

第四章

三角恒等变换

§1 同角三角函数的基本关系

1.1 基本关系式+

1.2 由一个三角函数值求其他三角函数值+ 1.3 综合应用



对点上分

1. C 【解析】由题意, $\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$,

由 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

联立可得 $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$.

因为 α 为第四象限角,

所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故 C 正确.

一题多解

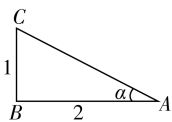
由题可知 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$, 则

$|\tan \alpha| = \frac{1}{2}$, 因此可构造如图所示的

直角三角形, 设 $BC=1, AB=2$, 则 $AC=$

$\sqrt{5}$, $|\cos \alpha| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 因为 α 为第四

象限角, 所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. 故 C 正确.



易错警示

忽略题目中角的范围的限制而致错

在使用开平方关系 $\sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$ 和 $\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$ 时, 一定要注意正负号的选取, 确定正负号的依据是角 α 的终边所在的象限. 若角 α 的终边所在的象限是已知的, 则按三角函数在各个象限的符号来确定; 若角 α 的终边所在的象限是未知的, 则需要按象限进行讨论.



2. B 【解析】因为 $2\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 1$,

所以 $\cos \alpha = 2\sin \alpha - 1$,

又 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

所以 $\sin^2 \alpha + (2\sin \alpha - 1)^2 = 1$,

即 $5\sin^2 \alpha - 4\sin \alpha = 0$,

又 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$,

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

$\frac{1}{\frac{24}{25} - \frac{9}{25}} = \frac{5}{3}$. 故 B 正确.

3. C 【解析】因为 $\sin \theta = \frac{k-3}{k+5}$, $\cos \theta =$

$\frac{4-2k}{k+5}$, 且 $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$, 所以 $\left(\frac{k-3}{k+5}\right)^2 +$

$\left(\frac{4-2k}{k+5}\right)^2 = 1$, 解得 $k=0$ 或 $k=8$.

若 $k=0$, 则 $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$, 此时角 θ 的终边在第四象限;

若 $k=8$, 则 $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$, 此时

角 θ 的终边在第二象限,

所以角 θ 的终边在第二象限或第四象限. 故 C 正确.

4. B 【解析】因为 α 是第二象限角, 且

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故 $\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$,

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

故 B 正确.

归纳总结

已知角 $\alpha \left(\alpha \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbf{Z} \right)$ 的一个三角函数值, 求角 α 的

其他三角函数值, 一般分成如下三种类型:

类型 1: 值确定且角 α 的终边所在象限确定, 则角 α 的其他三角函数值也唯一确定.

类型 2: 值确定但角 α 的终边所在象限不确定, 则需要分类讨论, 按已知三角函数值的符号确定角 α 的终边所在象限, 然后分别求相应象限下的其他三角函数值.

类型 3: 值不确定 (有时用字母表示) 且角 α 的终边所在象限不确定, 则需要分类讨论, 首先确定三角函数值的符号, 然后再求其他的三角函数值.



5. ABD 【解析】由 $\sin \theta = -2\cos \theta$ 可得

$$\tan \theta = -2 < 0, \text{ 所以 } \theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right), \text{ 故 } \sin \theta =$$

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

$\tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta = 2$, 故 A, B 正确, C 错误.

$x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$, 则 $x + \theta \in \left(\theta, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \right)$, 由于

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

所以 $f(x) = \sin(x + \theta)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 上单调递减, 故 D 正确.

6. $-\frac{2}{5}$



攻略上分

本题为已知 $\tan \theta$, 求形如 $a\sin^2 \theta + b\sin \theta \cos \theta + c\cos^2 \theta$ 的整式的值的问题, 具体可见大招攻略 29 中第一种 (3).

【解析】由已知得 $\sin \theta (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) =$

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

$$\frac{\tan \theta - \tan^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \frac{2 - 2^2}{2^2 + 1} = -\frac{2}{5}.$$

归纳总结

解决齐次式问题的主要方法是化切求值, 具体思路如下:

(1) 已知 $\tan \alpha = m$, 求形如

$$\frac{a\sin \alpha + b\cos \alpha}{c\sin \alpha + d\cos \alpha} \text{ 或}$$

$$\frac{a\sin^2 \alpha + b\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + c\cos^2 \alpha}{d\sin^2 \alpha + e\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + f\cos^2 \alpha} \text{ 的分式的}$$

值, 可以将分子、分母同时除以 $\cos \alpha$ 或 $\cos^2 \alpha$, 化成关于 $\tan \alpha$ 的式子, 从而求值.

(2) 形如 $a\sin^2 \alpha + b\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + c\cos^2 \alpha$ 的式子求值, 可将其看成分母是 1 的式子, 利用 $1 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$ 进行变形后, 分子、分母同时除以 $\cos^2 \alpha$, 化成关于 $\tan \alpha$ 的式子, 从而求值.

7. A 【解析】 $\because \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{2}$,

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2, \text{ 解}$$

$$\text{得 } \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2},$$



$$\therefore \tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2. \text{ 故 A 正确.}$$

8. B 【解析】由 $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{5}$, 得 $1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25}$, 解得

$$2\sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{24}{25} < 0,$$

又 $\sin \theta > 0$, 则 $\cos \theta < 0$, $\theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 故 A 正确;

$$\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \sqrt{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} = \sqrt{1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{7}{5}, \text{ 故 D 正确;}$$

由 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{5}$, $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{7}{5}$, 得

$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}, \text{ 故 B 错误;}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\frac{3}{4}, \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

规律点拨

对于 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$, $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$, $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$ 这三个式子, 利用 $(\sin \alpha \pm \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 \pm 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ 可以实现“知一求二”.

9. $-\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}$ 【解析】因为 $\sin \alpha$ 和 $\cos \alpha$ 是关

于 x 的方程 $4x^2 + 2\sqrt{6}x + m = 0$ 的两个实数

根, 所以 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha =$

$\frac{m}{4}$, 方程的判别式 $\Delta = 24 - 16m \geq 0$, 所以

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 1, \text{ 即 } \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{m}{4} = 1,$$

解得 $m = 1$, 满足 $\Delta > 0$.

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

$$(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \times$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}.$$

10. ABD 【解析】 $\frac{2\tan \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2$,

故 A 正确;

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - 2\sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ}}{\sin 10^\circ - \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 10^\circ}}$$



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

$$= \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ} = -1, \text{故 B 正确;}$$

$$\text{若 } \tan x = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{2\sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan x} =$$

$$\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2, \text{故 C 错误;}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \text{故 D}$$

正确.

11. $-\frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$ 【解析】由题意知 $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } & \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} \\ &= \left| \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right| + \left| \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right| \\ &= -\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sin \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$


12. $-\frac{1}{2}$ 【解析】因为 α 为第一象限角, 所以 $\cos \alpha > 0$,

$$\text{所以 } 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = (\cos \alpha)^{-2},$$

$$\text{则 } \log_{(1 + \tan^2 \alpha)} \cos \alpha = \frac{\lg \cos \alpha}{\lg (\cos \alpha)^{-2}} =$$

$$\frac{\lg \cos \alpha}{-2 \lg \cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

13.  **攻略上分** 利用同角三角函数的基本关系进行证明, 具体可见通法攻略 30.

$$\text{【证明】(1) 左边} = \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) + \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$$

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

$$= \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta = 1 = \text{右边.}$$

$$(2) \text{右边} = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 1 - 2 \sin \alpha +$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\cos \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\
 &= 2 - 2\sin \alpha + 2\cos \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\
 &= 2(1 - \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) \\
 &= 2(1 - \sin \alpha)(1 + \cos \alpha) = \text{左边}.
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 【解】(1) $f(\alpha) = \frac{-\cos \alpha \sin \alpha \tan^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha (-\sin \alpha)} =$

$$\frac{-\cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{-\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha.$$

(2) 由(1)得 $\tan \alpha = 2$,

所以 $\sin^2 \alpha - 3\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 3\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 3\tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{4 - 6}{4 + 1} = -\frac{2}{5}.$$

(3) 由(1)得 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3$, 令 $\alpha -$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \theta, \text{ 则 } \alpha = \theta + \frac{\pi}{6},$$

所以 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{\cos \theta}{-\sin \theta} = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = 3,$$

所以 $\tan \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$, 又 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 $\cos \theta = -3\sin \theta$, 代入 $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta =$

1, 得 $\sin \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 所以 θ 为第二或第

四象限角.

当 θ 为第二象限角时, $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 即

$$\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10};$$

当 θ 为第四象限角时, $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 即

$$\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

15. D 【解析】 $\because A$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角且

$$\sin A \cos A = -\frac{1}{8} < 0, \therefore \sin A > 0, \cos A <$$

$$0, \therefore \cos A - \sin A < 0.$$

而 $(\cos A - \sin A)^2 = 1 - 2\sin A \cos A = 1 -$

$$2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore \cos A - \sin A = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

故 D 正确.

16. C 【解析】 A 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的一个内角, 若



$\sin A + \cos A = \frac{12}{25}$, 则 $(\sin A + \cos A)^2 =$

$\left(\frac{12}{25}\right)^2$, 由同角三角函数的基本关系展

开化简可得 $1 + 2\sin A \cos A = \frac{144}{625}$, 则

$\sin A \cos A = -\frac{481}{1250}$, 因为 $0 < A < \pi$, 所以

$\sin A > 0$, 所以 $\cos A < 0$, 则 A 为钝角, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 为钝角三角形.

故 C 正确.

17. C 【解析】设大正方形的边长为 a , 则

直角三角形的直角边长分别为 $a \sin \alpha$,

$a \cos \alpha$, $\because \alpha$ 为直角三角形较小的锐角,

$\therefore 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $S_1 = a^2$, $S_2 = S_1 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} a \sin \alpha \cdot$

$a \cos \alpha = a^2 - 2a^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$, 则 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} =$

$\frac{a^2}{a^2 - 2a^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 25$,

即 $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 25$,

$\therefore \frac{\tan^2 \alpha + 1}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1 - 2 \tan \alpha} = 25$, 解得 $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ 或

$\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$ (不合题意, 舍去),

$\therefore \frac{3 \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{3 \tan \alpha + 1}{2 \tan \alpha - 1} = \frac{3 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1}{2 \times \frac{3}{4} - 1} =$

$\frac{13}{2}$. 故 C 正确.



能力上分

1. B 【解析】因为 $\theta \in (3\pi, 4\pi)$,

$\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3} < 0$, 所以 θ 是第四象限角,

所以 $\sin \theta < 0$, 而 $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$, 故 $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} =$

$-\frac{4}{3}$, 化简得 $\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{4} \sin \theta$,

又 $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$, 代入得 $\frac{9}{16} \sin^2 \theta +$

$\sin^2 \theta = 1$, 解得 $\sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$ (正根舍去),

故 B 正确.

2. C 【解析】因为 $|\cos \theta| + |\cos \theta| +$

$|\sin \theta| + |\sin \theta| = -1 = -(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$,

所以 $|\sin \theta| = -\sin \theta$, $|\cos \theta| = -\cos \theta$,



所以 $\cos \theta \leq 0, \sin \theta \leq 0$, 又角 θ 的终边不在坐标轴上, 所以 θ 为第三象限角.

故 C 正确.

3. A 【解析】因为 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{1+\tan \alpha} =$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{4}{3},$$

设 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = t (t \neq 0)$,

则 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{t^2 - 1}{2t} = \frac{4}{3}$, 即

$$t^2 - \frac{8}{3}t - 1 = 0, \text{ 即 } (t-3)\left(t+\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0, \text{ 所}$$

以 $t = -\frac{1}{3}$ 或 $t = 3$ (舍),

$$\text{所以 } \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} = -\frac{4}{9} < 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sin \alpha| + |\cos \alpha| &= \sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

故 A 正确.

$$\begin{aligned} 4. (1) \text{【解】原式} &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^6 \alpha - \sin^6 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^4 \alpha) + \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^4 \alpha)} \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha \div [\cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) (1 + \cos^2 \alpha) + \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) (1 + \sin^2 \alpha)] \\ &= \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha (1 + \cos^2 \alpha) + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha (1 + \sin^2 \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha + 1 + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{【证明】左边} &= \sin \alpha \left(1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \right) + \\ &\cos \alpha \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right) = \sin \alpha + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \cos \alpha + \\ &\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + \\ &\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \text{右边}. \end{aligned}$$

即原等式成立.

$$5. \text{【解】} (1) \because \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25},$$

$$\text{即 } 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{12}{25}.$$



由 θ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的一个内角, 得 $0 < \theta < \pi$, 则 $\sin \theta > 0$, 而 $\sin \theta \cos \theta < 0$, 则 $\cos \theta < 0$, 有 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 是钝角三角形.

