



第2章 三角恒等变换

2.1 两角和与差的三角函数

2.1.1 两角和与差的余弦公式+

2.1.2 两角和与差的正弦公式+

2.1.3 两角和与差的正切公式

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1-1. D 【解析】 $\because \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \cos (\beta -$

$\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 且 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \pi, \therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta - \alpha < 0$,

$\therefore \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \sin (\beta - \alpha) =$

$-\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},$

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

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

$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$, 故选 D.

2-1. D 【解析】 $\because P(1, 4\sqrt{3}), \therefore OP = 7,$

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

由已知 $\sin \alpha \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right) + \cos \alpha \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} +$

$\beta\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$, 及诱导公式可得 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta -$

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

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

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

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

$\cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{13}{14} - \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

且 $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 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 $\cos \beta = \cos [(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \cos (\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6-4\sqrt{5}}{15} \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, 所以 $\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$.

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

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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. 【解】 $\frac{2\cos 10^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$

$$= \frac{2\cos(30^\circ - 20^\circ) - \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos 30^\circ \cos 20^\circ + 2\sin 30^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= 2\cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}.$$

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

$\tan \alpha = 3 > 0$, 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 $-\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha + \beta <$

π , 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.

2-2. $\frac{5}{13}$ 【解析】由 α, β 为锐角, 得 $0 <$

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

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{63}{65}.$$



由 $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, 得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \cos \beta &= \cos [(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] \\ &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha \\ &= \left(-\frac{16}{65}\right) \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{63}{65} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5}{13}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

所以 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$.

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

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

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

3-1. C 【解析】 因为 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{\sin \beta} =$

$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$, 所以 $(1 + \cos \beta) \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$,

即 $\cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta = -\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos [\pi - (\alpha + \beta)]$. 因为 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi)$, $\pi - (\alpha + \beta) \in (0, \pi)$.

因为 $y = \cos x$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上单调递减, 所以 $\alpha = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$, 即 $2\alpha + \beta = \pi$, 故选 C.

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 $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$

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



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

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

因此 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

4-1. 【证明】 因为 $2\alpha + \beta = \alpha + (\alpha + \beta), \beta = (\alpha + \beta) - \alpha$,

所以 $\sin(2\alpha + \beta) = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha] =$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$,

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

$\cos \alpha - 5 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$.

由已知得 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot$

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

所以 $2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha = 3 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot$

$\sin \alpha$,

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

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

4-2. 【证明】 $\sin(2\alpha + \beta) - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot$

$\sin \alpha = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha] - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin \alpha =$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha - 2 \cos(\alpha +$

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

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

由待证式知 $\sin \alpha \neq 0$, 故两边同除以

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

5-1. B 【解析】 $\sin 123^\circ \cos 27^\circ -$

$\sin 33^\circ \cdot \sin 27^\circ$

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



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

$$= \sin 30^\circ$$

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

5-2. B 【解析】因为 $\sin \theta + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta = 2$, 所以 $2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2$, 即 $\sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1$.

因为 $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 所以 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$. 故选 B.

5-3. ABC 【解析】对于 A, 由于 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta)(1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \tan 25^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ &= \\ \tan(25^\circ + 35^\circ)(1 - \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ) + \\ \sqrt{3} \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ &= \sqrt{3}(1 - \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ + \\ \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ) &= \sqrt{3}; \end{aligned}$$

对于 B, 因为 $\cos 65^\circ = \sin 25^\circ$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } 2(\sin 35^\circ \cos 25^\circ + \cos 35^\circ \cos 65^\circ) &= \\ 2(\sin 35^\circ \cos 25^\circ + \cos 35^\circ \sin 25^\circ) &= \\ 2\sin 60^\circ &= \sqrt{3}; \end{aligned}$$

对于 C, 因为 $\tan 45^\circ = 1$, 所以 $\frac{1 + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 15^\circ} =$

$$\frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对于 D, } \frac{\tan 74^\circ + \tan 76^\circ}{1 - \tan 74^\circ \tan 76^\circ} &= \tan(74^\circ + \\ 76^\circ) &= \tan 150^\circ = -\tan 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

故选 ABC.

