



第 10 章 三角恒等变换

10.1 两角和与差的三角函数

10.1.1 两角和与差的余弦+

10.1.2 两角和与差的正弦+

10.1.3 两角和与差的正切

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 20^\circ}{2\left(\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 20^\circ\right)}$$

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

所以原式 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 故选 C.

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

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

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

$$\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{12}{13}. \text{ 所以 } \cos\left(\alpha +$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left[(\alpha + \beta) - \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] =$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin(\alpha +$$

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

$$\frac{56}{65}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

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



$\tan \alpha = 3 > 1$, 所以 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$.

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

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

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

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

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

$\frac{3-1}{1+3 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故选 B.

4. B 【解析】 $\because \tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 是方程 $x^2 +$

$3\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$ 的两个根, $\therefore \tan \alpha +$

$\tan \beta = -3\sqrt{3} < 0, \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 4 > 0$,

$\therefore \tan \alpha < 0, \tan \beta < 0, \therefore \alpha, \beta \in$

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right), \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} =$

$\frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{1-4} = \sqrt{3}$.

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

$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 故选 B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. A 【解析】 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \left(\alpha + \beta -$

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

$\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] = \cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) -$

$\sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$.



因为 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$, 则 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 在第二或第三象限,

因为 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 当 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 在第三象限时, 由于 $\cos\frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

又 $y = \cos x$ 在 $\left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递增, 且 $-\frac{3}{5} > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

所以当 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 在第三象限时, $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} > \frac{5\pi}{4}$, 与 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ 矛盾,

所以 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 在第二象限,

因为 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 所以 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$.

因为 $\beta \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\beta - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$, 则 $\cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$.

因为 $\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{13}$, 所以 $\cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{12}{13}$.

所以 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{3}{5} \times \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{16}{65}$,

即 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{16}{65}$.

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

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

$$\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\sin C + \sin C = \frac{3}{2}\sin C -$$

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



$$\sqrt{3} \sin \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right).$$

由于 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 则 $A = \frac{5\pi}{6} -$

$C < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{3} < C < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\pi}{6} < C -$

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

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

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

8. 【证明】 $\because 2\alpha + \beta = \alpha + (\alpha + \beta), \beta = (\alpha + \beta) - \alpha,$

$$\therefore \sin(2\alpha + \beta) = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha] = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha,$$

$$5 \sin \beta = 5 \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = 5 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos \alpha - 5 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha.$$

$$\text{由已知得 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = 5 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha - 5 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha,$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha = 3 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha,$$

等式两边同时除以 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha$, 得

$$2 \tan(\alpha + \beta) = 3 \tan \alpha.$$

9. 【解】(1) $\because \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right),$

$$\therefore \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \therefore \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \sin \left[\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] = \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \frac{\pi}{6} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{30} + 3\sqrt{10}}{20}.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{30} + 3\sqrt{10}}{20}.$$

$$(2) \because \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right),$$

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

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



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

$$= \cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\because \alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right), \therefore \alpha - \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \therefore \alpha - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

10. C 【解析】由题知, $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{3} +$

$$\cos \frac{x}{3} = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \text{ 所以 } f(x)$$

的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6\pi$, 最大值为

$\sqrt{2}$. 故选 C.

11. ABD 【解析】对于 A, $\sin 2A =$

$\sin 2B$, 则 $2A = 2B$ 或 $2A + 2B = \pi$,

$\therefore A = B$ 或 $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故 $\triangle ABC$ 不一定

是等腰三角形, 故 A 错误;

对于 B, 由 $\tan A \tan B > 0$, 且 A, B 不能

同为钝角, 即 $\tan A, \tan B$ 不能同为

负, 得 $\tan A, \tan B$ 同为正, 即 A, B 均

为锐角,

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} \tan A \tan B < 1, \\ \cos A \cos B > 0, \end{cases} \therefore \sin A \sin B -$$

$\cos A \cos B = -\cos(A + B) < 0$, 即

$\cos(\pi - C) = -\cos C > 0, \cos C < 0, \therefore C$

为钝角, 故 B 错误;

对于 C, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin C = \sin[\pi -$

$(A + B)] = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B +$

$\cos A \sin B, \therefore 2\cos A \sin B = \sin C =$

$\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$, 即 $\sin A \cos B -$

$\cos A \sin B = \sin(A - B) = 0, \therefore A, B \in (0,$

$\pi), \therefore A - B \in (-\pi, \pi), \therefore A - B = 0$, 即



$A=B$, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形, 故 C 正确;

对于 D, $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形, 当 $B \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 时, $\sin B \leq \cos B$, 故 D 错误. 故选 ABD.

