所以 $\tan \beta = \tan[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) 由(1)知 $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \\ &= \frac{-2 + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - (-2) \times \frac{1}{3}} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < 0$, $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$.

因为 $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3} > 0$, $\beta \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

所以 $\alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.



3-3. 【解】 因为 $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 是方程 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ 的两根,

所以 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5 > 0, \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 6 > 0$,
因此 $\tan \alpha > 0, \tan \beta > 0$.

又 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi)$,

$$\text{则 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{5}{1 - 6} = -1,$$

$$\text{因此 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$\mathbf{4-1. 【解】} \text{原式} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} +$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta \cos \theta - \cos \beta \sin \theta}{\sin \beta \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha}{\sin \theta \sin \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} =$$

0.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{4-2. 【证明】} \sin(2\alpha + \beta) - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin \alpha &= \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha] - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin \alpha = \\ &= \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha = \\ &= \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin \alpha = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \sin \beta. \end{aligned}$$

由待证式知 $\sin \alpha \neq 0$, 故两边同除以

$$\sin \alpha \text{ 得 } \frac{\sin(2\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \alpha} - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{5-1. B 【解析】} \text{原式} &= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha \right) = 2 \left(\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \\ &= 2 \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha \right). \text{ 故选 B.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{5-2. B 【解析】} \sqrt{2}(\cos 72^\circ + \cos 18^\circ) &= \sqrt{2}(\sin 18^\circ + \cos 18^\circ) = 2\sin(18^\circ + 45^\circ) = \\ &= 2\sin 63^\circ \approx 2 \times 0.891 = 1.782. \text{ 故选 B.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{5-3. A 【解析】} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos \theta &= -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5} \text{ 可化为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}, \text{ 整} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{理得 } \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \cos\left(\theta + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$-\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 故选 A.}$$



6-1. B 【解析】 $\sin 123^\circ \cos 27^\circ - \sin 33^\circ \sin 27^\circ$

$$= \sin 57^\circ \cos 27^\circ - \cos 57^\circ \sin 27^\circ$$

$$= \sin(57^\circ - 27^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 30^\circ$$

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

6-2. B 【解析】因为 $\cos 105^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 255^\circ \sin 135^\circ = -\cos 75^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 75^\circ \sin 45^\circ = -(\cos 75^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ) = -\cos(75^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

7-1. $\frac{59}{72}$ 【解析】 $(\sin \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{1}{9}, (\cos \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha - 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{4},$ 两式相加得 $2 - 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = \frac{13}{36},$ 即 $2 - 2\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{13}{36},$ 解得 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{59}{72}.$

8-1. BC 【解析】 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin(\omega x + \varphi) - \cos(\omega x + \varphi) = 2\sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi\right),$ 由 $f(x)$ 图象的相邻两条对称轴间的距离为 $\frac{\pi}{2},$ 可得周期 $T = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 = \pi,$ 则 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2.$ 则 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi\right).$ 对于选项 A, 由 $\omega = 2$ 可得选项 A 错误; 对于选项 B, 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $f(0) = 2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi\right) = \pm 2,$ 则 $-\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 或 $-\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$ 又 $0 < \varphi < \pi,$ 则 $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3},$ 故选项 B 正确; 对于选项 C, 由 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$ 可得 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi, \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi\right),$ 又 $0 < \varphi < \pi,$ 且 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 上单调递增, 则 $\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$ 解得



$0 < \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$, 则 φ 的最大值为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 故选项 C

正确; 对于选项 D, 由 $f(x)$ 图象的一个对

称中心为 $(-\frac{\pi}{12}, 0)$, 可得 $f(-\frac{\pi}{12}) =$

$2\sin(-\frac{\pi}{3} + \varphi) = 0$, 则 $-\frac{\pi}{3} + \varphi = k\pi, k \in$

\mathbf{Z} , 又 $0 < \varphi < \pi$, 则 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故选项 D 错误.

故选 BC.

8-2. B 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\sin(A -$

$B)\cos B + \cos(A - B) \cdot \sin B \geq 1$, 则 $\sin[(A -$

$B) + B] = \sin A \geq 1$, 所以 $\sin A = 1, A = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

故 $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形.

8-3. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】因为 $a = (\cos 14^\circ,$

$\cos 76^\circ)$, $b = (\cos 59^\circ, \cos 31^\circ)$, 所以

$a \cdot b = \cos 14^\circ \cos 59^\circ + \cos 76^\circ \cos 31^\circ =$

$\cos 14^\circ \cos 59^\circ + \sin 14^\circ \sin 59^\circ =$

$\cos(59^\circ - 14^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

8-4. 【解】(1) 因为 $m \cdot n = 1$,

所以 $(-1, \sqrt{3}) \cdot (\cos A, \sin A) = 1$,

即 $\sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 1$,

所以 $2\sin(A - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$, 所以 $\sin(A - \frac{\pi}{6}) =$

$\frac{1}{2}$.