(2) 由 (1) 知, $\sin \theta > 0 > \cos \theta$,

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{12}{25},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \sin \theta - \cos \theta &= \sqrt{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \\ &= \sqrt{1 - 2 \times \left(-\frac{12}{25}\right)} = \frac{7}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 【解】(1) $f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha},$

因为 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 所以 $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$, 从而 $(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$,

因为 $0 < \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\sin \alpha > 0$, 又因为 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0$, 所以 $\cos \alpha < 0$, 因此 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ 故 } f(\alpha) = \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为 $f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以

$$2 \sin \alpha = -4 \cos \alpha,$$

假设 $\cos \alpha = 0$, 则由上式知 $\sin \alpha = 0$, 与 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ 矛盾, 所以 $\cos \alpha \neq 0$, 则 $\tan \alpha = -2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sin^2 \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 3 \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

一题多解

(1) 由 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 及

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1,$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4} \text{ 或}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}, \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4},$$

因为 $0 < \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\sin \alpha =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4},$$



所以 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 因此 $f(\alpha) =$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

(2) 因为 $f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{3}$, 所

以 $\sin \alpha = -2\cos \alpha$, 又 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

所以 $5 \cos^2 \alpha = 1$, 即 $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$, 因此

$$\sin^2 \alpha - 3\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 4 \cos^2 \alpha + 6\cos^2 \alpha = 10\cos^2 \alpha = 2.$$

§ 2 两角和与差的 三角函数公式

2.1 两角和与差的

余弦公式及其应用+

2.2 两角和与差的

正弦、正切公式及其应用



对点上分

1. AB



攻略上分

本题为给角求值问题,关键是观察所给角与特殊角的关系,进而利用相关公式化简或求值,具体见通法攻略 31.

【解析】 $\tan 25^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ = \tan (25^\circ + 35^\circ) \cdot (1 - \tan 25^\circ \tan 35^\circ) + \sqrt{3} \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 35^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, 故 A 正确;

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

根据诱导公式知 $\sin (2024\pi - \theta) = -\sin \theta$, 故 C 错误;

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

2. D



攻略上分

本题先根据三角函数的定义求出三角函数值,实质为给值求值问题,具体见通法攻略 32.



【解析】因为 $P\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

即 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$,

即角 α 的终边经过点 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$,

所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$,

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

$\sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故 D

正确.

3. B 【解析】由题意得 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2}{3} <$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

所以 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} < -\frac{\pi}{4}$, 故 $\sin\left(\alpha -$

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

则 $\sin \alpha = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$

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

$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{15}}{6}$,

故 B 正确.

易错警示 忽略角的隐含范围致错

对于求值、求角问题,应尽量缩小角的范围. 缩小角的范围大致可从以下四个方面考虑: ①利用已知角的范围确定所求角的范围; ②利用三角函数值的符号确定所求角的范围; ③利用三角函数值的大小进一步缩小所求角的范围; ④利用题干中隐含角的范围的条件来确定所求角的范围.

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

$\frac{\pi}{12} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$,

因为 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{4}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

所以 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$,



$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) &= \cos\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \\ &= \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.\end{aligned}$$

故 A 正确.

5. C



攻略上分

本题为给值求角问题,先确定待求角的三角函数值,再结合待求角的范围确定待求角的大小,具体见通法攻略 33.

【解析】因为 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\sin \alpha =$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

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

因为 $\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$, 所以 $\cos \beta =$

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

$\frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

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

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

又因为 $\alpha - \beta \in \left(\frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha - \beta =$

$\frac{5\pi}{4}$, 故 C 正确.

6. B 【解析】由题意及题图得, $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$,

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = 1. \therefore \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \beta \in$$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 故 B 正确.

7. C 【解析】因为点 $A(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ 关于 x

轴的对称点为 $B\left(\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \\ \sin \alpha = -\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \end{cases}$$



$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \\ \sin \alpha = -\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha = 0, \\ \frac{3}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha = 0, \end{cases}$$

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

$k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

故 C 正确.

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{ A } & \text{【解析】} \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta = \cos [(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)] + \cos [(\alpha + \beta) - (\alpha - \beta)] \\ &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \cdot (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= 2 \times \left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \times \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\frac{\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$. 故 A 正确.

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{ C } & \text{【解析】因为 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2\cos(\alpha + \beta), \\ & \text{所以 } \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta), \\ & \text{又易知 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta \neq 0, \\ & \text{所以两边同时除以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta, \text{ 得到} \\ & \tan \alpha - \tan \beta = 2 - 2\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta, \text{ 即 } \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 1 - \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + 1 - \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\tan \alpha - \tan \beta = \frac{4}{5}$.

故 C 正确.

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \text{ A } & \text{【解析】由 } \sin B \sin \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \\ & \cos B \sin \left(C + \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \sin \left(C + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \\ & \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right), \\ & \text{得 } \sin B \sin \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos B \cdot \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$\frac{\pi}{6}$), 即 $\cos B \cos \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \sin B \cdot$

$$\sin \left(C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0,$$

所以 $\cos \left(B + C - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$, 又 $0 < B + C < \pi$,

所以 $B + C - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 所以

$A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 故 A 正确.

11. C 【解析】 $2\sin \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma =$

$$2\sin \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma, \text{ 即 } 2\sin \alpha + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} +$$

$$\frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} = 2\sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \cdot \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \beta}{\cos \beta \cos \gamma} = 2\sin \alpha \cdot$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin \beta \sin \gamma}{\cos \beta \cos \gamma} - 1\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\sin(\beta + \gamma)}{\cos \beta \cos \gamma} = 2\sin \alpha \cdot$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta \sin \gamma - \cos \beta \cos \gamma}{\cos \beta \cos \gamma},$$

所以 $\sin(\beta + \gamma) = -2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos(\beta + \gamma)$,

因为 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$, 所以 $\sin(\beta + \gamma) =$

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

$2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$, 因为 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 所以

$\sin \alpha \neq 0$, 所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, 解得 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

故 C 正确.

12. $\frac{4}{9}$ 【解析】因为 $\tan \alpha = 3\tan \beta$, 所以

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

$$\text{所以 } \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{9},$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

13. $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】因为 $\cos(20^\circ - \theta) +$

$$\cos(20^\circ + \theta) - \cos(40^\circ - \theta) = 0,$$

所以 $\cos 20^\circ \cos \theta + \sin 20^\circ \sin \theta +$

$$\cos 20^\circ \cos \theta - \sin 20^\circ \sin \theta - \cos 40^\circ \cos \theta -$$

$$\sin 40^\circ \sin \theta = 0,$$

得 $2\cos 20^\circ \cos \theta - \cos 40^\circ \cos \theta -$

$$\sin 40^\circ \sin \theta = 0,$$

所以 $2\cos 20^\circ - \cos 40^\circ - \sin 40^\circ \cdot$

$$\tan \theta = 0,$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } \tan \theta &= \frac{2\cos 20^\circ - \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos(60^\circ - 40^\circ) - \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{2(\cos 60^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 40^\circ) - \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} = \sqrt{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 2^{22} 【解析】若 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$,

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


$$\text{因此 } (1 + \tan 1^\circ)(1 + \tan 44^\circ) = 2,$$

$$(1 + \tan 2^\circ)(1 + \tan 43^\circ) = 2,$$

...

$$(1 + \tan 22^\circ)(1 + \tan 23^\circ) = 2,$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \underbrace{2 \times 2 \times \cdots \times 2}_{22 \text{个} 2} = 2^{22}.$$

15.  **攻略上分** 本题第(1)问中,在化简三角函数式时,利用了“异角化同角”及“异名化同名”的方法,最终化简为只含有 $\tan \alpha$ 的等式进而求解,具体见大招攻略 35.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【解】(1)} &\because \frac{6\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\cos(\pi - \alpha) - 3\sin(\pi + \alpha)} = \\
 -8, &\therefore \frac{6\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{-2\cos \alpha + 3\sin \alpha} = \frac{6\tan \alpha + 1}{-2 + 3\tan \alpha} = -8, \\
 &\text{解得 } \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\because \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) = \\
 &\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \cos \beta = \cos\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \\
 &\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \therefore \sin \beta = \\
 &\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \text{ 则 } \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) =
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

16. 【解】(1) $\because C = \pi - (A + B),$



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

$$\therefore \tan C = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B},$$

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

$$\therefore \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} & \tan 20^\circ + \tan 40^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ \\ &= \tan 20^\circ + \tan 40^\circ + \tan 120^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ + \sqrt{3} \\ &= \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 120^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ + \sqrt{3} \\ &= -\sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 40^\circ + \tan 120^\circ}{\tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 120^\circ}{\tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ}$$

$$= \tan 120^\circ = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$(2) \because C = 135^\circ, \therefore 0^\circ < A < 45^\circ, 0^\circ < B < 45^\circ, \text{且 } A+B=45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \tan A > 0, \tan B > 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan A + \tan B &= -\tan 135^\circ + \tan A \tan B \cdot \tan 135^\circ \\ &= 1 - \tan A \tan B \geq 1 - \frac{(\tan A + \tan B)^2}{4}, \therefore (\tan A + \tan B)^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$4(\tan A + \tan B) - 4 \geq 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \tan A + \tan B \geq 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \text{ 或 } \tan A + \tan B \leq -2\sqrt{2} - 2 \text{ (舍去),}$$

$$\therefore \tan A + \tan B \geq 2\sqrt{2} - 2, \text{ 当且仅当 } \tan A = \tan B = \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ 时取等号,}$$

$$\therefore \tan A + \tan B \text{ 的最小值为 } 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

方法总结 证明三角恒等式的思路

观察等式两端的结构形式,按照从复杂到简单、高次到低次、多角化单角的原则进行处理.如果等式的两端都比较复杂,那么将两端都化简,采用两端向中间凑的原则处理.



能力上分

1. D 【解析】因为 α 为第三象限角,所以

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

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



$$\sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1+2\sqrt{6}}{6}. \text{ 故 D 正确.}$$

- 2. B** 【解析】由题意知, $a \cdot b = \cos 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ = \cos 20^\circ$,
 $|a| = \sqrt{\cos^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ} = 1$,
 $|b| = \sqrt{\cos^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ} = 1$,
 所以 $\cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = a \cdot b = \cos 20^\circ$, 又 $0^\circ \leq \langle a, b \rangle \leq 180^\circ$,
 所以 $\langle a, b \rangle = 20^\circ$, 即 a 与 b 的夹角为 20° . 故 B 正确.

- 3. A** 【解析】由 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 得 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$, 因为 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$,
 则 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$,
 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right] = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{4}{5} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$.
 故 A 正确.

- 4. C** 【解析】 $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha + \beta\right) = \tan\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right)\right] = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right)}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right)} = \frac{3-2}{1+3 \times 2} = \frac{1}{7}$.
 故 C 正确.