12. ABC 【解析】函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos 2x -$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

对于 A, 因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$, 所以

$$2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \text{ 又 } y = \cos x \text{ 在}$$

$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减, 所以 $f(x)$ 在区

间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 A

正确;

对于 B, 当 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) =$

$$2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0, \text{ 故 B 正确;}$$

对于 C, 因为 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, 所以 $2x +$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right], \cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in$$

$$\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right], f(x) \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}], \text{ 故 C}$$

正确;

对于 D, $f(x)$ 图象上的所有点向右平

移 $\frac{\pi}{12}$ 个单位长度后得到函数 $y =$

$$2 \cos \left[2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 2 \cos 2x \text{ 的}$$

图象, 故 D 错误. 故选 ABC.

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

建立如图所示的平面直角坐标系.

由题意得, $A(6, 0), B(-3, 3\sqrt{3})$,

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 $(6 \cos \theta,$

$$6 \sin \theta) = x(6, 0) + y(-3, 3\sqrt{3}) = (6x -$$



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

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

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

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

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

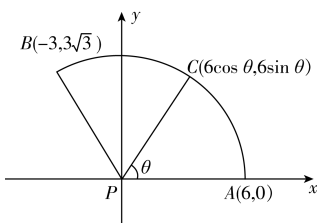
$$\cos \varphi=\frac{4\sqrt{19}}{19}.$$

$$\text{因为 } 0\leq\theta\leq\frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\sqrt{57}}{19}\leq\sin(\theta+$$

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

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

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



14. 【解】(1) $\because m \cdot n = 1,$

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

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } 2\sin\left(A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(A - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\because 0 < A < \pi, \therefore -\frac{\pi}{6} < A - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{5\pi}{6},$$

$$\therefore A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ 则 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \tan\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan B + 1}{1 - \tan B} = -3,$$

$$\text{解得 } \tan B = 2.$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知 } A = \frac{\pi}{3}, \therefore \tan A = \sqrt{3},$$

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



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

15. C 【解析】因为 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,

所以 $0 \leq \sin x \leq 1, 0 \leq \cos x \leq 1$.

由 $y = \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}$,

得 $y^2 = \sin x + 2\sqrt{\sin x \cdot \cos x} + \cos x$.

设 $t = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 则

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2},$$

因为 $x + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$,

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

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

在 $[1, \sqrt{2}]$ 上, $y^2 = t + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{t^2 - 1}$ 单调递增,

当 $t = 1$ 时, $y^2 = 1$; 当 $t = \sqrt{2}$ 时, $y^2 = 2\sqrt{2}$, 所以 $1 \leq y^2 \leq 2\sqrt{2}$,

又 $y > 0$, 所以 $1 \leq y \leq \sqrt[4]{8}$. 故选 C.

10.2 二倍角的三角函数

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \text{A 不符合;}$$

$$\text{对于 B, } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

B 不符合;

$$\text{对于 C, } \frac{\tan 22.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 22.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$\frac{2 \tan 22.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 22.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \text{C}$$

符合;

$$\text{对于 D, } \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ =$$



$\frac{1}{4}$, D 不符合. 故选 C.

2. B 【解析】原式 =

$$\frac{1+\tan \frac{\pi}{12}-1+\tan \frac{\pi}{12}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{12}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}} =$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

3. A 【解析】当 $|\cos \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$ 时,

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{17}{25};$$

当 $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{17}{25}$ 时, $2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{17}{25}$, 得

$$|\cos \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}.$$

故“ $|\cos \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$ ”是“ $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{17}{25}$ ”的

充要条件. 故选 A.