因为 $0 < A < \pi$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{6} < A - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6}$, 所以

$A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$,

所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2) 由 $\tan(B + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\tan B + 1}{1 - \tan B \times 1} = -3$, 解

得 $\tan B = 2$.

因为 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 所以 $\tan A = \sqrt{3}$.

所以 $\tan C = \tan[\pi - (A + B)] = -\tan(A +$

$B) = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = -\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8 + 5\sqrt{3}}{11}$.

巩固练

1. A 【解析】 $\cos 20^\circ \cos 70^\circ - \sin 160^\circ \cdot$

$\sin 70^\circ$

$= \cos 20^\circ \cos 70^\circ - \sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) \sin 70^\circ$



$$= \cos 20^\circ \cos 70^\circ - \sin 20^\circ \sin 70^\circ$$

$$= \cos(20^\circ + 70^\circ) = \cos 90^\circ = 0.$$

2. **B** 【解析】因为 $\tan 95^\circ = k$,

$$\text{所以 } \tan 35^\circ = \tan(95^\circ - 60^\circ) =$$

$$\frac{k - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}k}.$$

3. **B** 【解析】因为 α, β 均为锐角, 且

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \sin \alpha =$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \sin \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} - \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ 又 } \alpha +$$

$$\beta \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

4. **D** 【解析】 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta +$

$\cos \alpha \sin \beta$, 故 A 式不恒成立;

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

式不恒成立;

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}, \text{ 故 C 式不恒}$$

成立;

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

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

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

$$\sin^2 \beta) - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta -$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta, \text{ 故 D 式恒}$$

成立.

故选 D.

5. **A** 【解析】因为 A 是锐角,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > 0.$$

$$\text{又因为 } \cos\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{12}{13}.$$

$$\text{则 } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - A\right) = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - A\right)\right] =$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + A\right) = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{6} + \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + A\right)\right] =$$



$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + A \right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + A \right) =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{5}{13} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 12}{26}.$$

故选 A.

6. 【解】方法一：由积化和差公式得

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha + \beta) + \cos (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha + \beta) - \cos (\alpha - \beta)] = -\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

方法二： $\cos (\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta -$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}, \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}, \text{得 } 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{代入 } \textcircled{1}, \text{得 } \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

7. D 【解析】因为 $f(x) = \cos 2x \cos \varphi -$

$$\sin(2x + \pi) \sin \varphi = \cos 2x \cos \varphi +$$

$$\sin 2x \sin \varphi = \cos(2x - \varphi),$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 处取得最小值,

$$\text{所以 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \varphi\right) = -1, \text{所以}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} - \varphi = 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} - 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{取 } \varphi \text{ 的一个}$$

$$\text{值为 } -\frac{\pi}{3}, \text{所以 } f(x) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$\text{令 } 2k\pi < 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} < 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} < x < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{令 } k = 0,$$

所以函数 $f(x)$ 的一个单调递减区间为

$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

8. B 【解析】因为 $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 是方程

$$x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0 \text{ 的两个根,}$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -3\sqrt{3} < 0,$$



$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = 4 > 0$. 所以 $\tan \alpha < 0, \tan \beta <$

0 , 即 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$, 所以 $\tan(\alpha +$

$$\beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{1-4} = \sqrt{3}. \text{ 因为}$$

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

且 $\alpha + \beta \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 故

选 B.

9. **D** 【解析】因为 $\sin \alpha - \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{3}$,

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

$$\frac{4}{9}, (\cos \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{4}{9} \text{ ①},$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{9} \text{ ②},$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \text{ 得 } \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta +$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$\text{所以 } 2 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$\text{即 } 2 - 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$\text{所以 } 2 - 2\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{13}{18}, \text{ 故选 D.}$$

10. **D** 【解析】由 $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{\tan \frac{\pi}{7}}$

$$\text{得 } \tan \alpha \tan \frac{\pi}{7} = 3,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{5\pi}{14}\right)}{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\alpha + \frac{5\pi}{14}\right)\right]}{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{7}\right)}{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{7}}{\cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{7}}$$



$$= \frac{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \frac{\pi}{7}}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \frac{\pi}{7}} = \frac{1+3}{1-3} = -2. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

11. $\left[2, \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}\right]$ 【解析】以 P 为原点,