- 5. D** 【解析】 $\tan \theta = \frac{\cos \frac{7\pi}{10} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{10}}{\cos \frac{7\pi}{10} - \sin \frac{7\pi}{10}} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{7\pi}{10}}{1 - \tan \frac{7\pi}{10}} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{7\pi}{10}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{7\pi}{10}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{7\pi}{10}\right) = \tan \frac{19\pi}{20}$.



$$\text{又 } \theta \in (0, 2\pi), \cos \frac{7\pi}{10} - \sin \frac{7\pi}{10} < 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \theta = \frac{19\pi}{20}, \text{ 故选 D.}$$

6. A 【解析】由 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{1}{\cos \beta}$,

$$\text{得 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{1}{\cos \beta},$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \alpha,$$

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

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

$$\text{得 } 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi, 0 < \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \text{ 或 } \alpha + \beta + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha = \pi,$$

$$\text{即 } 2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } \beta + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi,$$

$$\text{故 } 2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (舍).}$$

故 A 正确.

7. $\frac{13}{14}$ 【解析】由 $f(x) = \sin(x + \varphi)$ 是 \mathbf{R} 上

$$\text{的偶函数可得 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \ (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 由}$$

$$\varphi \in [0, \pi], \text{ 可得 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

$$\text{又 } f\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{7}, 0 < \alpha < \pi, \text{ 即 } \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{7}, \text{ 故 } \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{则 } \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}.$$

$$\text{故 } f(\alpha) = \cos \alpha = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$$

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

$$\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{13}{14}.$$

8. 【解】(1) 由于点 P 在单位圆上, 且 α 是

$$\text{锐角, 可得 } m = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{由三角函数定义可知 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\frac{4\sin^3\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2\sin^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - 4\cos(\alpha + \pi)}{2 + 2\cos^2(5\pi + \alpha) + \cos(-\alpha)}$$



$$= \frac{4\cos^3 \alpha + 2\cos^2 \alpha + 4\cos \alpha}{2 + 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha}$$

$$= 2\cos \alpha = 1.$$

(2) 由(1)可知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 α 为锐角,

$$\text{可得 } \alpha = \angle xOP = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

根据三角函数定义可得 $f(\theta) = \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

$$\text{因为 } f\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{4} > 0,$$

$$\text{且 } \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4},$$

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

$$\cos\left[\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] +$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15} - 1}{4}.$$

2.3 三角函数的叠加 及其应用+

2.4 积化和差与和 差化积公式



对点上分

1. D 【解析】依题意, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\cos \alpha +$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\cos \alpha =$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ 所以 } \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 故 D}$$

正确.

2. B 【解析】由 $\sqrt{3}\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$ 得

$$2\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故 } \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

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

$$-\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故 B 正确.}$$



3. D 【解析】 $\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y = \sin(x +$

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

$$y) \sin(x - y) = -\sin(x - y) = \frac{1}{4},$$

所以 $\sin(x - y) = -\frac{1}{4}$. 故 D 正确.

4. C 【解析】 $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ -$

$$\cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ)] -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\cos(80^\circ + 40^\circ) + \cos(80^\circ - 40^\circ)] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\cos(80^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos(80^\circ - 20^\circ)]$$

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

$$\cos 40^\circ \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos 100^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 40^\circ + \cos 100^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos(30^\circ - 10^\circ) - \cos(30^\circ +$$

$$10^\circ) - \sin 10^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (2\sin 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ) =$$

$$\frac{3}{4}. \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

方法总结

利用和差化积与积化和差公式化简三角函数式的关键在于将同名称的正弦函数与余弦函数进行恰当组合. 组合时遵循的原则: ①应尽量使两角的和(或差)出现特殊角; ②对于特殊角的三角函数式应当求出其值. 和差化积公式与积化和差公式比较复杂, 且有时在同一个题目中可能反复使用, 要仔细揣摩记忆方法, 不要混淆.

5. $-\frac{120}{119}$ 【解析】由和差化积公式得

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{12}{13},$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = -\frac{5}{13}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = -\frac{5}{12}.$$



$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}} = -\frac{120}{119}.$$

6. C 【解析】由函数 $f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $(1, 0)$ 对称, 得 $f(x) + f(2 - x) = 0$, 即 $-f(x) = f(2 - x)$,

$$\text{则 } f(\sin x + 3) + f(\sqrt{3} \cos x) > 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f(\sqrt{3} \cos x) > -f(\sin x + 3) = f(-1 - \sin x),$$

又 $f(x)$ 在定义域 \mathbf{R} 上单调递增,

$$\text{因此, } \sqrt{3} \cos x > -1 - \sin x, \text{ 即 } \sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x > -1,$$

$$\text{则 } \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) > -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解得 } 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} < x +$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} < 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{即 } 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

所以不等式 $f(\sin x + 3) +$

$$f(\sqrt{3} \cos x) > 0 \text{ 的解集是 } \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), k \in \mathbf{Z}. \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

规律点拨

函数 $y = f(x)$ 的定义域为 D , $\forall x \in D$, (1) 存在常数 a, b 使得 $f(x) + f(2a - x) = 2b \Leftrightarrow f(a + x) + f(a - x) = 2b$, 则函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象关于点 (a, b) 对称; (2) 存在常数 a 使得 $f(x) = f(2a - x) \Leftrightarrow f(a + x) = f(a - x)$, 则函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象关于直线 $x = a$ 对称.

7. B 【解析】 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) +$

$$\sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin A + \sin B + \cos A + \cos B =$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2} \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt{2},$$

由正弦函数的性质可知 $\sin A, \sin B \in [-1, 1]$,

$$\text{故 } \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } A + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k_1\pi, B + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} +$$



$$2k_2\pi, k_1 \neq k_2 \text{ 且 } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{即 } |A-B| = 2|k_1-k_2|\pi, k_1 \neq k_2 \text{ 且 } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z},$$

故当 $|k_1-k_2|=1$ 时, $|A-B|$ 有最小值 2π .

故 B 正确.

8. D 【解析】因为 $y = \sin 2x + \cos 2x =$

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

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left[2(x-\varphi) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right],$$

因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $f(x) = -f(-x)$,

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{2} \sin\left[2(x-\varphi) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right] =$$

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

$$\text{即 } \sin\left(2x-2\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin\left(-2x-2\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

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

$$\text{所以 } 2\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 且 } \varphi > 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \varphi = \frac{1}{2}k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 且 } \varphi > 0,$$

所以 φ 的最小值为 $\frac{\pi}{8}$, 故 D 正确.

9. ABD 【解析】 $f(x-2\pi) = \sin(3x-6\pi) -$

$$\sin(2x-4\pi) = \sin 3x - \sin 2x = f(x), \text{ 故 A}$$

正确;

$$f(2\pi-x) = \sin(6\pi-3x) - \sin(4\pi-2x) =$$

$$-\sin 3x + \sin 2x = -f(x), \text{ 故 B 正确;}$$

若 $f(x)$ 的最大值为 2, 则 $\sin 3x = 1$,

$$\sin 2x = -1, \text{ 当 } 3x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ 时, } x =$$

$$\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 此时 } \sin 2x \neq -1, \text{ 故 C 不}$$

正确;

$$f(x) = \sin 3x - \sin 2x = 2\cos \frac{5}{2}x \sin \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } \cos \frac{5}{2}x \sin \frac{1}{2}x = 0, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2}x = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos \frac{5}{2}x = 0, \text{ 又 } x \in (0,$$

$$2\pi), \frac{1}{2}x \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } \frac{5}{2}x \in (0, 5\pi),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \frac{1}{2}x \neq 0, \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ 或}$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x = \frac{5\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{7\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{9\pi}{2},$$



解得 $x = \frac{\pi}{5}$ 或 $x = \frac{3\pi}{5}$ 或 $x = \pi$ 或 $x = \frac{7\pi}{5}$ 或

$x = \frac{9\pi}{5}$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上的所有零点

之和为 5π , 故 D 正确.

10. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 【解析】不妨取 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$,

即 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 1$, 则 $f(x_1) \geq 0$,

当 x_1, x_2 的取值在 $f(x)$ 的同一单调区间内时, $|x_1 - x_2|$ 有最小值,

不妨取 $2x_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], 2x_2 + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right]$,

故 $\sin\left(2x_1 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(2x_2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$

$2\cos\left(x_1 + x_2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\sin(x_1 - x_2) = 1$,

$x_1 - x_2 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 又函数 $y = \sin x$ 在

$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递增,

故 $\sin(x_1 - x_2)$ 最小时, $|x_1 - x_2|$ 最小,

因为 $\cos\left(x_1 + x_2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1$, 所以 $\frac{1}{2} \leq$

$\sin(x_1 - x_2) \leq 1$,

故 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq |x_1 - x_2| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

当 $x_1 = -\frac{\pi}{12}, x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 左式等号成立,

即 $|x_1 - x_2|$ 的最小值为 $\frac{\pi}{6}$.



能力上分

1. C 【解析】因为 $\sin A + \sin B =$

$$2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = \sqrt{3} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \leq \sqrt{3},$$

当且仅当 $A = B = 60^\circ$ 时, 等号成立,

所以 $\sin A + \sin B$ 的最大值为 $\sqrt{3}$.

故 C 正确.

2. A 【解析】设 $t = \sin x - \cos x$, 根据辅助角

公式, 得 $t = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, $t \in$

$[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$,

由 $t^2 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x = 1 -$

$2\sin x \cos x$, 得 $2\sin x \cos x = 1 - t^2$,

故 $y = t + 1 - t^2 = -\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4}$, 当 $t = \frac{1}{2}$



时, y 取得最大值 $\frac{5}{4}$. 故 A 正确.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{3. D} \quad & \text{【解析】} \sqrt{3} \times \frac{2\cos 10^\circ - \cos 70^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} - \\
 & \sin 90^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \times \frac{2\cos 10^\circ - \cos(60^\circ + 10^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ} - 1 \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \times \frac{2\cos 10^\circ - (\cos 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 10^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ} - 1 \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\frac{3}{2}\cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} - 1 \\
 &= 3 \times \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} - 1 \\
 &= 3 \times \frac{\cos(30^\circ - 10^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ} - 1 = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

故选 D.

4. C 【解析】由和差化积公式得到 $\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha = 2\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha$,
所以 $\sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha = \sin 2\alpha \cdot (2\cos \alpha + 1)$.

因为 $\sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha = 0$,

所以 $\sin 2\alpha = 0$ 或 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$,

当 $\sin 2\alpha = 0$ 时, $2\alpha = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 即 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

因为 $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$, 所以 $\alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 或 2π ;

当 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 因为 $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$, 所以

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

所以符合题意的 α 共有 7 个, 故 C 正确.

一题多解

$$\sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha$$

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$= 2\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \sin 2\alpha \cdot (2\cos \alpha + 1) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \sin 2\alpha = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

当 $\sin 2\alpha = 0$ 时, $2\alpha = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 即

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$$



因为 $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$, 所以 $\alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi,$

$\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 或 2π ;

当 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 因为 $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$,

所以 $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 或 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$.

所以符合题意的 α 共有 7 个, 故 C 正确.

5. B 【解析】 根据正弦函数的性质可知,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{12} - \omega x\right)\right] \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12} - \omega x\right) \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \cos\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \\ &= 2 \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= 2 \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \omega x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}\omega - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的值域为

$$[-\sqrt{2}, 2],$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\omega - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{5\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{3}{2} \leq \omega \leq 3, \text{ 故 B 正确.}$$

6. AB 【解析】 $\because \{\sin \theta, \sin 2\theta, \sin 3\theta\} = \{\cos \theta, \cos 2\theta, \cos 3\theta\},$

$$\therefore \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta.$$

由和差化积公式得 $\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta =$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin \frac{\theta+3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta-3\theta}{2} &= 2 \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos(-\theta) = \\ 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta = 2 \cos \frac{\theta+3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta-3\theta}{2} =$$

$$2 \cos 2\theta \cos(-\theta) = 2 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta,$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = 2 \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta = \sin 2\theta (2 \cos \theta + 1),$$

$$\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 2 \cos 2\theta \cdot$$



$$\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta = \cos 2\theta (2\cos \theta + 1),$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta (2\cos \theta + 1) = \cos 2\theta \cdot (2\cos \theta + 1), \therefore \sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{当 } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

此时 $\cos \theta = \cos 2\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$, 不满足集合中元素的互异性, 故舍去,

$$\text{当 } \sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta \text{ 时, } 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 满足题意,}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{(4k+1)\pi}{8}, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

故选 AB.