4. 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 $\sin \alpha > 0$, $\cos \alpha < 0$,

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

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

5. 0 或 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 【解析】 $\because \cos \theta (\sin \theta +$

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

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 1,$$



$$\therefore \sin\left(2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \theta \in [0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore 2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

$$\therefore 2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

6. 【证明】左边

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\tan \alpha = \text{右边, 即原式成立.}$$

7. 【解】(1) 因为 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 0$, 则 $\cos \alpha > 0$,

$$\sin \alpha < 0, 1 - \sin \alpha > 0, \text{ 所以 } \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}} +$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}} +$$

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

$$\frac{2\sin \alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)}{2\cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} +$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0,$$

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

$$\text{因而 } \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 2\alpha} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 2\alpha} - \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$$

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

$$= 2\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 0.$$

8. 【解】 $\therefore 3\sin^2 \alpha + 2\sin^2 \beta = 1$,

$$\therefore 3\sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\beta, \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore 3\sin 2\alpha - 2\sin 2\beta = 0,$$

$$\therefore 3\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin 2\beta, \textcircled{2}$$



$$\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\text{两式相除得}\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}=\frac{\cos 2\beta}{\sin 2\beta},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha \cos 2\beta - \sin \alpha \sin 2\beta = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \cos(\alpha+2\beta)=0.$$

$$\text{又} \because \alpha, \beta \text{ 均为锐角}, \therefore 0 < \alpha + 2\beta < \frac{3\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \alpha + 2\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

9. 【解】(1) 由 $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$,

$$\text{得 } \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \frac{16}{9}}{1 + \frac{16}{9}} = -\frac{7}{25}.$$

(2) 因为 α 为锐角,

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

$$2\alpha \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } \sin 2\alpha =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{24}{25}, \text{ 故 } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} =$$

$$-\frac{24}{7}.$$

因为 α, β 为锐角,

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

$$\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\text{又 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{故 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan[2\alpha - (\alpha + \beta)]$$

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

$$= \frac{-\frac{24}{7} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{24}{7}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{41}{38}.$$

10. C 【解析】依题意可知 $\sin 18^\circ =$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}BC}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \sin 126^\circ =$$



$$\sin(90^\circ + 36^\circ) = \cos 36^\circ = 1 -$$

$$2\sin^2 18^\circ = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \right)^2 = 1 -$$

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

11. A 【解析】因为关于 x 的方程 $x^2 -$

$$x \cos A \cos B - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 0 \text{ 有一个根是 } 1,$$

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

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

$$\cos A \cos B,$$

$$\text{所以 } 1 = 2 \cos A \cos B - \cos(A+B) =$$

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

因为 $0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi$, 所以 $-\pi < A-B < \pi$, 所

以 $A-B=0$, 所以 $A=B$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 是等

腰三角形. 故选 A.

12. ABC 【解析】因为 $f(x) = \cos^2 x -$

$$\sin^2 x = \cos 2x, \text{ 定义域为 } \mathbf{R},$$

$$f(-x) = \cos(-2x) = \cos 2x = f(x), \text{ 所}$$

以 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 故 A 正确;

$$f(x) \text{ 的最小正周期为 } \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi, \text{ 故 B}$$

正确;

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \text{ 所以 } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right) \text{ 是}$$

$f(x)$ 图象的一个对称中心, 故 C

正确;

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

$$\text{解得 } -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 即 } f(x)$$

$$\text{的单调递增区间为 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k\pi\right],$$

$k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 故 D 错误. 故选 ABC.

13. [0, 2] 【解析】设 $t = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$, 则

$$t = \cos 2x, \text{ 且 } t \in [-1, 1],$$

$$\text{所以 } t^2 = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x - 2\cos^2 x \sin^2 x =$$

$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x,$$



$$\text{所以 } \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x = t^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos^2 2x) = t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^2) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\text{可转化为 } g(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2} + t = \frac{1}{2}(t+1)^2, t \in [-1, 1],$$

当 $t = -1$ 时, $g(t)$ 取得最小值 0, 当 $t = 1$ 时, $g(t)$ 取得最大值 2,

所以 $g(t)$ 的值域为 $[0, 2]$, 即 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $[0, 2]$.