建立如图所示的直角坐标系. 由题意

知, $A(6,0), B(-3, 3\sqrt{3})$, 设 $\angle APC =$

$\theta \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$, 则点 C 的坐标为

$(6\cos \theta, 6\sin \theta)$. 因为 $\overrightarrow{PC} = x\overrightarrow{PA} +$

$y\overrightarrow{PB}$, 所以 $(6\cos \theta, 6\sin \theta) = x(6, 0) +$

$y(-3, 3\sqrt{3}) = (6x - 3y, 3\sqrt{3}y)$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 3y = 6\cos \theta, \\ 3\sqrt{3}y = 6\sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin \theta + \cos \theta, \\ y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

所以 $2x + 3y = 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin \theta + \cos \theta\right) +$

$$3 \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin \theta = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin \theta + 2\cos \theta =$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}\sin(\theta + \varphi), \text{ 其中 } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{57}}{19} <$$

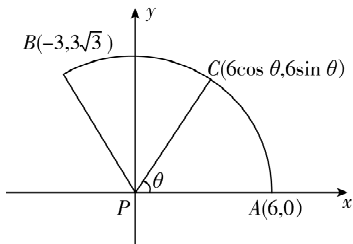
$$\frac{1}{2}, \cos \varphi = \frac{4\sqrt{19}}{19} > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 所以 } 0 < \varphi <$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}. \text{ 因为 } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\sqrt{57}}{19} \leq$$

$$\sin(\theta + \varphi) \leq 1, \text{ 所以 } 2 \leq \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}\sin(\theta +$$

$$\varphi) \leq \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}. \text{ 所以 } 2x + 3y \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\text{是 } \left[2, \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}\right].$$



$$12. \text{【解】} (1) \because \frac{6\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\cos(\pi - \alpha) - 3\sin(\pi + \alpha)} =$$

$$-8, \therefore \frac{6\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{-2\cos \alpha + 3\sin \alpha} = \frac{6\tan \alpha + 1}{-2 + 3\tan \alpha} =$$



$$-8, \text{解得 } \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \because \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta <$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4}. \text{ 又 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \cos\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \therefore \sin \beta =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) =$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = 1,$$

$$\text{又} \because \alpha + \beta \in \left(0, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

13. AB 【解析】 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x =$

$$3 \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right). \text{ 对于 A 选项, 令 } 2x -$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2},$$

$$k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 所以函数图象关于直线 } x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

对称, A 选项正确; 对于 B 选项, 令

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

$k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 即函数的图象 C 的对称中心为

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, 0\right), k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ B 选项正确; 对于}$$

$$\text{C 选项, } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \text{ 则 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in$$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right], \text{ 所以当 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即}$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ 时, 取最大值, 最大值为}$$

$$3 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 3, \text{ C 选项错误; 对于 D 选项,}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{11\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\text{函数的单调递减区间为 } \left[\frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi,$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{12} + k\pi\right], k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 又当 } k = -1 \text{ 时, 单调}$$



递减区间为 $\left[-\frac{7\pi}{12}, -\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$, 当 $k=0$ 时,

单调递减区间为 $\left[\frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}\right]$, 所以函

数在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上不单调递减, D 选

项错误. 故选 AB.

8.2.3 倍角公式

题型诀

1-1. C 【解析】对于 A, $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 15^\circ -$

$$\sin 15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cdot$$

$$\sin 15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(45^\circ + 15^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 60^\circ =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, A \text{ 不符合; 对于 B, } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} =$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, B \text{ 不符合; 对于 C,}$$

$$\frac{\tan 22.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 22.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2 \tan 22.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 22.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, C \text{ 符合; 对于 D, } \sin 15^\circ \cdot$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4}, D \text{ 不符合. 故选 C.}$$

1 - 2. 【解】 (1) 原式 =

$$\frac{\sin(90^\circ + 20^\circ) \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\sin^2 50^\circ}{1 + \sin 10^\circ} = \frac{1 - \cos 100^\circ}{2(1 + \sin 10^\circ)} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos(90^\circ + 10^\circ)}{2(1 + \sin 10^\circ)} = \frac{1 + \sin 10^\circ}{2(1 + \sin 10^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ\right)}{\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4(\sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ)}{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin(30^\circ - 10^\circ)}{\sin 20^\circ} = 4.$$

$$(4) \cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ =$$

$$\frac{2 \sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{2 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 72^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{4 \sin 36^\circ} =$$



$$\frac{\sin 144^\circ}{4\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{4\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

2-1. C 【解析】 $\sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = -\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sin^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 1 = \frac{7}{25}$. 故选 C.

