



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

1. A 【解析】 $\cos 72^\circ \cos 27^\circ + \sin 72^\circ \cdot$

$$\sin 27^\circ = \cos (72^\circ - 27^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

故选 A.

2. A 【解析】 $\because A$ 是锐角, $\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} < A + \frac{\pi}{6} <$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 即 } \sin \left(A + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) > 0.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

故选 A.

3. B 【解析】 $\because \tan 95^\circ = k, \therefore \tan 35^\circ =$

$$\tan(95^\circ - 60^\circ) = \frac{k - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}k}.$$

4. $\frac{63+32\sqrt{6}}{325}$ 【解析】 $\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta <$

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

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

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5},$$

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

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

$$= \frac{63}{65} \times \frac{1}{5} - \left(-\frac{16}{65} \right) \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = \frac{63+32\sqrt{6}}{325}.$$

5. B 【解析】 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} =$



$$\frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = 2,$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

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

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2},$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

6. B 【解析】 $c = 2a \cos B$, 由正弦定理得

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\sin(A-B) = 0,$$

$$\text{因为 } A, B \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } A-B \in (-\pi, \pi),$$

$$\text{故 } A=B, \text{ 所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 是等腰三角形.}$$

$$\text{故选 B.}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$(2) \because \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta < \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. ABC 【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;

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

成立;

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

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

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

$\sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \cdot \sin^2 \beta =$

$\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$, 故 D 式恒成立.

故选 ABC.

2.2 二倍角的三角函数

1. C 【解析】由 $3\cos 2\alpha + 8\sin \alpha + 5 = 0$ 知

$$3\sin^2 \alpha - 4\sin \alpha - 4 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } \sin \alpha = 2 \text{ (舍)},$$

$$\text{又 } \alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} < 0,$$

$\therefore \alpha$ 为第四象限角, $\therefore \cos \alpha > 0$,

$$\text{由 } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \text{ 得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

2. A 【解析】 $\cos^4 75^\circ - \sin^4 75^\circ$

$$= (\cos^2 75^\circ - \sin^2 75^\circ)(\cos^2 75^\circ + \sin^2 75^\circ)$$

$$= \cos^2 75^\circ - \sin^2 75^\circ = \cos 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$



故选 A.

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 $2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \right)$,

所以 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$, $(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 =$

$1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$,

所以 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$,

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

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

$\sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$.

故选 A.

4. B 【解析】 $\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} -$

$\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha \right) = \frac{1}{4}$,

所以 $\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\alpha \right) = 2\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha \right) -$

$1 = \frac{1}{8} - 1 = -\frac{7}{8}$, 故选 B.

5. A 【解析】函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbf{R} ,

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

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

$\therefore f(-x) = -\sin 2(-x) = \sin 2x = -f(x)$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 是奇函数, 且最小正周期 $T =$

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

故选 A.

6. A 【解析】 $\therefore \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta =$

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

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

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

选 A.

7. 【解】(1) 根据三角函数的定义, 因为

角 α 终边上有一点 $(1, 2)$,

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



即 $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$, 所以 $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$.

(2) 由 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ 且 $\tan \alpha = 2 > 1$, 得 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $2\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$.

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

所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$.

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

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

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

且 $2\alpha - \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

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

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

8. 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 原式 $= -2\sin 4$. 故选 D.

9. B 【解析】因为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta}{\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$.

$\sin 2\theta$, 所以 $\frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos \theta - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin \theta} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

$\sin \theta \cos \theta$,

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

$2\sqrt{3}\sin \theta \cos \theta$, 所以 $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}\sin \theta \cos \theta$,

两边同时平方, 得 $\cos^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 3(\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2$,

所以 $3(\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta - 1 = 0$, 所以 $(\sin \theta \cos \theta - 1)(3\sin \theta \cos \theta +$



$$1) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 \text{ 或 } \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{又因为 } \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \neq$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \text{ 即 } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta = \cos \theta + \sin \theta =$$

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

$$\text{所以 } -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < \sin \theta \cos \theta < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \theta \cos \theta \neq 1, \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}. \text{ 故}$$

选 B.