14. $(-\infty, 2]$ 【解析】 由 $2 + \sin 2\theta - a \sin \theta - a \cos \theta \geq 0$, 得 $1 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 \geq a(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$.

因为 $\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$, 所以 $\sin \theta +$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in [0, \sqrt{2}].$$

当 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = 0$ 时, 不等式恒成立;

当 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta \neq 0$ 时, 不等式化为 $a \leq$

$$\frac{1 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \sin \theta + \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}.$$

令 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = t, t \in (0, \sqrt{2}]$, 则

$f(t) = t + \frac{1}{t}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递减, 在

$(1, \sqrt{2}]$ 上单调递增, 所以 $f(t)_{\min} =$

$f(1) = 2$, 所以 $a \leq 2$, 当且仅当 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = 1$, 即 $\theta = 0$ 时, 等号成立.

故实数 a 的取值范围为 $(-\infty, 2]$.

10.3 几个三角恒等式

1. C 【解析】 $\sin 37.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ =$

$$\frac{1}{2}[\sin(37.5^\circ + 7.5^\circ) + \sin(37.5^\circ -$$

$$7.5^\circ)] = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ) =$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{4}.$$

2. A 【解析】因为 $a = \cos^2 12^\circ - \sin^2 12^\circ = \cos 24^\circ$,

$$b = \frac{2 \tan 12^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 12^\circ} = \tan 24^\circ < \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} <$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 30^\circ < \cos 24^\circ = a,$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 48^\circ}{2}} = \sin 24^\circ < \frac{\sin 24^\circ}{\cos 24^\circ} =$$

$\tan 24^\circ = b$, 所以 $c < b < a$.

3. B 【解析】因为 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 - \cos \alpha}$,

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

$$\text{又 } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \neq 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } 2 - \cos \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } 2 - \cos \alpha = 1 + \cos \alpha,$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}.$$

故选 B.

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

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

$$\sin(A-C)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(A-C).$$

$$\text{由 } -135^\circ < A-C < 135^\circ,$$

$$\text{得 } \sin(A-C) \in [-1, 1],$$

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

选 B.

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】原式 $= \cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ +$

$$\cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = 2 \cos 60^\circ \cdot$$



$$\cos(-20^\circ) + \cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ =$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}.$$

6. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 【解析】因为 $\cos 2\theta = -\frac{23}{25}$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta <$

π , $\frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 依据半角公式得

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{23}{25}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5},$$

$$\cos \theta = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{23}{25}}{2}} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} =$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

7. 【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

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \beta < 0.$$

$$(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{4}{9}, \text{ ①}$$

$$(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta -$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{4}{9}, \text{ ②}$$

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

$$\frac{8}{9}, \text{ 解得 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{5}{9},$$

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

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

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

8. B 【解析】由已知得 $\frac{1}{2}[\cos(A - B) -$

$$\cos(A + B)] = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos C). \text{ 又 } A + B =$$

$$\pi - C,$$



$$\therefore \cos(A-B) - \cos(\pi - C) = 1 + \cos C,$$

$$\therefore \cos(A-B) = 1. \text{ 又 } -\pi < A-B < \pi,$$

$\therefore A-B=0, \therefore A=B$, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰三角形.

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

$$2\sin A \times \frac{1 - \cos C}{2} = \sin A - \sin A \cos C, \text{ 故}$$

$$\sin B = \sin A \cos C,$$

$$\text{其中 } \sin B = \sin(A+C) = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C,$$

$$\text{即 } \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C = \sin A \cos C,$$

$$\text{故 } \cos A \sin C = 0,$$

因为 $C \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\sin C \neq 0$, 故

$$\cos A = 0. \text{ 因为 } A \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } A = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形.

10. B 【解析】因为 $OM = 2, \angle AOM =$

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

$$\text{所以 } OE = OM \cdot \cos \angle AOM = 2\cos x,$$

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } S_{\text{四边形}MEOF} = S_{\triangle MOE} + S_{\triangle MOF} = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$2\sin x \cdot 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x\right) \times$$

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

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

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

选 B.