7. $\frac{1}{3}$ 【解析】因为 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos \pi \right] = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2\alpha - 1) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$.

8. 【解】 $\sin(130^\circ + \alpha) = \sin[150^\circ + (\alpha - 20^\circ)] = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - 20^\circ) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\alpha - 20^\circ)$,
 $2\cos 20^\circ \cos \alpha = \cos(\alpha + 20^\circ) + \cos(\alpha - 20^\circ)$,

$$\text{因为 } \sin(130^\circ + \alpha) = 2\cos 20^\circ \cdot \cos \alpha,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - 20^\circ) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\alpha - 20^\circ) = \cos(\alpha + 20^\circ) + \cos(\alpha - 20^\circ),$$

$$\text{所以 } -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - 20^\circ) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\alpha - 20^\circ) = \cos(\alpha + 20^\circ),$$

$$\text{即 } \cos[120^\circ + (\alpha - 20^\circ)] = \cos(\alpha + 20^\circ),$$

$$\text{即 } \cos(100^\circ + \alpha) = \cos(\alpha + 20^\circ),$$

$$\text{所以 } 100^\circ + \alpha = \alpha + 20^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ 或}$$

$$100^\circ + \alpha + \alpha + 20^\circ = k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha = -60^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \alpha = \tan(-60^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ) = -\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha + 45^\circ) = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - 2.$$



9. 【解】(1) 由题意, 函数 $f(x) = \sin \omega x -$

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

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, 且 $\omega > 0$, $\therefore \omega =$

$$2, \therefore \text{函数 } f(x) = 2 \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

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

$$\text{得 } -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

\therefore 函数 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \right], k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) \geq 1, \text{ 则 } \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\therefore x \in (-\pi, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } k = -1 \text{ 时, } x \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{5\pi}{12} \right];$$

$$\text{当 } k = 0 \text{ 时, } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{12} \right],$$

$$\therefore \text{原不等式的解集为 } \left\{ x \mid -\frac{3\pi}{4} \leq x \leq -\frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{12} \right\}.$$

§3 二倍角的三角函数公式

3.1 二倍角公式



对点上分

1. C



攻略上分

本题观察发现“降幂扩角”后, 变成了易求的特殊角 30° , 可利用二倍角公式或“降幂扩角”的结论求解, 具体可见通法攻略 34.

【解析】由题意可得, $\sin^2 75^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ = \sin^2 (90^\circ - 15^\circ) - \sin^2 15^\circ = \cos^2 15^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 故 C 正确.



一题多解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1 - \cos 150^\circ}{2} - \\ &\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \\ &\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. C 【解析】 $\frac{\tan 37.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 37.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$$\frac{2 \tan 37.5^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 37.5^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \tan 75^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \tan (45^\circ +$$

$$30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 30^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

3. D 【解析】 $\cos 72^\circ \sin 54^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin 72^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{4 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 144^\circ}{8 \sin 36^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{8 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

故 D 正确.

4. B 【解析】已知 $\tan \alpha = 2$, 则

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

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

故 B 正确.

5. C 【解析】设 $\beta = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $\alpha = \beta - \frac{\pi}{6}$,

$$\sin \beta = \frac{4}{5},$$

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

$$\text{可得 } -\cos 2\beta = -(1 - 2\sin^2 \beta) = 2\sin^2 \beta - 1 =$$

$$2 \times \frac{16}{25} - 1 = \frac{7}{25}. \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

6. B 【解析】 $5 \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$

$$= -5 \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= -5 \left(\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{5}{2} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{5}{2} (1 - \sin 2\alpha) = 1, \\ & \text{解得 } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 故选 B.} \end{aligned}$$

7. A 【解析】 $\because \sqrt{6} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \times \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \sqrt{6} \times \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \alpha} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}(1 + \tan \alpha)}{1 - \tan \alpha} \times (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} \times (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \sqrt{3}(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = 1,$

$$\therefore 3(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 = 3(1 + \sin 2\alpha) = 1,$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}. \text{ 故 A 正确.}$$

8. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ 【解析】实数 x 满足 $\cos 2x + \sin x = 1,$

则 $1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 1,$

即 $\sin x = 0$ 或 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2},$

又 $x \in (0, \pi),$ 则 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2},$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

9. C 【解析】 $\because \sin \theta, \cos \theta$ 是方程 $x^2 - 2x \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \beta = 0$ 的两个实根,

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

$$\sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \theta + \sin^2 \beta = 0 \text{ ①},$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \theta + \sin^2 \beta = 0 \text{ ②},$$

① + ② 得 $1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + 2 \sin^2 \beta = 0,$

即 $1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \beta = 0,$

$$2 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \beta,$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos 2\alpha = \cos 2\beta, \text{ 得 } \frac{\cos 2\beta}{\cos 2\alpha} = 2.$$

故 C 正确.

10. CD 【解析】 $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x \cdot \cos x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1.$

函数 $f(x)$ 的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1,$ 故 A 错误;



因为 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 =$

1 , 所以图象 C 不关于点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, 0\right)$ 中心

对称, 故 B 错误;

当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ 时, $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in$

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{8},$

$\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ 上单调递增, 故 C 正确;

将函数 $f(x)$ 图象上所有点的横坐标变为原来的 2 倍, 纵坐标不变, 得到 $y =$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1$ 的图象, 再将图象向

左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个单位长度可得到 $y =$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + 1$ 的图象, 故 D 正确.



能力上分

1. **ACD** 【解析】 $\sin 75^\circ \cos 15^\circ +$

$\cos 75^\circ \sin 15^\circ = \sin 90^\circ = 1$, 故 A 正确;

$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 故 B 错误;

$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 故 C

正确;

$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{1 + \cos 45^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 22.5^\circ \cos 22.5^\circ}{2 \cos^2 22.5^\circ} =$

$\tan 22.5^\circ$, 故 D 正确.

2. **C** 【解析】 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\alpha\right) - 4\sin^2 \alpha = -2$,

则 $-\sin 2\alpha - 4\sin^2 \alpha = -2$,

即 $\frac{2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 4\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = 2$,

显然 $\cos \alpha \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{2\tan \alpha + 4\tan^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = 2$,

则 $\tan \alpha = 1 - \tan^2 \alpha$,

故 $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha} = 2$.

故 C 正确.

3. **B** 【解析】因为 $f(x) = A \sin^2(\omega x + \varphi) +$

$1 = \frac{A}{2} + 1 - \frac{A}{2} \cos(2\omega x + 2\varphi)$,

所以 $f(x)_{\max} = A + 1$, $f(x)_{\min} = 1$, 所以 $A +$

$1 - 1 = 2$, 所以 $A = 2$.



由题知 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T=4=\frac{2\pi}{2\omega}$, 所

以 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以 $f(x) = 2 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x + 2\varphi\right)$,

又 $f(0) = 2$, 所以 $\cos 2\varphi = 0$, 所以 $2\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

因为 $0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以 $f(x) =$

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

故 $f(2022) = 2 + \sin 1011\pi = 2$. 故 B 正确.

4. B 【解析】函数 $f(x) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) (\omega > 0)$,

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

要使函数 $f(x) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) (\omega > 0)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上有且仅有两个零点,

则 $\pi\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right]$, 解得 $\frac{7}{6} < \omega \leq \frac{13}{6}$,

即 ω 的取值范围是 $\left(\frac{7}{6}, \frac{13}{6}\right]$. 故 B 正确.

5. C 【解析】由 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega x \cdot$

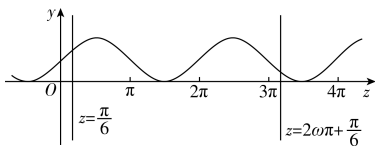
$$\cos \omega x + \cos^2 \omega x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\omega x +$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2\omega x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1.$$

设 $z = 2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}$, 由 $x \in [0, \pi]$, 可得 $z \in$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, 2\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right],$$

如图, 作出函数 $y = \sin z + 1$ 的大致图象.





由图可知,要使函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上只有一个零点和两个最大值点,

需使 $\frac{5\pi}{2} \leq 2\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{7\pi}{2}$, 解得 $\frac{7}{6} \leq \omega < \frac{5}{3}$. 故 C 正确.

6. 【解】(1) $\because \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{9}{13}$,

$$\tan\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}, \therefore \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$$

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

$$\frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \tan\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{9}{13} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{9}{13} \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 则 } \tan \alpha =$$

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

$$\frac{\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

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

$$(2) \because \cos \gamma = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \therefore \cos 2\gamma = 2\cos^2 \gamma -$$

$$1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 又 } \because \gamma \text{ 为锐角,}$$

$$\therefore 0 < 2\gamma < \pi, \text{ 则 } \sin 2\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\gamma} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\gamma = \frac{\sin 2\gamma}{\cos 2\gamma} = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \tan(\alpha + 2\gamma) =$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan 2\gamma}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan 2\gamma} = \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{3}{4}} = 1.$$

$$\because \tan 2\gamma = \frac{3}{4} > 0, \therefore 0 < 2\gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 又 } \because \alpha \text{ 为}$$

$$\text{锐角, } \therefore 0 < \alpha + 2\gamma < \pi, \text{ 则 } \alpha + 2\gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

7. 【解】(1) 由题意知, $f(x) = 2a \cdot b$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x - 1$$

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

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

即 $f(x)$ 图象的对称轴方程为 $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

(2) 由题意知, $g(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin x \cos x - 2\cos^2 x + \sin x - \cos x + 2\cos^2 x = 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + \sin x - \cos x$.

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

由 $t^2 = (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x$, 得 $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^2)$,

所以 $y = 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{3}(1 - t^2) + t = -\sqrt{3}t^2 + t + \sqrt{3}, t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$,

又函数 $y = -\sqrt{3}t^2 + t + \sqrt{3}$ 的图象开口向下, 且其图象的对称轴为直线 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$, 在 $\left(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)$ 上单调递增, 在 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \sqrt{2}\right)$ 上单调递减,

所以 $y_{\max} = -\sqrt{3} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{12}$, 即 $g(x)$ 的最大值为 $\frac{13\sqrt{3}}{12}$.

3.2 半角公式



1. A 【解析】 α 为第三象限角,

且 $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$,

得 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -3$. 故 A 正确.

2. B 【解析】 $\because \sin 100^\circ = a$,

$\therefore \cos 190^\circ = \cos (90^\circ + 100^\circ) =$

$$-\sin 100^\circ = -a,$$

$$\therefore \sin 95^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 190^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{2}},$$

故 B 正确.

3. D 【解析】 $f(x) = \sin^2 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}$, 故最

$$\text{小正周期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}, f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \text{ 的}$$

$$\text{定义域为 } \mathbf{R}, \text{ 且 } f(-x) = \frac{1 - \cos(-4x)}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = f(x), \text{ 所以 } f(x) \text{ 为偶函数, 故}$$

D 正确.

4. B 【解析】 $\sin A - \sin B = 2 \sin A \cdot$

$$\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \sin A \cdot \frac{1 - \cos C}{2} = \sin A -$$

$$\sin A \cos C,$$

$$\text{整理得 } \sin B = \sin A \cos C,$$

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

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

$$\text{故 } \cos A \sin C = 0,$$

$$\text{因为 } C \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } \sin C \neq 0, \text{ 故 } \cos A = 0,$$

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

$\triangle ABC$ 的形状为直角三角形. 故 B 正确.

5. C 【解析】已知 $\angle COB = \theta$, 则 $\angle CBO =$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}, \angle BCH = \frac{\theta}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{BH}{CH}, \sin \theta = \frac{CH}{OC}, \cos \theta = \frac{OH}{OC},$$

$$BH + OH = OB = OC,$$

$$\text{因此 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{1 - \frac{OH}{OC}}{\frac{CH}{OC}} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}, \text{ 故 C}$$

正确.