5-4. A 【解析】 $2\sin 14^\circ \cos 31^\circ + \sin 17^\circ = 2\sin 14^\circ \cos 31^\circ + \sin(31^\circ - 14^\circ) = \sin 14^\circ \cos 31^\circ + \cos 14^\circ \sin 31^\circ = \sin(14^\circ + 31^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 故选 A.

6-1. B 【解析】由已知, 得 $\cos B = \cos C - \cos A$, $\sin B = \sin A - \sin C$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{两式分别平方相加得 } \cos^2 C - 2\cos C \cos A + \\ \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A - 2\sin C \sin A + \sin^2 C &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(C - A) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 由于 } A, B, C \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\sin A - \sin C = \sin B > 0, \text{ 因而 } A > C,$$

$$\text{所以 } C - A \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right), \text{ 从而 } C - A = -\frac{\pi}{3},$$

故选 B.

6-2. BCD 【解析】 $3\sin A + 4\cos B = 6$,



$3\cos A + 4\sin B = 1$, 两式分别平方相加得
 $9\sin^2 A + 9\cos^2 A + 16\cos^2 B + 16\sin^2 B +$
 $24\sin A \cos B + 24\cos A \sin B = 36 + 1,$
 即 $9 + 16 + 24\sin(A+B) = 37,$

因而 $\sin(A+B) = \frac{1}{2}.$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin C = \sin[\pi - (A+B)] =$
 $\sin(A+B) = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $C \in (0, \pi)$, 因而 $C =$
 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $C = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$

又 $3\cos A + 4\sin B = 1$ 可化为 $4\sin B = 1 -$
 $3\cos A > 0$, 所以 $\cos A < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $A > \frac{\pi}{3}$,
 故 $C = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 故选 BCD.

6-3. $\frac{59}{72}$ 【解析】 $(\sin \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 =$

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

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

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 两式相加得 } 2 - 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta +$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta) = \frac{13}{36},$$

$$\text{即 } 2 - 2\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{13}{36},$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{59}{72}.$$

2.2 二倍角的三角函数

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1-2. B 【解析】原式 =



$$\frac{1+\tan \frac{\pi}{12}-1+\tan \frac{\pi}{12}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}=\frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{12}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}=\tan \frac{\pi}{6}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

1-3. 【解】(1) 原式 =

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2-1. B 【解析】由 $\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3}+\alpha\right)=\frac{3}{5}-$

$$\cos (\pi-\alpha), \text{ 可得 } \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha=$$

$$\frac{3}{5}+\cos \alpha,$$

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

$$\text{即 } \cos \left(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=-\frac{3}{5},$$

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

$$2 \times \frac{9}{25}-1=-\frac{7}{25},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \left(2 \alpha+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=\cos \left[\left(2 \alpha-\frac{2 \pi}{3}\right)+\right.$$

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

2-2. 【解】(1) $\because \cos \left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10},$

$$\therefore \sin ^2\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=1-\cos ^2\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=\frac{98}{100}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because x \in\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3 \pi}{4}\right), x-\frac{\pi}{4} \in\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin \left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)>0, \therefore \sin \left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{98}{100}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \sin x = \sin \left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可知 } \sin x = \frac{4}{5}, x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right),$$

$$\text{则 } \cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x = -\frac{24}{25},$$

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = -\frac{7}{25}.$$

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

$$\cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \left[-\frac{24}{25} - \left(-\frac{7}{25} \right) \right] \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{17\sqrt{2}}{50}.$$

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. C 【解析】 $\frac{4\sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} + \tan 12^\circ =$

$$\frac{2\sin 48^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \frac{2\sin(60^\circ - 12^\circ) + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} =$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 12^\circ - \sin 12^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \sqrt{3}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

$$4-2. \text{【解】原式} = \frac{(1+\cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{(1-\cos \theta) - \sin \theta} +$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$4-3. \text{【解】方法一: 原式} = \sin 3x \sin x \cdot$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cos 4x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x (1 + \cos 4x) =$$

$$\cos^3 2x.$$

$$\text{方法二: } \sin^3 x \sin 3x + \cos^3 x \cos 3x =$$

$$\frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{4} \cdot \sin 3x + \frac{3\cos x + \cos 3x}{4} \cdot$$