2-2. B 【解析】由 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) = \frac{3}{5} - \cos(\pi - \alpha)$,

$$\text{可得 } \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5} + \cos\alpha,$$

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

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 2\cos^2\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 1 = 2 \times \frac{9}{25} - 1 = -\frac{7}{25},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left[\left(2\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \pi\right] = -\cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{25}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2-3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】因为 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan\alpha + 1}{1 - \tan\alpha} = -2$,

$$\text{所以 } \tan\alpha = 3, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 - \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{2\sin^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

3-1. $-\frac{5\pi}{4}$ 【解析】因为 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

$$\beta \in \left(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \sin\alpha = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}, \cos\beta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{98}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10},$$

$$\sin\beta = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\beta} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{20}{25}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 7, \tan\beta = \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan 2\beta = \frac{2\tan\beta}{1 - \tan^2\beta} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3},$$



$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan 2\beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan 2\beta} =$$

$$\frac{7 + \frac{4}{3}}{1 - 7 \times \frac{4}{3}} = -1.$$

$$\text{因为 } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \beta \in \left(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

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

$$\text{从而 } \alpha + 2\beta = -\frac{5\pi}{4}.$$

$$4-1. \text{【解】原式} = \frac{(1 + \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta} +$$

$$\frac{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} +$$

$$\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)} +$$

$$\frac{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{2\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} - \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = -\frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

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

$$4-2. \text{【证明】左边}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta (2\cos \theta + 1)}{\cos \theta (2\cos \theta + 1)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta = \text{右边},$$

所以原式成立.

$$5-1. \text{【解】} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} =$$

$$\left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| + \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right|, \text{由 } \frac{3\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 2\pi, \text{得原}$$

$$\text{式} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

$$5-2. \text{【解】由于 } \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$



则 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0, \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha > 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{因而 } \sqrt{2+2\cos 2\alpha} + \sqrt{1-\sin 2\alpha} - \sqrt{1+\sin 2\alpha} \\ &= \sqrt{2+4\cos^2 \alpha - 2} + \sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} \\ &= 2\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 0. \end{aligned}$$

6-1. A 【解析】 \because 关于 x 的方程 $x^2 - x\cos A\cos B - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 0$ 有一个根是 1,

$$\therefore 1 - \cos A\cos B - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = \cos A\cos B, \text{ 即 } \frac{1 - \cos C}{2} = \cos A\cos B,$$

$$\therefore 1 = 2\cos A\cos B - \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A\sin B = \cos(A-B).$$

$$\because 0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi, \therefore -\pi < A-B < \pi,$$

$$\therefore A-B=0, \therefore A=B,$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形. 故选 A.

6-2. A 【解析】 $\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2} + \cos 2A =$

$$\frac{1 - \cos(B+C)}{2} + 2\cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} +$$

$$2\cos^2 A - 1 = -\frac{1}{9}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

7-1. C 【解析】 依题意可知 $\sin 18^\circ =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{2}BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \sin 126^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 36^\circ) = \cos 36^\circ = 1 - 2\sin^2 18^\circ = 1 - 2 \times \\ & \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}. \text{ 故选 C.} \end{aligned}$$

巩固练

1. C 【解析】 因为 $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 =$

$$-\frac{7}{25}, \text{ 所以 } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{25}, \text{ 又 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以 } \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

2. C 【解析】 $\tan 67.5^\circ - \frac{1}{\tan 67.5^\circ} =$

$$\frac{\sin 67.5^\circ}{\cos 67.5^\circ} - \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 67.5^\circ}{\cos 67.5^\circ}} = \frac{\sin 67.5^\circ}{\cos 67.5^\circ} - \frac{\cos 67.5^\circ}{\sin 67.5^\circ}$$

$$\frac{\cos 67.5^\circ}{\sin 67.5^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 67.5^\circ - \cos^2 67.5^\circ}{\sin 67.5^\circ \cos 67.5^\circ} =$$

$$\frac{-\cos 135^\circ}{\frac{1}{2}\sin 135^\circ} = 2, \text{ 故选 C.}$$



3. **A** 【解析】因为 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ($0 < \alpha < \pi$),

所以 $1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$, 所以

$$2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

又 $0 < \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\sin \alpha > 0$, $\cos \alpha < 0$,

所以 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$, 所以 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha =$

$$\sqrt{1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ 即 } \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}.$$

所以 $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = (\cos \alpha -$

$$\sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right) \times$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

故选 A.

4. **C** 【解析】令 $t = \alpha - \frac{\pi}{5}$, 则 $\sin t = \frac{3}{4}$,

$$\alpha = t + \frac{\pi}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{10}\right) =$$

$$\sin \left(2t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos 2t = 1 - 2\sin^2 t = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

故选 C.