6. $\frac{3}{2}$ 【解析】 $f(x) = 3 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} +$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + m = \frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot$$

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



$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{6},$$

令 $z = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则函数 $y = \sqrt{3} \sin z$ 在

$\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上的最小值为 $-\frac{3}{2}$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$ 上的最小值为

$$-\frac{3}{2} + m, \text{ 令 } -\frac{3}{2} + m \geq 0, \text{ 解得 } m \geq \frac{3}{2},$$

则实数 m 的最小值是 $\frac{3}{2}$.

7. 【解】 (1) $f(x) = 4 \times \frac{1+\cos x}{2} \times (-\sin x) +$

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

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

$$-4\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T = 2\pi$.

$$(2) \therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore -\frac{5\pi}{6} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\therefore -2\sqrt{3} < -4\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 4, \text{ 故 } f(x) \text{ 在}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \text{ 上的值域为 } (-2\sqrt{3}, 4],$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) = 4 \text{ 时, } \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1,$$

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

$$\frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{又 } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \therefore x = -\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

§3 节测上分

1. A 【解析】 $\frac{2\cos 65^\circ \cos 15^\circ}{\tan 15^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}$

$$= \frac{2\cos 65^\circ \cos^2 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cos 15^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 25^\circ \times (1 + \cos 30^\circ)}{\sin 25^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}. \text{ 故 A 正确.}$$

2. D 【解析】 因为 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} =$



$$\frac{2\tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = -\frac{5}{2} \tan \alpha,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\tan 2\alpha}{\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \times \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{2\tan \alpha}{(1 + \tan \alpha)^2} = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha + 2\tan \alpha} = -4.$$

故 D 正确.

3. D 【解析】因为 $\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$, 令

$$t = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}, \text{ 则 } \alpha = 2t - \frac{\pi}{6}, \sin t = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(2t - \pi\right) = -\cos 2t = -(1 -$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \cos(2t - \pi) = -\cos 2t = -(1 -$$

$$2\sin^2 t) = 2\sin^2 t - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{7}{8}.$$

故 D 正确.

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

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 + \cos \alpha)}{(1 - \sin \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2}(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \cdot (4\sqrt{2} + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4\sqrt{2} +$$

$$1),$$

$$\text{即 } 2\sqrt{2}(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) = 2\sqrt{2} + 1,$$

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

$$\text{即 } (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 1 +$$



$$\sin 2\alpha = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2,$$

所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{2}+1}{8}$, 故 A 正确.

5. C 【解析】 $f(x) = \sin \omega x \cos \omega x - \sin^2 \omega x =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega x - \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega x}{2} =$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 由 } \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 2\omega x +$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 整理得 } \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\pi}{8\omega} \leq$$

$$x \leq \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{5\pi}{8\omega} (k \in \mathbf{Z}). \text{ 因为函数 } f(x) \text{ 在}$$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 上单调递减, 故

$$\begin{cases} \pi \leq \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{5\pi}{8\omega}, \\ \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\pi}{8\omega} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2\omega} \geq \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 整理得}$$

$$\omega \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8}\right]. \text{ 故 C 正确.}$$

6. B 【解析】因为 $\tan(\alpha + \beta), \tan(\alpha - \beta)$ 是

函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 4$ 的零点,

$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 6,$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 4,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\alpha\right)}{4\sin^2\beta - 2} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{-2\cos 2\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$\frac{\sin[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)]}{\cos[(\alpha + \beta) - (\alpha - \beta)]} = -\frac{1}{2} \times$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{1 + 4} = -\frac{3}{5}. \text{ 故 B 正确.}$$

7. BD 【解析】依题意, $f(x) = \sin 2\omega x +$

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

由题图知 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取最大值,

$$\text{则 } 2\omega \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\omega = 3k + \frac{1}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \omega < 1, \text{ 所以 } \omega = \frac{1}{4}, f(x) =$$

$2\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 4π , 故 A 错误;

$y = 2f\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4\sin\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] = 4\cos x$ 是偶函数, 故 B 正确;

$y = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] = 2\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$ 的图象关于直线 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 对称, 故 C 错误;

$f(tx) = 2\sin\left(\frac{tx}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, $t > 0$, 当 $x \in [0, \pi]$ 时, $\frac{tx}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$,
依题意, $2\pi \leq \frac{\pi t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} < 3\pi$, 解得 $t \in \left[\frac{10}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right)$, 故 D 正确.

8. 【解】(1) $f(x) = 2\sin^2 \omega x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin \omega x \cdot \cos \omega x - 1 = 1 - \cos 2\omega x + \sqrt{3} \sin 2\omega x - 1 = 2\sin\left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

当 $\omega = 1$ 时, $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

$\therefore f\left(\frac{5\pi}{24}\right) = 2\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$.

(2) 由 (1) 知 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

$\therefore f\left(x + \frac{\varphi}{2\omega}\right) = 2\sin\left(2\omega x + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, \therefore 函

数 $f\left(x + \frac{\varphi}{2\omega}\right)$ 为偶函数, $\therefore \varphi - \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi +$

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

$\therefore \cos \varphi = \pm \frac{1}{2}$.

(3) $\therefore f(x)$ 的图象的两条对称轴间的最小距离小于 3π ,

$\therefore f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T < 6\pi$, 即 $\frac{2\pi}{2\omega} < 6\pi$,

即 $\omega > \frac{1}{6}$.

故函数 $y = 2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}$ 单调递增.

\therefore 当 $-\frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $-\frac{2\omega\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} < 2\omega x -$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} < \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$\text{又 } \omega > \frac{1}{6}, \therefore \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} > 0. \therefore -\frac{2\omega\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} < 0 <$$

$$\omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{故需满足} \begin{cases} -\frac{2\omega\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \geq -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \omega\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \omega \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \omega \text{ 的取值范围为 } \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right].$$

专题上分 6 三角恒等

变换的“四变”策略

1. D



攻略上分

本题先利用角的代换得到新的角度关系,再利用两角差的正切公式展开,结合换元及基本不等式求得最值,更多化简方法及技巧见大招攻略 36.

【解析】因为 $\alpha + \beta = 2\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)$, 所以 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan[2\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\tan 2\alpha - \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + \tan 2\alpha \tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{2\tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + 3\tan^2(\alpha - \beta)}$, 所以要使 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 取最大值, 则 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) > 0$,

故可设 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = t (t > 0)$, 则

$$\frac{2\tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + 3\tan^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{2t}{1 + 3t^2} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{t} + 3t} \leq$$

$$\frac{2}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{t} \times 3t}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t} = 3t, \\ t > 0, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ 时, 等号}$$

成立.

故选 D.

2. D 【解析】因为 $0 < \alpha < \pi$, $\cos \alpha = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, 所

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

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{7}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi.$$

因为 $0 < \beta < \pi$, 所以 $-\pi < -\beta < 0$,

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

因为 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{3} > 0$, 所以 $0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

所以 $\tan[2(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{2\tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 - \tan^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{3}{4}$,

则 $\tan(\alpha - 2\beta) = \tan[2(\alpha - \beta) - \alpha] = \frac{\tan[2(\alpha - \beta)] - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan[2(\alpha - \beta)] \tan \alpha} = 1$,

故 $\alpha - 2\beta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

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

因为 $\tan[2(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{3}{4} > 0$,

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

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

所以 $-\pi < \alpha - 2\beta < 0$,

所以 $\alpha - 2\beta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$.

故选 D.

3. B 【解析】因为 α, β 均为锐角, 即 $0 < \alpha <$

$\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

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

又 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta\right) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

所以 $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

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

故选 B.

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

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

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \cos \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2\cos^2 \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 = 2 \times \frac{4}{9} - 1 = -\frac{1}{9}.$$

5. $\frac{7}{8}$ 【解析】由 $\frac{1+\tan \alpha}{1-\tan \alpha} = \sqrt{3}$, 得

$$\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 两边同时平方可得}$$

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

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

$$2\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{7}{8}.$$

6. A 【解析】 $a = \frac{1+\tan 18^\circ}{1-\tan 18^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ + 18^\circ) =$

$$\tan 63^\circ > \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3},$$

$$b = 2\cos^2 33^\circ - 1 = \cos 66^\circ = \sin 24^\circ,$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 56^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\sin^2 28^\circ} = \sin 28^\circ,$$

又 $y = \sin x$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 上单调递增, 所以

$$\sin 24^\circ < \sin 28^\circ < \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } b < c <$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以 } a > c > b. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

7. C 【解析】由 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{得 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{又 } \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{12},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos [(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)] + \cos [(\alpha +$$

$$\beta) - (\alpha - \beta)] \}$$

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

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \right) \times \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$$



$$= \frac{1}{6}.$$

故选 C.

8. $\frac{2}{5}$ 【解析】 $\because \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2},$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}, \therefore \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{2}{5}.$$

9. B 【解析】因为 $\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

$$\text{所以 } P\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \text{ 所以 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

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

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

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

故选 B.

10. A 【解析】因为 $\tan \alpha = 3,$

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

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

$$\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{3}{10}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

11. A 【解析】因为 $\tan \theta = \tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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

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

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{\frac{1 + 2\sin 2\theta + 3\cos^2 \theta}{1 - 2\sin 2\theta + 3\cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta + 4\sin \theta \cos \theta + 4\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - 4\sin \theta \cos \theta + 4\cos^2 \theta}}$$

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

$$= \left| \frac{\tan \theta + 2}{\tan \theta - 2} \right| = 3.$$

故选 A.

专题上分 7 三角恒等

变换与三角函数、解三角形的综合问题

1. A 【解析】对于 A, $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 最小正周期 $T = 2\pi$, 故 A 正确;

对于 B, $f(x) = \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$, 最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 故 B 错误;

对于 C, $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, 是常函数, 不存在最小正周期, 故 C 错误;

对于 D, $f(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos 2x$, 最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 故 D 错误.

2. C 【解析】 $f(x) = 4(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cdot (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + 1 = 4\cos 2x + 1$, 由 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbf{R} , $f(-x) = 4\cos(-2x) + 1 = 4\cos 2x + 1 = f(x)$, 且最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 可得 $f(x)$ 是最小正周期为 π 的偶函数.

故选 C.

3. D 【解析】 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega x \cos \omega x - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\omega x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\omega x = \sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

当 $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ 时, $2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 4\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

又函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上恰有 3 个极大值点,

故 $\frac{9\pi}{2} < 4\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{13\pi}{2}$, 解得

$$\omega \in \left(\frac{13}{12}, \frac{19}{12}\right].$$

故选 D.

4. A 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,

$$a \cos\left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = b \sin A,$$

由正弦定理得 $\sin A \cos \left(B + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin B \sin A$,

又 $A \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\sin A > 0$,

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

即 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B - \frac{1}{2} \sin B = \sin B$,

得 $\cos B = \sqrt{3} \sin B$, 显然 $\cos B \neq 0$, 故

$\tan B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

又 $0 < B < \pi$, 所以 $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 而 $a = \sqrt{3}, c = 2$,

由余弦定理得 $b = \sqrt{a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B} = \sqrt{3 + 4 - 4\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 1$. 故选 A.

5. BCD 【解析】对于 A, 由 $f(x) =$

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

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

正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 故 A 错误;

对于 B, $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$, 即

点 $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0\right)$ 是 $f(x)$ 图象的对称中心, 故 B 正确;

对于 C, 当 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 时, $2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in$

$\left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, 显然 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上

单调递增, 故 C 正确;

对于 D, 由题意得 $2x_0 - \frac{\pi}{3} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in$

\mathbf{Z} , 则 $2x_0 = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 故 $\cos 2x_0 =$

$\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故 D 正确.