$$\cos 3x = \frac{1}{4}(3\sin x \sin 3x - \sin^2 3x + 3\cos x \cdot$$

$$\cos 3x + \cos^2 3x) = \frac{1}{4} [3(\cos x \cos 3x +$$

$$\sin x \cdot \sin 3x) + (\cos^2 3x - \sin^2 3x)] =$$

$$\frac{3\cos 2x + \cos 6x}{4} =$$

$$\frac{3\cos 2x + 4\cos^3 2x - 3\cos 2x}{4} = \cos^3 2x.$$

$$4-4. \text{【解】} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} =$$



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

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

4-5. 【解】 由于 $\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$, $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha > 0$,

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

5-1. 【证明】 左边

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta(2\cos \theta + 1)}{\cos \theta(2\cos \theta + 1)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta = \text{右边}, \end{aligned}$$

所以原式成立.

5-2. 【证明】 左边

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)^2}{2\cos \alpha(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{2\cos \alpha} = \\ &\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\tan \alpha = \text{右边}, \text{即原式成立}. \end{aligned}$$

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. B 【解析】 因为大正方形的面积为 25, 小正方形的面积为 1, 所以大正方形的边长为 5, 小正方形的边长为 1, 所以



$5\sin \theta - 5\cos \theta = 1$, 即 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$, 两

边平方得 $1 - \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{25}$, 即 $\sin 2\theta = \frac{24}{25}$. 因

为 θ 是直角三角形中较大的锐角, 所以

$\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\theta < \pi$, 所以 $\cos 2\theta =$

$-\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta} = -\frac{7}{25}$. 故选 B.

7-2. A 【解析】 $\because a = 2\cos 72^\circ, \therefore a^2 =$

$4\cos^2 72^\circ$, 可得 $4 - a^2 = 4 - 4\cos^2 72^\circ =$

$4\sin^2 72^\circ, \therefore \sqrt{4 - a^2} = 2\sin 72^\circ,$

$\therefore a \sqrt{4 - a^2} = 2\cos 72^\circ \cdot 2\sin 72^\circ =$

$2\sin 144^\circ = 2\sin 36^\circ,$

$\therefore \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 27^\circ}{a\sqrt{4 - a^2}} = \frac{\cos 54^\circ}{2\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{2\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$. 故

选 A.

2.3 简单的三角恒等变换

· 易错记 ·

1-1. 【解】原式

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$2\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{4}{9}, \textcircled{1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

· 题型诀 ·

1-1. A 【解析】因为 α 为第三象限角，

所以 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 为第二或第四象限角，

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

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{1 - \frac{4}{5}}} = -3,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - 3}{1 + 3} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

故选 A.

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

由 $-135^\circ < A-C < 135^\circ$, 得 $\sin(A-C) \in [-1, 1]$, 则 $\cos A \sin C \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{4}\right]$. 故选 B.

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

3-1. D 【解析】 $\because \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3},$

$$\therefore 2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{3}. \because \alpha-\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \therefore \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha+\beta) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - 1 = -\frac{7}{9}.$$

3-2. C 【解析】原式 $= \sin(\alpha+\beta) \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cos \frac{2\alpha+\beta+\beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{2\alpha+\beta-\beta}{2} = \sin(\alpha+\beta) \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha+\beta) \sin \alpha = \sin \beta$, 故选 C.

3-3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because \cos x \cos y -$

$$\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \cos(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\because \sin 2x - \sin 2y = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 由和差化积公式}$$

$$\text{得, } 2 \cos(x+y) \sin(x-y) = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \sin(x-y) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

4-1. B 【解析】原式 $= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha \right) = 2 \left(\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \alpha \cdot$



$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \Big) = 2\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 2\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha \right).$$

故选 B.

4-2. B 【解析】 $\sqrt{2}(\cos 72^\circ + \cos 18^\circ) = \sqrt{2}(\sin 18^\circ + \cos 18^\circ) = 2\sin(18^\circ + 45^\circ) = 2\sin 63^\circ \approx 2 \times 0.891 = 1.782$. 故选 B.

