

三角恒等变换

一、选择题

1. 设 $a = \frac{1}{2} \cos 6^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 6^\circ$, $b = \frac{2 \tan 13^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 13^\circ}$, $c = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 50^\circ}{2}}$, 则有 ()
A. $a > b > c$ B. $a < b < c$ C. $a < c < b$ D. $b < c < a$
 2. 函数 $y = \frac{1 - \tan^2 2x}{1 + \tan^2 2x}$ 的最小正周期是 ()
A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. π D. 2π
 3. $\sin 163^\circ \sin 223^\circ + \sin 253^\circ \sin 313^\circ =$ ()
A. $-\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 4. 已知 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\sin 2x$ 的值为 ()
A. $\frac{19}{25}$ B. $\frac{16}{25}$ C. $\frac{14}{25}$ D. $\frac{7}{25}$
 5. 若 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 且 $\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos 2\alpha =$ ()
A. $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$ B. $\pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$ C. $-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$
 6. 函数 $y = \sin^4 x + \cos^2 x$ 的最小正周期为 ()
A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. π D. 2π
- ### 二、填空题
1. 已知在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $3 \sin A + 4 \cos B = 6, 4 \sin B + 3 \cos A = 1$, 则角 C 的大小为_____.
 2. 计算: $\frac{\sin 65^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 25^\circ - \cos 15^\circ \cos 80^\circ}$ 的值为_____.
 3. 函数 $y = \sin \frac{2x}{3} + \cos(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6})$ 的图象中相邻两对称轴的距离是_____.
 4. 函数 $f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x (x \in \mathcal{R})$ 的最大值等于_____.
 5. 已知 $f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 在同一个周期内, 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值为 2, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值为 -2, 则函数 $f(x)$ 的一个表达式为_____.

三、解答题

1. 求值：(1) $\sin 6^\circ \sin 42^\circ \sin 66^\circ \sin 78^\circ$ ；

(2) $\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 50^\circ$ 。

2. 已知 $A+B=\frac{\pi}{4}$ ，求证： $(1+\tan A)(1+\tan B)=2$

3. 求值： $\log_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \log_2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \log_2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}$ 。

4. 已知函数 $f(x) = a(\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x) + b$

(1) 当 $a > 0$ 时，求 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间；

(2) 当 $a < 0$ 且 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时， $f(x)$ 的值域是 $[3, 4]$ ，求 a, b 的值。

参考答案

一、选择题

1. C $a = \sin 30^\circ \cos 6^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 6^\circ = \sin 24^\circ, b = \sin 26^\circ, c = \sin 25^\circ,$

2. B $y = \frac{1 - \tan^2 2x}{1 + \tan^2 2x} = \cos 4x, T = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3. B $\sin 17^\circ (-\sin 43^\circ) + (-\sin 73^\circ)(-\sin 47^\circ) = \cos 17^\circ \cos 43^\circ - \sin 17^\circ \sin 43^\circ = \cos 60^\circ$

4. D $\sin 2x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x) = \cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = \frac{7}{25}$

5. A $(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{9},$ 而 $\sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0$

$$\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 - 4\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = -\frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3})$$

6. B $y = (\sin^2 x)^2 + \cos^2 x = (\sin^2 x)^2 - \sin^2 x + 1 = (\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 2x + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}(1 + \cos 4x) + \frac{3}{4}$

二、填空题

1. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ $(3\sin A + 4\cos B)^2 + (4\sin B + 3\cos A)^2 = 37, 25 + 24\sin(A+B) = 37$

$$\sin(A+B) = \frac{1}{2}, \sin C = \frac{1}{2}, \text{事实上 } A \text{ 为钝角, } \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

2. $2 + \sqrt{3}$ $\frac{\sin(80^\circ - 15^\circ) + \sin 15^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin(15^\circ + 10^\circ) - \cos 15^\circ \cos 80^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

3. $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ $y = \sin \frac{2x}{3} + \cos \frac{2x}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{2x}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{2x}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2x}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $= \cos(\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}), T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\pi,$ 相邻两对称轴的距离是周期的一半

4. $\frac{3}{4}$ $f(x) = -\cos^2 x + \cos x + \frac{1}{2},$ 当 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)_{\max} = \frac{3}{4}$

5. $f(x) = 2\sin(3x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $A = 2, \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}, T = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \omega = 3, \sin \varphi = -1,$ 可取 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

三、解答题

1. 解: (1) 原式 = $\sin 6^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ = \frac{\sin 6^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 12^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{8} \sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{16} \sin 96^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{16} \cos 6^\circ}{\cos 6^\circ} = \frac{1}{16}$$

(2) 原式 = $\frac{1 - \cos 40^\circ}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 100^\circ}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\sin 70^\circ - \sin 30^\circ)$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 100^\circ - \cos 40^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 70^\circ - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \sin 70^\circ \sin 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 70^\circ = \frac{3}{4}$$

2. 证明: $\because A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}, \therefore \tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = 1,$

得 $\tan A + \tan B = 1 - \tan A \tan B,$

$$1 + \tan A + \tan B + \tan A \tan B = 2$$

$$\therefore (1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$$

3. 解: $\cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}} = \frac{1}{8}$

4. 解: $f(x) = a \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + b = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{a}{2} + b$

(1) $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{8} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8},$

$$[k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{8}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8}], k \in Z \text{ 为所求}$$

(2) $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1,$

$$f(x)_{\min} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} a + b = 3, f(x)_{\max} = b = 4,$$

$$\therefore a = 2 - 2\sqrt{2}, b = 4$$