6. BC 【解析】由题意, $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \frac{2}{3}x \cdot$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{4}{3}x = \sin \left(\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right),$$

$$g(x) = \sin \left[\frac{4}{3} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{\pi}{6} \right] =$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left[\left(\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - \right]$$



$$\frac{\pi}{2} \Big] = -\cos\left(\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \text{故 A 错误;}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1,$$

故 B 正确;

$$\text{由 } g\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sin\left[\frac{4}{3} \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] =$$

$\sin 0 = 0$, 故 C 正确;

$$\text{由 } 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{3k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

当 $k = 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 的单调递增区间为

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right], \text{故 D 错误.}$$

7. AB 【解析】对于 A, 若 $A > B$, 根据大角对大边可得 $a > b$, 故 A 正确;

对于 B, 因为 $\sin A > \sin B$, 由正弦定理可得 $a > b$, 所以 $A > B$, 又 $y = \cos x$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上单调递减, 所以 $\cos A < \cos B$, 故 B 正确;

对于 C, 若 $\triangle ABC$ 是锐角三角形, 则

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0, \text{所以 } a^2 + b^2 > c^2, \text{故 C}$$

错误;

对于 D, 若 $\sin A \cos A = \sin B \cos B$, 则

$$\sin 2A = \sin 2B, \text{又 } A, B \in (0, \pi), A + B \in (0, \pi), \text{所以 } 2A = 2B \text{ 或 } 2A = \pi - 2B, \text{所以}$$

$$A = B \text{ 或 } A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 是等腰三}$$

角形或直角三角形, 故 D 错误.

8. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ 【解析】由 $\sin^2 B = \sin^2 \frac{A+C}{2}$, 可

$$\text{得 } \sin^2 B = \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi - B}{2}\right) = \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}, \text{因为 } B \in$$

$$(0, \pi), \text{所以 } \frac{B}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{易知 } \sin B >$$

$$0, \cos \frac{B}{2} > 0, \text{所以 } \sin B = \cos \frac{B}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } 2\sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} = \cos \frac{B}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{故 } \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{即 } B = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{即 } \angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理可得 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 -$

$$2ac \cos \angle ABC = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = a^2 + c^2 -$$

$$ac = 3.$$

因为 E 是 AC 的中点, 所以 $\overrightarrow{BE} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \overrightarrow{BE}^2 &= \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{BA}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BC}^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(c^2 + 2ca \cos \angle ABC + a^2) = \frac{1}{4}(c^2 + ca + \\ &+ a^2) = \frac{1}{4}(3 + 2ca). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由正弦定理可得 } ac &= \frac{b}{\sin \angle ABC} \cdot \sin A \cdot \\ &\frac{b}{\sin \angle ABC} \cdot \sin C = 4 \sin A \sin C = \end{aligned}$$

$$4 \sin A \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } ac &= 2\sqrt{3} \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin^2 A = \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sin 2A - \cos 2A + 1 = 2 \sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } A \in \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right), \text{ 所以 } 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \\ \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \right), \text{ 所以 } \sin \left(2A - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \in \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } ac \in (0, 3], \text{ 所以 } \overrightarrow{BE}^2 &= \\ \frac{1}{4}(3 + 2ca) \in \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{4} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } BE \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right].$$

9. $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 【解析】在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理

$$\text{得 } AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos \angle B,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } S_1 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (AC^2 - AB^2 - BC^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC \sin \angle B, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } -\sqrt{3} \cos \angle B = \sin \angle B,$$

$$\text{显然 } \cos \angle B \neq 0, \text{ 故 } \tan \angle B = -\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{又因为 } 0^\circ < \angle B < 180^\circ, \text{ 所以 } \angle B = 120^\circ.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \angle ACB = \alpha, \text{ 则 } \angle ACD = 120^\circ - \alpha, \angle D = \\ 30^\circ + \alpha, \angle CAB = 60^\circ - \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, 由正弦定理得

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle D},$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理得

$$\frac{BC}{\sin \angle CAB} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle B},$$

$$\text{两式作商, 得 } \sin (60^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sin (30^\circ +$$

$$\alpha) = \cos(30^\circ + \alpha) \sin(30^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{即 } \sin(60^\circ + 2\alpha) = \frac{1}{2},$$

因为 $0^\circ < \alpha < 60^\circ$,

所以 $60^\circ + 2\alpha = 150^\circ$, 所以 $\alpha = 45^\circ$,

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BC \sin 45^\circ, S_2 = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot$$

$$DC \sin(120^\circ - 45^\circ),$$

$$\text{若 } S_1 = \lambda S_2, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BC \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot DC \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right),$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

10. 【解】(1) $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\omega x\right) \cdot$

$$\cos \varphi + \cos 2\omega x \sin \varphi$$

$$= \sin 2\omega x \cos \varphi + \cos 2\omega x \sin \varphi$$

$$= \sin(2\omega x + \varphi),$$

$$\text{若 } T = 2\pi, \text{ 则 } \frac{2\pi}{2\omega} = 2\pi, \text{ 解得 } \omega = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 由(1)知, 函数 $f(x)$ 的最小值为 -1.

若选条件①:

因为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递减,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{T}{2} \geq \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } T \geq \pi,$$

$$\text{又 } f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -1, \text{ 且点 } \left(\frac{5\pi}{12}, 0\right) \text{ 为函数}$$

$f(x)$ 图象的一个对称中心,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{T}{4}, \text{ 即 } T = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ 与 } T \geq$$

π 相矛盾, 故函数 $f(x)$ 不存在, 条件①不符合要求.

若选条件②:

因为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递

减, $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -1$, 且函数 $f(x)$ 图象的一

条对称轴为直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{T}{2}, \text{ 即 } T = \pi,$$

$$\text{又 } T = \frac{2\pi}{2\omega}, \text{ 所以 } \omega = 1,$$



所以 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \varphi)$,

由 $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -1$ 知 $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(2 \times \frac{7\pi}{12} + \varphi\right) = -1$, 即 $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + \varphi\right) = -1$,

所以 $\frac{7\pi}{6} + \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 即 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

又 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

综上, $\omega = 1, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

若选条件③:

因为 $f(T) = f(0) = \sin \varphi$, 且 $f(T) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

所以 $\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 即 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

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

又 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

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

由 $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -1$ 知 $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(2\omega \cdot \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1$,

即 $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1$,

所以 $\frac{7\pi}{6}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 即 $\omega = \frac{12k}{7} + 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递减,

所以 $\frac{T}{2} \geq \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $T \geq \pi$,

又 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2\omega}$, 所以 $0 < \omega \leq 1$,

取 $k = 0$, 则 $\omega = 1$,

综上, $\omega = 1, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

11. 【解】(1) 因为 $\sin B + \sin C = \sin(A - B)$,

所以 $\sin B + \sin(A + B) = \sin(A - B)$,

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

所以 $\sin B + 2\cos A \sin B = 0$.

因为 $B \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\sin B > 0$, 所



$$\text{以 } \cos A = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{因为 } A \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } A = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

(2) ①在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理可得 $a =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{c^2 + b^2 - 2cb \cos \angle BAC} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{7}, \end{aligned}$$

由正弦定理得圆 O 的直径为

$$\frac{a}{\sin \angle BAC} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3},$$

又 D 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆 O 的 \widehat{BMC} 上一动点(含端点), $AC = 1$,

所以 $1 \leq AD \leq \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$, 所以 AD 的取值范

围是 $\left[1, \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}\right]$.

②在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理可得

$$\frac{c}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{a}{\sin \angle BAC},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \angle ACB = \frac{c \sin \angle BAC}{a} =$$

$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}.$$

因为 D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圆 O 上, 所以

$$\angle ADB = \angle ACB,$$

$$\text{因为 } \angle ACB \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \angle ADB = \cos \angle ACB =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \angle ACB} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}, \text{ 又 } AD = AB,$$

$$\text{所以 } BD = 2AD \cos \angle ADB = 2 \times 2 \times$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7} = \frac{8\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

真题上分

1. D 【解析】因为 $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$

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

$$\text{又 } 0 < \alpha < \pi, \text{ 所以 } \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\text{则 } \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times$$



$$\left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

一题多解

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

$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 又因为 } \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} \quad \left(\text{另解: } \cos \alpha = \right.$$

$$2\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ 或 } \cos \alpha =$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \frac{8}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} \left. \right).$$

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

$$\cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

故选 D.

2. A 【解析】解法一: 由 $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = 2$, 可

$$\text{得 } \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = 2, \text{ 即 } \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$2\cos \alpha \cos \beta.$$

$$\text{由 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = m,$$

$$\text{可得 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta = -m, \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -2m, \text{ 所}$$

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

$$-3m, \text{ 故选 A.}$$

解法二: 由 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = m$ 得,

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = m, \text{ ①}$$

$$\text{设 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = n, \text{ 则 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta +$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = n, \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\text{①} + \text{②}}{2} \text{ 可得, } \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{m+n}{2},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\text{②} - \text{①}}{2} \text{ 得 } \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{n-m}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{n-m}{m+n} = 2,$$

$$\text{解得 } n = -3m. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

解法三 (特殊值法): 令 $\alpha = \beta$, 则

$$\cos 2\alpha = m, \tan^2 \alpha = 2. \text{ 根据二倍角的余弦}$$

$$\text{公式可知, } \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 -$$

$$2\sin^2 \alpha = m, \text{ 解得 } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1+m}{2}, \sin^2 \alpha =$$



$$\frac{1-m}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1-m}{1+m} = 2, \text{ 解}$$

得 $m = -\frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos 0 = 1 = -3m$. 故选 A.

3. B 【解析】 $\because \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = \sqrt{3},$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$$

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

选 B.

4. B



思路导引

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \beta \text{ 的值} \rightarrow$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) \text{ 的值} \xrightarrow{\text{二倍角公式}} \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \text{ 的值.}$$

【解析】 $\because \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta -$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}, \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3} + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \cos[2(\alpha + \beta)] =$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \text{ 故}$$

选 B.

5. $\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$ (答案不唯一) 【解析】由 $\sin(\alpha +$

$$\beta) = \sin(\alpha - \beta), \text{ 得 } \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \sin \beta = 0 \text{ ①.}$$

$$\text{由 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) \neq \cos(\alpha - \beta), \text{ 得 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \neq \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta \neq 0 \text{ ②.}$$

$$\text{由 ①② 得 } \sin \beta \neq 0, \cos \alpha = 0, \text{ 且 } \sin \alpha \neq 0,$$

所以 α 可取 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$, β 可取 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内除 π 外的任意角.

6. $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 【解析】 $\because \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 4,$

$$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \sqrt{2} + 1, \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) =$$



$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{4}{-\sqrt{2}} = -2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore 2k_1\pi < \alpha < 2k_1\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}, 2k_2\pi + \pi < \beta <$$

$$2k_2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}, \therefore 2(k_1 + k_2)\pi + \pi < \alpha + \beta <$$

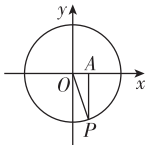
$$2(k_1 + k_2)\pi + 2\pi, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}, \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) < 0.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \tan(\alpha + \beta), \\ \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = 1, \end{cases} \therefore \sin(\alpha +$$

$$\beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

一题多解 任意角的三角函数

由题可得, α 为第一象限角, β 为第三象限角, $\therefore \alpha + \beta$ 为第三象限角或第四象限角或 y 轴负半轴上, 又 $\tan(\alpha +$



$$\beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -2\sqrt{2}, \therefore \alpha + \beta \text{ 为第}$$

四象限角. 设角 $\alpha + \beta$ 的始边为 x 轴非负半轴, 终边与单位圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的交

$$\text{点为 } P, \text{ 则 } OP = 1, |\tan(\alpha + \beta)| = \frac{PA}{OA} =$$

$$2\sqrt{2}, \text{ 结合勾股定理得 } PA = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, OA =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}, \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{PA}{OP} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

易错警示 α, β 范围中的 k 并不一定相同, 求 $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$, 一定要求 $\alpha + \beta$ 的范围.

7. C 【解析】 $f(x) = \sin \omega x + \cos \omega x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$. $\therefore f(x + \pi) = f(x)$ 恒成立, $\therefore \pi$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个周期,

提示: π 不一定是最小正周期

$$\therefore \pi = \frac{m \cdot 2\pi}{\omega} (m \in \mathbf{N}^*), \text{ 则 } \omega = 2m (m \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

$$\text{当 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \text{ 时, } 2mx + \frac{\pi}{4} \in$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{m\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right]. \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \text{ 上存在}$$

$$\text{零点, } \therefore \frac{m\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \geq \pi, \text{ 即 } m \geq \frac{3}{2}. \text{ 又 } m \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$



\therefore 当 $m=2$ 时, ω 取得最小值, 最小值为 4,
故选 C.