5. **A** 【解析】 $\because \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta =$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \theta + 1} = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \theta \cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = 2 \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{6}{5}. \text{ 故}$$

选 A.

6. $-\frac{253}{204}$ 【解析】 $\because \alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 且

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta =$$

$$-\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{12}{13},$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{3}{4}, \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} =$$

$$-\frac{5}{12},$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = -\frac{24}{7},$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \tan(2\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan 2\alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan 2\alpha \cdot \tan \beta} \\ &= -\frac{253}{204}.\end{aligned}$$

7. $-\frac{2}{\cos \alpha}$ 【解析】 $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin \alpha}{1-\sin \alpha}} +$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin \alpha}{1+\sin \alpha}} = \frac{|\cos \alpha|}{1-\sin \alpha} + \frac{|\cos \alpha|}{1+\sin \alpha} =$$

$$|\cos \alpha| \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 \alpha} = |\cos \alpha| \frac{2}{\cos^2 \alpha}.$$

又 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\cos \alpha < 0$, 所以原

$$\text{式} = -\frac{2}{\cos \alpha}.$$

8. 【解】(1) 根据三角函数的定义, 因为角 α 终边过点 $(1, 2)$, 所以 $r =$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}, \text{ 所以 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

(2) 由 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ 且 $\tan \alpha = 2 > 1$, 得

$$\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}, \sin 2\alpha =$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\text{又因为 } \beta \in (0, \pi), \cos \beta = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} < 0, \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以 } \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \sin(2\alpha - \beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \beta -$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 且 } 2\alpha - \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } 2\alpha - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

9. 【解】(1) $f(x) = \sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x =$

$$2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 的最小正周期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi, \text{ 最大}$$

值为 2.



$$(2) \text{ 由 } f(x) \geq \sqrt{3} \text{ 得 } 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \geq \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{即 } \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{可得 } 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

10. D 【解析】原式 = $\sqrt{4\cos^2 4} +$

$$2\sqrt{(\sin 4 - \cos 4)^2} = |2\cos 4| +$$

$$2|\sin 4 - \cos 4|. \because \frac{5\pi}{4} < 4 < \frac{3\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -2\sin 4. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

11. B 【解析】原式

$$= \frac{\tan^2 7.5^\circ + 1}{\tan^2 7.5^\circ - 8\sin^2 7.5^\circ + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 7.5^\circ + \cos^2 7.5^\circ}{\sin^2 7.5^\circ - 8\sin^2 7.5^\circ \cos^2 7.5^\circ + \cos^2 7.5^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 2\sin^2 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. \text{ 故}$$

选 B.

12. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 【解析】根据角 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

$$4\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

$$\text{得 } 2 \times \frac{2\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1, \text{ 即 } \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\because 3\sin \beta = \sin(2\alpha + \beta), \therefore 3\sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha],$$

$$\text{整理可得 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha = 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2\tan \alpha, \text{ 即}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1.$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}, \therefore 0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

13. 【解】(1) $f(x) = m \cdot n = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 3 = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] + 3 = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3 =$$



$$-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x+3.$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T=\pi$, 对称

轴方程为 $x=\frac{k\pi}{2}(k\in\mathbf{Z})$, 对称中心为

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{k\pi}{2}, 3\right)(k\in\mathbf{Z}).$$

$$(2) h(x)=f\left(x-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)+3.$$

$$\text{令 } -\pi+2k\pi\leqslant 2x-\frac{\pi}{3}\leqslant 2k\pi, k\in\mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{得 } -\frac{\pi}{3}+k\pi\leqslant x\leqslant \frac{\pi}{6}+k\pi, k\in\mathbf{Z},$$

所以 $h(x)$ 的单调递减区间为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}+k\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}+k\pi\right], k\in\mathbf{Z}.$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } m\parallel n, \text{ 则 } 3\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\tan x-1}{1+\tan x}=\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 解得 } \tan x=2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x+3=\frac{1}{2}(\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x)+3=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x}+3=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\tan^2 x-1}{\tan^2 x+1}+3=\frac{33}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

14. ABC 【解析】对于 A,

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 60^\circ}{2}}=\sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{2}}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ A 正确;}$$

$$\text{对于 B, } 2\tan 15^\circ\cos^2 15^\circ=\frac{2\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}\cdot$$

$$\cos^2 15^\circ=2\sin 15^\circ\cos 15^\circ=\sin 30^\circ=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ B 正确;}$$

$$\text{对于 C, } \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 90^\circ}{\cos 90^\circ+1}}=\frac{1}{2}\times\sqrt{\frac{1-0}{0+1}}=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ C 正确;}$$

$$\text{对于 D, } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12}-\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}=\cos \frac{\pi}{6}=$$



$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, D 错误.

