

## 6.2.3 三角变换的应用 (1)

一、填空题

1. (★) 已知  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{4}$ , 则  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ .

2. (★) 已知  $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ ,  $\tan \alpha = -2$ , 则  $\sin(\pi + 2\alpha) = \frac{4}{5}$ .

3. (★) 已知  $\alpha$  为锐角且  $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 \cos 2\alpha$ , 则  $\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{5}$ .

4. (★) 若  $\tan \theta = -3$ , 则  $\sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ .

5. (★) 函数  $f(x) = 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + 4x) + \sin(4x - \frac{\pi}{6})$  的最大值为  $\sqrt{5}$ .

6. (★★) 公元前 6 世纪, 古希腊的毕达哥拉斯学派通过研究正五边形和正十边形, 发现了黄金分割值约  $\approx \sqrt{5} \sin 18^\circ$  为 0.618, 这一数值 (记为  $m$ ) 也可以表示为  $m = 2 \sin 18^\circ$ . 若  $m^2 + n = 4$ , 则  $\frac{m - \sqrt{n}}{\cos 63^\circ} = -2\sqrt{5}$ .

7. (★★) 如图所示, 已知角  $\alpha, \beta (0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2})$  的始边为  $x$  轴的非负半轴, 终边与单位圆的交点分别为  $A, B, M$  为线段  $AB$  的中点, 射线  $OM$  与单位圆交于点  $C$ , 则以

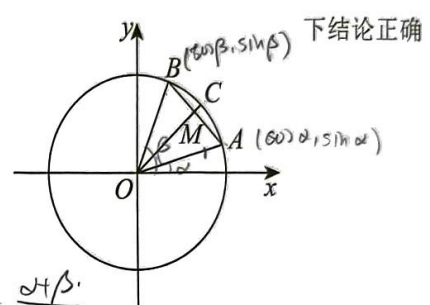
下列结论正确的有 ①②③.

①  $\angle AOB = \beta - \alpha$ ; ✓

②  $|OM| = \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ ; ✓

③ 点  $C$  的坐标为  $(\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2})$ ; ✓

④ 点  $M$  的坐标为  $(\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2})$ ; ✓



8. (★★) 若  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 且  $(1 + \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \sin \beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \beta$ , 则  $2 \tan \alpha - \tan \beta$  的最小值为  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

9. (★★★) 若  $x^2 + 3y^2 + 3xy = 4$ , 则  $x^2 - \frac{3}{2}y^2$  的范围为  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}]$ .

### 二、单选题

10. (★) 已知  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 则  $3x + 4y$  的最大值为 5.

- A. 4      B. 5      C. 6      D. 7

11. (★★) 若  $\theta = \theta_0$  时,  $f(\theta) = \sin 2\theta - \cos^2 \theta$  取得最大值, 则  $\sin(2\theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

- A.  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$       B.  $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$       C.  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$       D.  $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

12. (★★★) 定义域在  $\mathbf{R}$  上的奇函数  $f(x) = \frac{-2^x + a}{2^{x+1} + 2}$  若存在  $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0]$ , 使得

$f(\theta) \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin 2\theta = \sin(2\theta - \varphi) + \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin(2\theta - \varphi) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$f(\theta) = \sin 2\theta - \cos^2 \theta$

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

$= \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} (\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{5} \cos 2\theta) - \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin(2\theta - \varphi) - \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{5}$

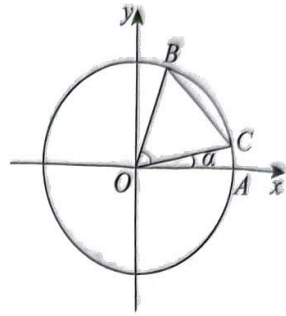
$f(\sqrt{3}\sin\theta\cos\theta) + f(k - \cos^2\theta) > 0$  成立, 则实数  $k$  的取值范围为 ( ) .

- A.  $(2, +\infty)$     B.  $(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$     C.  $(-\infty, 2)$     D.  $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$

三、解答题

13. (★) 如图, 单位圆  $O$  与  $x$  轴的正半轴的交点为  $A$ , 点  $C, B$  在圆  $O$  上, 且点  $C$  位于第一象限, 点  $B$

坐标为  $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5})$ ,  $\angle AOC = \alpha$ ,  $\triangle BOC$  为正三角形.



(1) 求  $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$  的值;

(2) 化简  $\frac{\sin(\pi - \alpha) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha)}{\cos(2\pi - \alpha) \cos(\pi + \alpha)}$ , 并求其值.

11)  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$      $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$      $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha$      $\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$      $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$   
 $[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha]$      $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{5}$      $\therefore \alpha = \frac{2}{5}$

14. (★) (1) 已知  $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 求  $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$  的值;

(2) 已知  $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 试求  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$  的值;

11)  $\frac{1}{2} = \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$      $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $-\frac{1}{3} = \sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$      $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\therefore \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$      $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{12}{25}$

15. (★) 已知  $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

(1) 求  $\frac{2 \sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}$  的值; (2) 若  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ , 求锐角  $\beta$  的值.

10)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$     (2)  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $-\alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$

11)  $\tan \beta = \frac{2 \tan \alpha + 3}{2 - \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{4}{2 - \frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= \frac{8}{3}$

$\therefore \beta - \alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $\therefore \begin{cases} \sin(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \cos(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{cases}$      $\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases}$

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

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$   
 $= \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$      $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

16. (★★) 已知  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ , 且  $\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

(1) 求  $\tan\alpha$  的值;

(2) 求  $\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$  的值;

(3) 若  $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 求  $2\alpha + \beta$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \begin{cases} \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \\ \alpha \in (0, \pi) \end{cases} \\ & \therefore \begin{cases} \sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \cos\alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases} \\ & \therefore \tan\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \sin\alpha\cos\alpha + \cos 2\alpha \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) + 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 \\ & = -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{5} - \frac{5}{5} \\ & = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由 (1),  $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ .  
 $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

$2\alpha \in (\pi, 2\pi)$   
 $2\alpha + \beta \in (\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2})$   $\Rightarrow$  在第三象限

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(2\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan 2\alpha + \tan(\alpha + \beta)}{1 - \tan 2\alpha \tan(\alpha + \beta)} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{-\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = -1 \\ \therefore 2\alpha + \beta &= \frac{7}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

17. (★★★) 16 世纪法国的数学家韦达在其三角学著作《应用于三角形的数学定律》中给出了积化和差与和差化积恒等式. 运用积化和差与和差化积恒等式解决下列问题:

(1) 证明:  $\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ ;

(2) 若  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \omega = \pi$ , 证明:  $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha + \gamma) = \sin\alpha\sin\omega + \sin\beta\sin\gamma$ ;

(3) 若函数  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{4} + \frac{\sin 5x}{6} + \dots + \frac{\sin 99x}{100}$ ,  $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ , 判断  $f(x)$  的零点个数, 并说明理由.