8. ABC 【解析】因为 $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + 2\sin C = 2$, 所以 $2\cos^2 A - 1 + 2\cos^2 B - 1 + 2\sin C = 2$, 即 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \sin C = 2$, 所以 $1 - \sin^2 A + 1 - \sin^2 B + \sin C = 2$, 即 $\sin C = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B$, 故 A 正确.

当 $C > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $A+B < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2} - B < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故


有 $0 < \sin A < \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - B\right)$, 即 $0 < \sin A < \cos B$,

同理有 $0 < \sin B < \cos A$, 所以 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B < \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin(A+B) = \sin C$,

与 A 选项矛盾, 故 $C > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 不成立, 同理可得

$C < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 也不成立, 故 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\sin C =$

$1, \cos C = 0$.

 **提示:** 根据 A 选项的结论及题干中已知, $\sin C$ 是比较特殊的, 所以从角 C 入手解决问题

因为 $\cos A \cos B \sin C = \frac{1}{4}$, 所以 $\cos A \cos B =$

$\frac{1}{4}$, 因为 $A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\cos B = \sin A$, 所

以 $\cos A \sin A = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $\sin 2A = \frac{1}{2}$, 又 $A \in$

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $2A \in (0, \pi)$, 故 $2A = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$, 即

$A = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{12}$.

当 $A = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$,

所以 $\frac{BC}{AC} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ ①.

$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BC = \frac{1}{4}$, 故 $AC \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2}$ ②,

结合①②可得 $\begin{cases} AC^2 = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \\ BC^2 = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \end{cases}$ 所以 $AB^2 = AC^2 +$

$BC^2 = 2$, 则 $AB = \sqrt{2}$, 故 B 正确, D 错误.

当 $A = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$,


$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 所以 $\sin A +$

$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 故 C 正确.



当 $A = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ 时, 同理可得 B 正确, C 正确, D

错误.

 **提示:** B, D 选项都可以视为求斜边的长度, C 选项角 A, B 互余, $A = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 与 $A = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ 结果相同

故选 ABC.

9. 【解】(1) 已知 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = \sqrt{2} ab$, 则

$$\text{有 } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \text{ 又 } C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\text{所以 } C = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{又 } \sin C = \sqrt{2} \cos B, \text{ 所以 } \cos B = \frac{\sin C}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}. \text{ 又 } B \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } B = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2) 由(1)可得 $C = \frac{\pi}{4}, B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 由正弦定

理, 不妨令 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = k (k > 0)$, 则

$$\text{有 } c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k, b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k.$$

$$\text{又 } S_{\triangle ABC} = 3 + \sqrt{3}, \text{ 所以 } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}bc \sin (B + C) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k \cdot$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k (\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}k^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}k^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = 3 + \sqrt{3}, \text{ 解}$$

$$\text{得 } k = 4 (\text{负值舍去}), \text{ 故 } c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

一题多解

(2) 由(1)可知, $B = \frac{\pi}{3}, C =$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 故 } \sin A = \sin [\pi - (B + C)] =$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

由正弦定理可得, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$, 所以 $a =$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin C} \cdot c = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}c, \text{ 所以 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积}$$

$$\text{为 } S = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{4}c^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{8}c^2 = 3 + \sqrt{3},$$



解得 $c = 2\sqrt{2}$ (负值舍去) (另解: 由正

弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ 可得, $a = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} b =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{6} b$, 所以 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 $S =$

$$\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{12} b^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{12} \cdot$$

$b^2 = 3 + \sqrt{3}$, 解得 $b = 2\sqrt{3}$ (负值舍去),

所以 $a = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$, 则 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - \sqrt{2} ab =$

$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \times$

$2\sqrt{3} = 8$, 解得 $c = 2\sqrt{2}$ (负值舍去)).

素养上分

1. D 【解析】由题意可知, “赵爽弦图”中的大、小正方形的边长分别为 13, 7,

于是有 $13 \sin \alpha - 13 \cos \alpha = 7 \left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,

即有 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{13}$, 两边平方得 $1 -$

$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{49}{169}$, 所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{120}{169}$. 故选 D.

2. B 【解析】由题得 $\vec{OA} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$,

$\vec{OB} = (\sqrt{3}, -1)$, 所以 $\cos(A, B) = \cos \langle \vec{OA},$

$$\vec{OB} \rangle = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}}{|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{1 \times 2} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \alpha -$$

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

$$\text{由 } 1 - \cos(A, B) = 1 - \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{得 } \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \cos \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) =$$

$$2 \cos^2 \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 = -\frac{1}{9}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

3. B 【解析】根据题意可得 $f(x) = \cos x$,

所以 $g(x) = \cos x + \sqrt{3} |\sin x|$,

当 $x \in [0, \pi]$ 时, $g(x) = \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x =$

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

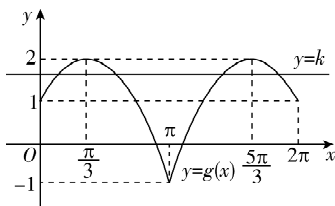
当 $x \in (\pi, 2\pi]$ 时, $g(x) = \cos x -$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin x = -2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right),$$



$$\text{所以 } g(x) = \begin{cases} 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), & x \in [0, \pi], \\ -2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), & x \in (\pi, 2\pi], \end{cases}$$

画出函数 $g(x)$ 的图象如图所示:



易知当 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 或 $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ 时, $g(x)$ 取得最大值 2; 当 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 2\pi$ 时, $g(x) = 1$; 当 $x = \pi$ 时, $g(x)$ 取得最小值 -1.

由图可知若直线 $y = k$ 与 $g(x)$ 的图象有且仅有四个不同的交点, 则 $1 \leq k < 2$.

即实数 k 的取值范围为 $[1, 2)$. **故选 B.**

4. $\left[-\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}, 1\right]$ 【解析】由题意可得,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \sin x + \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x + \pi) \\ &= \sin x + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x, \text{ 令 } \sin x + \cos x = t, t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}], \text{ 则 } 1 + \sin 2x = t^2, \\ \text{设 } h(t) &= t - \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + \frac{1}{2}, \\ t &\in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}], \text{ 结合二次函数的性质易得 } h(t) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}, 1\right], \text{ 即 } F(x) \text{ 的值域为 } \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}, 1\right]. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{设 } y = \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}, \text{ 则 } y^2 = \sin x + 2\sqrt{\sin x \cdot \cos x} + \cos x.$$

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

$$\text{当 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 时, } x + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right],$$

$$\text{则 } t \in [1, \sqrt{2}], \text{ 且 } \sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}.$$

$$\text{所以 } y^2 = t + 2\sqrt{\frac{t^2 - 1}{2}} = t + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{t^2 - 1},$$

$$t \in [1, \sqrt{2}].$$

$$\text{设 } g(t) = t + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{t^2 - 1}, \text{ 易知在 } [1, \sqrt{2}] \text{ 上,}$$

$$g(t) = t + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{t^2 - 1} \text{ 单调递增,}$$



$$\text{又 } g(1) = 1, g(\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } 1 \leq y^2 \leq 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{又 } y \geq 0, \text{ 所以 } 1 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[4]{8}.$$

故选 C.

6. 【解】由题得, $3\cos \alpha + 2\sin \alpha = c, 3\cos \beta +$

$2\sin \beta = c$, 两式作差可得,

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

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

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

$$\left. 3\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) = 0,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

第四章 全章上分

1. A 【解析】因为 α 是三角形的内角,

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

$$2 \text{ 得 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha = 2\cos \alpha.$$

$$\text{因为 } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } 4\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \text{ 解得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{或 } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ (舍去)}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

2. B 【解析】因为 $\tan \alpha = 3$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{2\cos^2 \alpha + \sin 2\alpha}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{2\cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{2} = 2.$$

故选 B.

3. C 【解析】依题意, $f(x) = \sqrt{2} \cdot$

$$\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \text{ 因此 } g(x) = f\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2} \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

4. C 【解析】由题意, 设 $\beta = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} =$

$$2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z}), \text{ 由 } A \text{ 点的坐标并结合}$$

$$\text{三角函数的定义得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5},$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{-4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$

故选 C.

5. B 【解析】因为 $\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma,$

$$\text{又 } \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \cos \alpha \cos(\beta + \gamma) - \sin \alpha \sin(\beta + \gamma), \text{ 所以 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos(\beta + \gamma) - \sin \alpha \sin(\beta + \gamma).$$

$$\text{因为 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \cos(\beta + \gamma) =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \sin \alpha \sin(\beta + \gamma) -$$

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

故选 B.

6. A 【解析】由积化和差公式可得

$$\cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) +$$

$$\cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 20^\circ +$$

$$\cos 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ,$$

$$\text{故 } 1 + 4 \cos 20^\circ \sin^2 50^\circ$$

$$= 1 + 4 \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= 1 + 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \right) \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= 1 + \cos 40^\circ + 2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 20^\circ + 2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= 2 \cos 20^\circ (\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ),$$

由和差化积公式可得

$$\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ$$



$$= 2\cos \frac{40^\circ + 20^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{40^\circ - 20^\circ}{2}$$

$$= 2\cos 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ = \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ,$$

$$\text{故 } 1 + 4\cos 20^\circ \sin^2 50^\circ = 2\cos 20^\circ \cdot$$

$$(\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ) = 2\sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ \cdot$$

$$\cos 20^\circ,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{2\sin 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{1 + 4\cos 20^\circ \sin^2 50^\circ} =$$

$$\frac{2\cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{2\sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

故选 A.

7. D 【解析】令 $f(x) = 5\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$,

$$0 < x < 2\pi, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{7\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 5\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 5, 0 < x < 2\pi, \text{ 则}$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \alpha < \beta < 2\pi, f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} < \beta < \frac{7\pi}{6}, \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{5}, \sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\text{因为 } 0 < \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta - \frac{\pi}{6} < \pi,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}, \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5},$$

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

$$\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} +$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{23}{25}.$$

$$\text{故选 D.}$$

8. D 【解析】当 $x = 0$ 或 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 不等式恒

成立, a 的取值范围为 \mathbf{R} .

$$\text{当 } x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ 时, 由 } a \sin 2x \geq$$

$$2\sin \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1 - \sin x}, \text{ 可得 } 2a \sin x \cos x \geq$$

$$2\sin \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2},$$

因为 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\frac{x}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 所

以 $\sin \frac{x}{2} < \cos \frac{x}{2}$,

可得 $2a \sin x \cos x \geq 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot$

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

又因为 $\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos x =$

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

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

所以 $4a \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot$

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

$\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)$,

即 $2a \cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) \geq 1$.

因为 $2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) =$

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

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

且由 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 可得 $x + \frac{\pi}{4} \in$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$, 所以 $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right]$,

则 $\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 \in (2, \sqrt{2} + 1]$, 且

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1} \in \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

因为不等式 $a \sin 2x \geq 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot$

$\sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ 恒成立, 即 $a \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1}$

恒成立, 所以 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$. 综上, 实数 a 的取

值范围为 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$, 故选 D.

9. AD 【解析】由 $\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2 \sin x - \cos x} = \frac{\tan x + 1}{2 \tan x - 1} =$

1, 可得 $\tan x = 2$, 故 A 正确;

由 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 2$, $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, 可得 $\sin x =$

$\pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故 B 错误;

$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x} = \frac{4}{1-4} = -\frac{4}{3}$, 故 C 错误;

由 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 2$, $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ 可得 $\sin^2 x = \frac{4}{5}$, 则 $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x = \sin^2 x = \frac{4}{5}$, 故

D 正确.