故选 ABC.

15. ABD 【解析】 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x -$

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

当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$ 时, $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right)$,

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$ 上单调递增, 故

A 正确;

令 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 得 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

显然直线 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 图象的一条对称轴, 故 B 正确;

将函数 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移

$\frac{\pi}{8}$ 个单位后得到函数 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \left[2 \cdot \right.$

$\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \left. \right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ 的图

象, 故 C 错误;

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

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

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

$1 = -1$, 故 D 正确. 故选 ABD.

16. ACD 【解析】对于 A, 由题意知, 在扇形 OPQ 中, 半径 $OP = 1$, 圆心角

$\angle POQ = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 故弧 PQ 的长为 $\frac{\pi}{6} \times 1 =$

$\frac{\pi}{6}$, A 正确;

对于 B, 扇形 OPQ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{6} \times$

$1 = \frac{\pi}{12}$, B 错误;

对于 C, 在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OBC$ 中, $OB = OC \cdot$

$\cos \alpha = \cos \alpha, BC = OC \cdot \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha$,

在 $\text{Rt} \triangle OAD$ 中, $OA = \sqrt{3} AD = \sqrt{3} BC =$



$\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$, $AB = OB - OA = \cos \alpha - \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$, 则矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积 $S = AB \cdot BC = (\cos \alpha - \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 当 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 又 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{6}$,

故 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 则 $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}, \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{7}{9},$$

则 $\sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} +$

$$\cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt{3}}{18}, \text{ 则 } S = \sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt{3}}{18} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{9}, \text{ 即 矩形}$$

$ABCD$ 的面积为 $\frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{9}$, C 正确;

对于 D, 由 C 的分析可知, 矩形 $ABCD$

的面积 $S = \sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 且 $0 <$

$\alpha < \frac{\pi}{6}$, 故当 $\sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1$, 即 $2\alpha +$

$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, 矩形 $ABCD$ 的面积

取最大值 $\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$, D 正确, 故选 ACD.

8.2.4 三角恒等变换的应用

易错记

1-1. 【解】原式 =

$$\frac{2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{2 \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (-\cos \alpha)}{\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|}.$$

$$\because \pi < \alpha < 2\pi, \therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \pi, \therefore \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0.$$



$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (-\cos \alpha)}{\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|} = \frac{-\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha}{-\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \cos \alpha.$$

1-2. 【解】由 α, β 均为锐角, 得 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

又 $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$, 所以 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \beta < 0$.

$$(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{4}{9}, \textcircled{1}$$

$$(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{4}{9}, \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}, \text{得 } 2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \frac{8}{9},$$

解得 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{5}{9}$, 即

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$\text{则 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{9},$$

$$\text{则 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{14}}{5}.$$

题型诀

1-1. C 【解析】方法一: 因为 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{5} - 2$.

方法二: 因为 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} > 0$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} > 0$, 所以角 α 的终边落在第一象限, 角 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 的终边落在第一象限或第三象限, 即

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0, \text{所以 } \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{1 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}} = \sqrt{5} - 2.$$



1-2. C 【解析】 $\frac{1}{\cos 2\alpha} + \tan 2\alpha =$

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

$$\frac{1+\tan \alpha}{1-\tan \alpha} = 2.021, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

1-3. $\frac{1}{5}$ 【解析】 $\because \theta \in (\pi, 2\pi),$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta}{2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

1-4. $-\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】 因为 $\tan \theta = 2,$

$$\text{由万能公式得, } \cos 2\theta = \frac{1-\tan^2 \theta}{1+\tan^2 \theta} = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \theta - 1}{1 + \tan \theta} = \frac{2-1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2-1. B 【解析】 $\cos A \sin C = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A +$

$$C) - \sin(A - C)] = \frac{1}{2} [\sin 135^\circ -$$

$$\sin(A - C)].$$

$$\text{由 } -135^\circ < A - C < 135^\circ, \text{ 得 } \sin(A - C) \in [-1, 1],$$

$$\text{则 } \cos A \sin C \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{4}\right]. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2-2. $\frac{a}{b}$ 【解析】 由和差化积公式得