4-3. A 【解析】 $\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos \theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}$ 可化为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \theta + \frac{3}{2}\cos \theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}$, 整理得 $\frac{1}{2}\sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$, 即 $\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$, 所以 $\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}$, 所以 $\cos\left(\theta + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$, 故选 A.

5-1. 【解】 (1) 原式

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

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

6-1. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 【解析】因为 $A+B+C=\pi$,

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

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

$$\text{所以 } 2\sin B \sin C = \sqrt{3}\sin C.$$

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

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

6-2. 4 【解析】因为 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2$,



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

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

$$= -\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B)$$

$$= \cos C \cos(A-B).$$

又因为 C 为最大角, 所以 $|A-B| \neq C$,

$$\text{所以 } \cos C = 0, \text{ 即 } C = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

设 $B = \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a =$

$$c \cos \theta, b = c \sin \theta,$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{(2t - 1)^2 + t^2} \sin(\theta + \varphi) \leq$$

$$\sqrt{(2t - 1)^2 + t^2} \left(\tan \varphi = \frac{2t - 1}{t} \right),$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{(2t - 1)^2 + t^2} \geq 1,$$

$$\text{解得 } t \geq \frac{4}{5} \text{ 或 } t \leq 0 \text{ (舍去)},$$

所以 $a + c$ 的最小值为 4.

7-1. C 【解析】由题意知, 函数 $f(x) =$

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

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2$, 不能得到

函数 $f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \right)$ 对称,

故 A 错误;

由 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$, 得 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$,

$f(\alpha) \in (\sqrt{3}, 2]$, 不存在 $f(\alpha) = 1$, 故 B

错误;

函数 $f(x + \alpha)$ 图象的对称轴方程为 $x + \alpha +$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 即 } x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha (k \in$$

$\mathbf{Z})$, 当 $k = 0, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, 函数 $f(x + \alpha)$ 的图

象关于 y 轴对称, 故 C 正确;

由 $f(x + \alpha) = f(x + 3\alpha)$ 可知, 2α 是函数



$f(x)$ 的周期; 又函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 $2k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}, k \neq 0$), 故 $\alpha = k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}, k \neq 0$), 所以不存在 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 使得 $f(x+\alpha) = f(x+3\alpha)$ 恒成立, 故 D 错误. 故选 C.

7-2. B 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\sin(A-B)\cos B + \cos(A-B)\sin B \geq 1$, 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.

7-3. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 【解析】因为 $a = (\cos 14^\circ, \cos 76^\circ), b = (\cos 59^\circ, \cos 31^\circ)$, 所以 $a \cdot b = \cos 14^\circ \cos 59^\circ + \cos 76^\circ \cos 31^\circ = \cos 14^\circ \cos 59^\circ + \sin 14^\circ \sin 59^\circ = \cos(59^\circ - 14^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

7-4. 【解】(1) 因为 $a \perp b$, 所以 $a \cdot b = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta = 0$, 则 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 又 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$, 所以 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) |a-b| &= \sqrt{|a|^2 - 2a \cdot b + |b|^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - 2(\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{5 - 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{5 - 4 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$, 所以 $-\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $-1 \leq \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $3 \leq 5 - 4 \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 9$, 故 $\sqrt{3} \leq |a-b| \leq 3$.

8-1. 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 $OE = OM \cdot \cos \angle AOM = 2 \cos x, ME = OM \cdot \sin \angle AOM = 2 \sin x$,

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\sin x \times 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}-x\right) \times \\
 & 2\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}-x\right) \\
 & = \sin 2x + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-2x\right) = \sin 2x - \cos 2x \\
 & = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \text{ 故选 B.}
 \end{aligned}$$

8-2. 【解】(1) 如图, 设 OG 与 CF, DE 分别交于 M, N 两点.

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

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

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

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

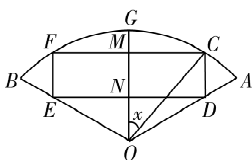
$$\text{故 } S = CF \cdot CD = 2\sin x \left(\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x \right)$$

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

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

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

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ 时, } S = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 因为 } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} < 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < \\
 \frac{5\pi}{6},
 \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, S 取得最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.