11. BC 【解析】 $\cos 3x = \cos(2x+x)$

$$= \cos 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x$$

$$= (2\cos^2 x - 1) \cos x - 2\sin^2 x \cos x$$

$$= (2\cos^2 x - 1) \cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x) \cos x$$



$$= 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x,$$

所以 $P_3(t) = 4t^3 - 3t$, A 错误.

$$\cos 4x = \cos(2 \cdot 2x) = \cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x$$

$$= (2\cos^2 x - 1)^2 - 4\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 4\cos^4 x - 4\cos^2 x + 1 - 4(1 - \cos^2 x)\cos^2 x$$

$$= 8\cos^4 x - 8\cos^2 x + 1,$$

所以 $P_4(t) = 8t^4 - 8t^2 + 1$, B 正确.

$$\cos 5x = \cos(4x + x)$$

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

$$= (8\cos^4 x - 8\cos^2 x + 1) \cos x -$$

$$2\sin 2x \cos 2x \sin x$$

$$= 8\cos^5 x - 8\cos^3 x + \cos x -$$

$$4\sin^2 x (2\cos^2 x - 1) \cos x$$

$$= 8\cos^5 x - 8\cos^3 x + \cos x - 4(1 -$$

$$\cos^2 x)(2\cos^2 x - 1) \cos x$$

$$= 16\cos^5 x - 20\cos^3 x + 5\cos x.$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos 90^\circ = \cos(5 \times 18^\circ) =$$

$$16\cos^5 18^\circ - 20\cos^3 18^\circ + 5\cos 18^\circ = 0,$$

由于 $\cos 18^\circ \neq 0$, 所以 $16\cos^4 18^\circ -$

$$20\cos^2 18^\circ + 5 = 0,$$

由于 $\cos 18^\circ > \cos 30^\circ$, 所以

$$\cos^2 18^\circ > \cos^2 30^\circ = \frac{3}{4},$$

所以由 $16\cos^4 18^\circ - 20\cos^2 18^\circ + 5 = 0$

$$\text{得 } \cos^2 18^\circ = \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin 18^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 18^\circ} =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}, \text{ C}$$

正确.

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16} \neq \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}, \text{ D 错}$$

误. 故选 BC.

12. 【解】(1) 原式

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

$$= \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha}$$



$$= \frac{2\cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha} = 2\cos \alpha.$$

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

13. 【解】(1) 由题可知, $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle MOC$ 中, $OM = 30\cos \theta$,

$MC = 30\sin \theta$, $\therefore BN = CM = 30\sin \theta$.

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle BON$ 中,

$$ON = \frac{BN}{\tan \angle BON} = \frac{30\sin \theta}{\sqrt{3}} = 10\sqrt{3}\sin \theta,$$

$$\therefore MN = OM - ON = 30\cos \theta - 10\sqrt{3}\sin \theta.$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{矩形}ABCD} = 2 \cdot BN \cdot MN$$

$$= 2 \times 30\sin \theta \times (30\cos \theta - 10\sqrt{3}\sin \theta)$$

$$= 600\sqrt{3}\sin \left(2\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 300\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{即 } S = 600\sqrt{3}\sin \left(2\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 300\sqrt{3},$$

$$\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$(2) \because \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \therefore 2\theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \in$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \therefore \text{当 } 2\theta + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } \theta =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 时, } S_{\max} = 300\sqrt{3}, \text{ 故当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 时, 矩形}$$

$ABCD$ 的面积最大, 最大面积为

$$300\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2.$$

14. 【解】因为 $3\cos \alpha + 2\sin \alpha = c$, $3\cos \beta +$

$2\sin \beta = c$, 两式作差可得,

$$3(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) + 2(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } -6\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 4\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = 0, \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \left(2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \right.$$



$$3\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = 0 \text{ 或 } 2\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = 0$$

$$3\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = 0, \text{ 即 } \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = 0 \text{ 或 }$$

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

$$\text{当 } \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = 0 \text{ 时, } \alpha-\beta = 2m\pi (m \in \mathbf{Z}),$$

与题设 $\alpha-\beta \neq k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 矛盾, 故舍去;

$$\text{当 } \tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 时, } \tan (\alpha+\beta) =$$

$$\frac{2\tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{1-\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{12}{5}.$$