10. 0 或 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 【解析】 $\because \cos \theta (\sin \theta +$

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

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

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

$$\because \theta \in [0, \pi), \therefore 2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{4}\right),$$

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

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

11. ABD 【解析】设 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c . 因为

$$\cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \cos C = 2\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} -$$

$$1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 所以 } \sin C =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{4}{5}, S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 2, \text{ 故 A, B 正确;}$$

$$\text{由余弦定理 } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C, \text{ 即}$$

$$c^2 = 1^2 + 5^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 20, \text{ 所以 } c =$$

$$2\sqrt{5}, \text{ 所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的外接圆的直径 } 2R =$$

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 故 C 错误;}$$

$$\text{设 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的内切圆半径为 } r, \text{ 则}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b + c) r, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} (1 + 5 +$$

$$2\sqrt{5}) r = 2, \text{ 所以 } r = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 故 D 正确.}$$



故选 ABD.

2.3 简单的三角恒等变换

1. A 【解析】由 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\sin \alpha =$

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

$$-\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

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

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0,$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{2}} =$$

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

$$-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

故选 A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

3. C 【解析】 $\because \sin(\alpha+\beta) \cos \beta - \cos(\alpha+\beta) \cdot \sin \beta = 0, \therefore \sin \alpha = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法一: 原式} &= \sin \alpha \cos 2\beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \\ &\sin 2\beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos 2\beta - \cos \alpha \sin 2\beta = \\ &2\sin \alpha \cos 2\beta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法二: } \sin(\alpha+2\beta) + \sin(\alpha-2\beta) &= \\ 2\sin \frac{\alpha+2\beta+\alpha-2\beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha+2\beta-\alpha+2\beta}{2} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cos 2\beta = 0, \text{ 故选 C.}$$

4. 2 【解析】原式 $= \frac{3-\cos 20^\circ}{2-\frac{1+\cos 20^\circ}{2}} = 2.$



5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】原式 $= \cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + \cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = \cos (60^\circ - 20^\circ) + \cos (60^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = 2\cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos (-20^\circ) + \cos 60^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$.

6. 【解】(1) 因为 $\cos \beta = \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}$ 且 $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}$,

解得 $\tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = 2$.

因为 $\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\frac{\beta}{2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\tan \frac{\beta}{2} > 0$, $\tan \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{2}$.

(2) 因为 $\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 $\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

又 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$.

因为 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{7}{9}$, 所以 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)} = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$.

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

7. 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 $c < b < a$.

8. D 【解析】 $\because \alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$,



$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta > 0.$$

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

$$\therefore \cos \beta - \cos \alpha > 0, \text{ 即 } \cos \beta > \cos \alpha.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上不单调递减, D 选项错误. 故选 AB.

10. 【解】(1) 选条件①: 因为 $\sin A \cdot$

$\cos A \tan A = \frac{3}{4}$, 所以 $\sin A \cos A \cdot$

$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{3}{4}$, 即 $\sin^2 A = \frac{3}{4}$, 又因为

$\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 所以 $A \in$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 所以

$$A = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

选条件②: 因为 $\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin A - \cos A}{\sqrt{3} \sin A + \cos A} = \frac{1}{2}$,

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

所以 $\sqrt{3} \sin A = 3 \cos A$, 又因为 $A \in$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\cos A \neq 0$, 所以 $\tan A =$

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

选条件③: 由正弦定理可得 $2 \sin A \cdot$
 $\cos A - \sin B \cos C = \sin C \cos B$,

即 $2 \sin A \cos A = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cdot$

$\cos B = \sin(B + C) = \sin A$, 又因为

$\sin A \neq 0$, 所以 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$, 因为 $A \in$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$(2) a + b + c = 2 + \frac{a}{\sin A} (\sin B + \sin C) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left[\sin B + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - B \right) \right] + 2 =$$

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

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} \sin B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B \right) + 2 =$$

$$4 \sin \left(B + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2.$$

因为 $C = \frac{2\pi}{3} - B \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $B \in$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $B \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $B +$

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



则 $\sin\left(B+\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1\right]$,

即 $a+b+c \in (2+2\sqrt{3}, 6]$,

即 $\triangle ABC$ 周长的取值范围为 $(2+2\sqrt{3}, 6]$.