$$\sin 5x + \sin x = 2\sin \frac{5x+x}{2} \cos \frac{5x-x}{2} =$$

$$2\sin 3x \cos 2x, \cos 5x + \cos x = 2\cos \frac{5x+x}{2} \cdot$$

$$\cos \frac{5x-x}{2} = 2\cos 3x \cos 2x, \text{ 则 } \sin x + \sin 3x +$$

$$\sin 5x = 2\sin 3x \cos 2x + \sin 3x = \sin 3x(2 \cdot$$

$$\cos 2x + 1), \cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x = 2\cos 3x \cdot$$

$$\cos 2x + \cos 3x = \cos 3x(2\cos 2x + 1),$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x}{\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 3x(2\cos 2x + 1)}{\cos 3x(2\cos 2x + 1)}$$

$$= \tan 3x, \text{ 故 } \tan 3x = \frac{a}{b}.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{2-3. 【解】} \cos 29^\circ \cos 31^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2^\circ = \\
 & \frac{1}{2} [\cos(29^\circ + 31^\circ) + \cos(29^\circ - 31^\circ)] - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \cos 2^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cos 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2^\circ - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \cos 2^\circ = \frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3-1. 【解】 (1) 原式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(1 + \cos 2\alpha) + \cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha} = 2\cos \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{(\sin A + \sin 5A) + 2\sin 3A}{(\sin 3A + \sin 7A) + 2\sin 5A} \\
 &= \frac{2\sin 3A \cos 2A + 2\sin 3A}{2\sin 5A \cos 2A + 2\sin 5A} \\
 &= \frac{2\sin 3A (\cos 2A + 1)}{2\sin 5A (\cos 2A + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4-1. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 【解析】 因为 $A+B+C=\pi$,

所以 $2\cos B \cos C - 2\cos(B+C) = \sqrt{3} \sin C$,

所以 $2\cos B \cos C - 2(\cos B \cos C - \sin B \cdot \sin C) = \sqrt{3} \sin C$,

所以 $2\sin B \sin C = \sqrt{3} \sin C$. 因为 $\sin C > 0$,

所以 $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

又因为 $B \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

4-2. 4 【解析】 因为 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2$,

所以 $\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + 1 - \cos^2 C = 2$,

所以 $\cos^2 C = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B) = -\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \cos C \cos(A-B)$.

又因为 C 为最大角, 所以 $|A-B| \neq C$,

所以 $\cos C = 0$, 即 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 设 $B = \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

则在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a = c \cos \theta$, $b = c \sin \theta$,

所以 $b + 2a = c \sin \theta + 2c \cos \theta = 5$,



$$\text{解得 } c = \frac{5}{\sin \theta + 2\cos \theta},$$

$$\text{所以 } a+c = \frac{5(1+\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta + 2\cos \theta}.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1+\cos \theta}{\sin \theta + 2\cos \theta} = t > 0, \text{ 则 } (2t-1)\cos \theta + t\sin \theta = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{(2t-1)^2 + t^2} \sin(\theta + \varphi) \leq \sqrt{(2t-1)^2 + t^2} \left(\tan \varphi = \frac{2t-1}{t} \right), \text{ 即}$$

$$\sqrt{(2t-1)^2 + t^2} \geq 1, \text{ 解得 } t \geq \frac{4}{5} \text{ 或 } t \leq 0 \text{ (舍去)},$$

所以 $a+c$ 的最小值为 4.

5-1. B 【解析】 因为 $OM = 2$, $\angle AOM =$

x , $\angle AOB = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 所以 $\angle BOM = \frac{3\pi}{4} - x$, 所以

$$OE = OM \cdot \cos \angle AOM = 2\cos x, ME = OM \cdot$$

$$\sin \angle AOM = 2\sin x, OF = OM \cdot$$

$$\cos \angle BOM = 2\cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right), MF = OM \cdot$$

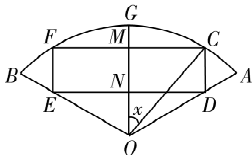
$$\sin \angle BOM = 2\sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right), \text{ 所以 } S_{\text{四边形} MEOF} =$$

$$S_{\triangle MOE} + S_{\triangle MOF} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sin x \times 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$2\sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right) \times 2\cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right) = \sin 2x +$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 2x \right) = \sin 2x - \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \text{ 故选 B.}$$

5-2. 【解】 (1) 如图, 设 OG 与 CF, DE 分别交于 M, N 两点.



由已知得 $CM = ND = OC \sin x = \sin x$, $CF = 2CM = 2\sin x$.

$$OM = OC \cos x = \cos x, ON = \frac{ND}{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x,$$

$$\text{所以 } CD = MN = OM - ON = \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x.$$

$$\text{故 } S = CF \cdot CD = 2\sin x \left(\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x \right)$$



$$= 2 \sin x \cos x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin^2 x$$

$$= \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ 时, } S = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} < 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 时, } S \text{ 取得最大值 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

巩固练

1. **A** 【解析】由 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right)$,

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{得 } \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\because \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right)}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = -\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

故选 A.