10. ABD 【解析】 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x +$

$1 = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$, 所以 $f(x)$ 的最小

正周期是 $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 故 A 正确;

因为 $f\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 =$

1 , 所以 $f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}, 1\right)$

中心对称, 故 B 正确;

$f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 =$

$2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1$,

令 $g(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) +$

1 , 则 $g(-x) = 2\sin\left(-2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1 =$

$-2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1 \neq g(x)$,

所以 $f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ 不是偶函数, 故 C 错误;

令 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 = 0$,

得 $\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 或 $2x +$

$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

得 $x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 或 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} +$

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

因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$, 所以 $x_1 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$,

$x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6}, x_3 = \frac{\pi}{2}, x_4 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上恰有 4 个零

点, 故 D 正确.

11. ABD 【解析】由题意可得 $f(x) = \sin 2x -$

$$\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \left| 2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right| =$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } f(x + \pi) &= \left| 2\sin \left[2(x + \pi) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \right| - 2\cos \left[2(x + \pi) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] = \\ &= \left| 2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right| - 2\cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = f(x), \end{aligned}$$

可知 π 是 $f(x)$ 的一个周期.

$$\text{令 } 2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \geq 0, \text{ 即 } \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{则 } 2k\pi \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解}$$

$$\text{得 } k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}, k \in \mathbf{Z};$$

$$\text{令 } 2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) < 0, \text{ 即 } \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) < 0,$$

$$\text{则 } 2k\pi + \pi < 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < 2k\pi + 2\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \text{ 解}$$

$$\text{得 } k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{12}, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$\text{结合周期性可取 } -\frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ 和 } \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < \frac{11\pi}{12},$$

$$\text{若 } -\frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{12}, \text{ 则 } f(x) = 2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 2\cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right);$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < \frac{11\pi}{12}, \text{ 则 } f(x) = -2\sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 2\cos \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \left(2x + \frac{5\pi}{12} \right).$$

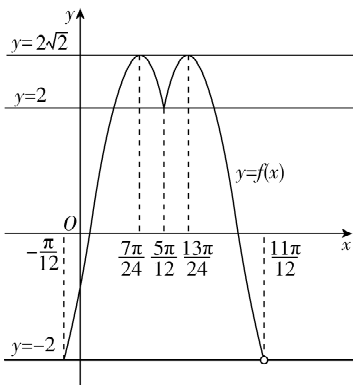
$$\text{综上所述, 在 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12} \right) \text{ 上, } f(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right), & -\frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{12}, \\ -2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(2x + \frac{5\pi}{12} \right), & \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < \frac{11\pi}{12}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{可得 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12} \right) \text{ 上的大致图}$$

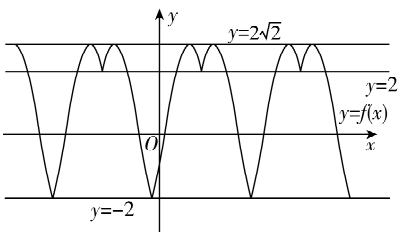


象,如图①所示,



图①

结合周期性可得 $f(x)$ 的大致图象如图②所示.



图②

由 $f(x)$ 的大致图象可知, $f(x)$ 的最小正周期是 π , 故 A 正确.

由 $f(x)$ 的大致图象可知, $f(x)$ 的值域是 $[-2, 2\sqrt{2}]$, 故 B 正确.

由 $f(x)$ 的大致图象可知, 其图象没有对称中心, 所以不存在 φ , 使得 $f(x+\varphi)$ 是奇函数, 故 C 错误.

因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}\right]$, 由周期性可知等价于 $x \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$,

由图象可知 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ 上单调递减,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 D 正确.

12. -3 【解析】 $\tan 2\alpha = \tan [(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta)\tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{1 + 2}{1 - 1 \times 2} = -3$.

13. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ 【解析】因为 $a \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = c \sin A$, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理知, $\sin A \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin C \sin A$,



$$\text{所以 } \sin A \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \cdot$$

$\sin A$, 因为 $A \in (0, \pi)$, $C \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $\sin A \neq 0$, $\cos \frac{C}{2} \neq 0$, 所以

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

又 $\frac{C}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\frac{C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 所以

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

由已知及余弦定理得 $4 = a^2 + b^2 -$

$$2ab \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = a^2 + b^2 - ab \geq 2ab - ab = ab, \text{ 所}$$

以 $ab \leq 4$, 当且仅当 $a = b$ 时, 等号成立,

$$\text{则 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积 } S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ab \leq$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 即 } S \text{ 的最大值为 } \sqrt{3}.$$

14. (-1, 1) 【解析】 因为 $f(x) =$

$$\cos 2x - m \sin x = -2 \sin^2 x - m \sin x + 1,$$

由 $f(x) = 0$, 可得 $-2 \sin^2 x - m \sin x + 1 = 0$,

$$\text{所以 } m \sin x = -2 \sin^2 x + 1,$$

因为 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\sin x \in (0, 1]$,

$$\text{所以 } m = -2 \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x},$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sin x, \text{ 则 } t \in (0, 1], \text{ 所以 } m = -2t + \frac{1}{t},$$

$$\text{令 } g(t) = -2t + \frac{1}{t}, t \in (0, 1],$$

因为 $y = -2t$ 与 $y = \frac{1}{t}$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上均单调

递减,

所以 $g(t)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上单调递减.

因为 $m = -2 \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \pi\right)$ 上有

2 个解,

则 $\sin x = t$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \pi\right)$ 上有 2 个解,

则 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$, 则 $t \in$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \text{ 所以 } m = -2t + \frac{1}{t} \in (-1, 1).$$

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

$$2 \cos^2 x = 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + \cos 2x + 1$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1$$

$$= 2 \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1,$$



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

(2) 当 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 时, $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$,

所以 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1$,

$-1 \leq 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 2$,

则 $0 \leq 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 \leq 3$,

因此, 函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上的值域为 $[0, 3]$.

(3) $g(x) = f(x) - 1 = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 当

$x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, m\right]$ 时, $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2m + \frac{\pi}{6}$,

若函数 $g(x) = f(x) - 1$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, m\right]$ 上有且仅有两个零点,

则 $\pi \leq 2m + \frac{\pi}{6} < 2\pi$, 解得 $\frac{5\pi}{12} \leq m < \frac{11\pi}{12}$,

即 m 的取值范围为 $\left[\frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$.

16. 【解】(1) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理得

$$\sqrt{3} \sin C \sin A + \sin A \cos C = \sin B + \sin C,$$

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

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{3} \sin C \sin A + \sin A \cos C = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C + \sin C,$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{3} \sin C \sin A = \cos A \sin C + \sin C,$$

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

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

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

$$A \in (0, \pi), \text{ 所以 } A - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right),$$

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

(2) 由(1)可知 $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 由题意可知

$$\angle ABD = \frac{\pi}{12}, \angle ACD = \frac{\pi}{6},$$



又 $\angle DBC = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 所以 $\angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 则

$$\angle ACB = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{12},$$

则 $\angle BCD = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$, 则 $\angle BDC = \pi -$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理可知 $\frac{BC}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} =$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}, \text{ 则 } \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}},$$

$$\text{故 } AC = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

在 $\triangle DBC$ 中, 由正弦定理可知

$$\frac{BC}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{CD}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}, \text{ 则 } \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{CD}{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 故 } CD = 2\sqrt{2},$$

在 $\triangle DAC$ 中, 由余弦定理知 $AD =$

$$\sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2 - 2AC \cdot CD \cos \angle ACD} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

17. 【解】若选①: (1) 已知 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$,

$$2\sin(2024\pi - \alpha) = \cos(2024\pi + \alpha),$$

则 $-2\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$, 易知 $\cos \alpha \neq 0$,

$$\text{则 } \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{3\sin \alpha + 4\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{3\tan \alpha + 4}{1 - \tan \alpha} =$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{2} + 4}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$(2) \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \text{ 且 } \cos \beta = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{则 } \sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{又 } \alpha \in (0, \pi), \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

又 $\alpha + \beta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$, 则 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$.

若选②: (1) 已知 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

又 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

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

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

$$\frac{3\tan \alpha + 4}{1 - \tan \alpha} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} + 4}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

(2) $\beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 且 $\cos \beta = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

则 $\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

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

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

由(1)知 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 则 $\alpha + \beta \in (\pi,$

$2\pi)$, 故 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$.

18. 【解】(1) 如图, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由余弦定理可得 $AC^2 + BC^2 - AB^2 = 2AC \cdot$

$BC \cos \angle ACB$, 即 $4 + BC^2 - 7 = 2 \times 2 \times BC \times$

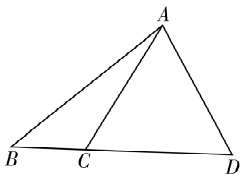
$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$, 整理得 $(BC + 3)(BC - 1) = 0$, 解

得 $BC = 1$ (负值舍去).

又因为 $\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{CD}$, 所以 $CD = 2$.

又因为 $\angle ACD = \pi - \angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 且 $AC =$

2 , 所以 $\triangle ACD$ 为等边三角形, 所以 $AD = 2$.



(2) 由 $\lambda > 0$ 可知, 点 D 在线段 BC 的延长线上.

设 $\angle BAC = \alpha \left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 则 $\angle DAC =$

$$2\angle BAC = 2\alpha, \angle B = \frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha, \angle D = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\alpha.$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 由正弦定理得 $\frac{BC}{\sin \alpha} =$



$$\frac{AC}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\alpha\right)}, \text{ 所以 } BC = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\alpha\right)}.$$

在 $\triangle ACD$ 中, 由正弦定理得 $\frac{CD}{\sin 2\alpha} =$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-2\alpha\right)}, \text{ 则 } CD = \frac{AC \cdot \sin 2\alpha}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-2\alpha\right)}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda = \frac{BC}{CD} = \frac{\frac{AC \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\alpha\right)}}{\frac{AC \cdot \sin 2\alpha}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-2\alpha\right)}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}-2\alpha\right)}{\sin 2\alpha \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\alpha\right)}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\alpha\right)}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan \alpha,$$

因为 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 所以 $\tan \alpha \in (0,$

$\sqrt{3})$, 所以 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan \alpha \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$,

所以 λ 的取值范围为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$.

19. 【解】(1) 令 $f(x) = 0$, 即 $3x - 1 = 0$,

得 $x = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $A = \left\{\frac{1}{3}\right\}$,

令 $f(f(x)) = 0$,

即 $3(3x - 1) - 1 = 0$,

得 $x = \frac{4}{9}$, 所以 $B = \left\{\frac{4}{9}\right\}$.

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

令 $f(x) = 0$, 则 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$,

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

解得 $x = -\frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,



$$\text{所以 } A = \left\{ x \mid x = -\frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

令 $f(f(x)) = 0$, 则

$$\sin \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = 0,$$

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

$$\text{解得 } \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

由正弦函数的有界性, 可得只有 $k=0$ 满

$$\text{足, 所以 } \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{2}x +$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } x = -\frac{5}{6} + 4n \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{13}{6} + 4n, n \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{所以 } B = \left\{ x \mid x = -\frac{5}{6} + 4n \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{13}{6} + 4n, n \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

(3) 设 $x_0 \in A$, 则 $f(x_0) = 0$, 因为 $A = B$,

所以 $x_0 \in B$, 所以 $f(f(x_0)) = 0$,

所以 $f(0) = m \sin 0 + s \cos 0 = 0$, 得 $s = 0$,

所以 $f(x) = m \sin x$.

当 $m=0$ 时, $f(x) = 0$, 显然 $A = B \neq \emptyset$ 满足条件;

当 $m \neq 0$ 时, $A = \{x \mid m \sin x = 0\} = \{x \mid x = k_1\pi, k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}\}$, $B = \{x \mid m \sin(m \sin x) = 0\}$, 所以 $m \sin x = k_1\pi, k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}$,

因为 $\forall x \in A, \sin x \neq \frac{k_1\pi}{m}, k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}$, 且 $k_1 \neq$

0, 又 $|\sin x| \leq 1$, 所以 $\left| \frac{k_1\pi}{m} \right| > 1$,

即 $|m| < |k_1\pi|$ 恒成立, $k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}$, 且 $k_1 \neq 0$,

所以 $|m| < \pi$, 所以整数 m 为 $-3, -2, -1,$

$1, 2, 3$, 所以整数 m 的最大值为 3.