2. **B** 【解析】因为 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 - \cos \alpha}$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 - \cos \alpha}, \text{ 又 } \alpha \in$$

$$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \neq 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } 2 - \cos \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}, \text{ 即 } 2 - \cos \alpha = 1 + \cos \alpha,$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 又因为 } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$



所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$.

故选 B.

3. **C** 【解析】 $\because \sin 74^\circ = \cos 16^\circ = m$,

$$\therefore \cos 8^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 16^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+m}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2(1+m)}}{2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】原式 =

$$\frac{2\sin \frac{35^\circ+25^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{35^\circ-25^\circ}{2}}{2\cos \frac{35^\circ+25^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{35^\circ-25^\circ}{2}} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】原式 = $\cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ +$

$$\cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = 2\cos 60^\circ \cos(-20^\circ) +$$

$$\cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}.$$

6. 【解】 $\sin 381^\circ \sin 81^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$

$$= \sin 21^\circ \sin 81^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(21^\circ + 81^\circ) - \cos(21^\circ -$$

$$81^\circ)] - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 102^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 102^\circ + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}.$$

7. **C** 【解析】 $\because C = \pi - (A+B)$,

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin(A+B) = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B},$$

$$\therefore 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}},$$

$$\therefore 2\cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} = 1, \text{ 即 } \cos(A+B) = 0,$$

$$\therefore A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{2}. \text{ 故此三角形为}$$

直角三角形. 故选 C.

8. **D** 【解析】 $\because \alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$, $\therefore \sin \alpha +$

$$\sin \beta > 0. \text{ 又 } \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\cos \beta -$$



$$\cos \alpha), \therefore \cos \beta - \cos \alpha > 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta > \cos \alpha.$$

又 $y = \cos x$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上单调递减,

$$\therefore \beta < \alpha,$$

$$\therefore 0 < \alpha - \beta < \pi.$$

$$\text{由原式可知 } 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right),$$

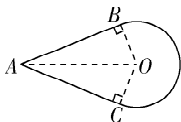
$$\therefore \tan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \therefore \alpha -$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

9. A 【解析】 设优弧 BC 所在圆的圆心

为 O , 连接 OA, OB, OC , 如图, 可知

$$OB \perp AB, \angle OAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC.$$



设圆 O 的半径为 r , 依题意有 $\frac{r+OA}{2r} =$

$$\frac{9}{5}, \text{ 即 } r = \frac{5}{13} OA, \text{ 所以 } \sin \angle OAB = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\cos \angle BAC = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \angle OAB = \frac{119}{169}. \text{ 故}$$

选 A.

10. 【解】 方法一: $\sin A \sin C = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot$

$$[\cos(A+C) - \cos(A-C)].$$

$$\text{又 } \because B = \frac{\pi}{4}, \therefore A+C = \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore \sin A \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cos(A-C) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\because -\frac{3\pi}{4} < A-C < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \therefore -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \cos(A-C) \leq 1.$$

$$C) \leq 1.$$

$$\therefore \sin A \sin C \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \text{ 无}$$

最小值.

方法二: $\sin A \sin C = \sin A \sin(\pi - A -$

$$B) = \sin A \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - A\right) = \sin A \cos\left(A -$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin A \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos A + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin A\right) =$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin 2A - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cos 2A + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\because 0 < A < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \therefore -\frac{\pi}{4} < 2A - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{5\pi}{4}.$$

\therefore 当 $2A - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\sin A \sin C$ 取得

$$\text{最大值} \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$\sin A \sin C$ 的最大值为 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 无最小值.

11. AC 【解析】 因为 α 为锐角, 所以 $0 <$

$$2\alpha < \pi, \text{ 所以 } \sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{12}{13}, \text{ 故 A 正确;}$$

因为 α, β 为锐角, 所以 $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$, 所

$$\text{以 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} =$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos[2\alpha - (\alpha +$$

$$\beta)] = \cos 2\alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \sin 2\alpha \sin(\alpha +$$

$$\beta) = \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) + \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} =$$

$$\frac{29\sqrt{5}}{65}, \text{ 故 B 错误;}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha -$$

$$\beta)] = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{29\sqrt{5}}{65}\right) = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{65}, \text{ 故 C}$$

正确;

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha +$$

$$\beta)] = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{29\sqrt{5}}{65} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\right] = \frac{21\sqrt{5}}{65},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{21}{8}, \text{ 故 D}$$

错误. 故选 AC.