

三角恒等变换

一、单选题

- 若 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos 2\alpha =$
 A. $\frac{8}{9}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $-\frac{7}{9}$ D. $-\frac{8}{9}$
- 已知直线 $3x - y + 1 = 0$ 的倾斜角为 α , 则 $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\alpha + \cos^2 \alpha =$
 A. $\frac{2}{5}$ B. $-\frac{1}{5}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $-\frac{1}{20}$
- 已知 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $2\sin 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha + 1$, 则 $\sin \alpha =$
 A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
 C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ D. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$
- $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} =$ ()
 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 若 $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 则 $\sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha$ 的值为
 A. $-\frac{5}{9}$ B. $\frac{5}{9}$ C. $-\frac{10}{9}$ D. $\frac{10}{9}$
- 若 α, β 都是锐角, 且 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\cos \beta =$
 A. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}$ B. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ C. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}$ 或 $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{25}$
- 若 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{2 - \sin \alpha}$, 则 $\tan \alpha =$ ()
 A. $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$
- 已知 $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{4}{5}$ 则 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$
 A. $-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ B. $-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ D. $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$
- 已知 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\sin(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) =$ ()
 A. $-\frac{7}{9}$ B. $-\frac{2}{9}$ C. $\frac{2}{9}$ D. $\frac{7}{9}$

10. 已知 $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 且 $\frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{5}$, 则 $\tan 2\theta =$ ().
- A. $\frac{7}{24}$ B. $\frac{24}{7}$ C. $\pm \frac{7}{24}$ D. $\pm \frac{24}{7}$
11. 已知 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $2\sin 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha + 1$, 则 $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) =$ ().
- A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ C. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ D. $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
12. 若 $\alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$, 则满足 $4\sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = 4\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$ 的所有 α 的和为 ().
- A. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ B. 2π C. $\frac{7\pi}{2}$ D. $\frac{9\pi}{2}$
13. 已知 θ 为锐角, 若 $|\vec{a}| = \frac{2}{\sin \theta}$, $|\vec{b}| = \frac{4}{\cos \theta}$, $\vec{a}$ 与 $\vec{b}$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta$, 则 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 的值 ().
- A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 16
14. 已知 α 为锐角, 且 $\cos \alpha (1 + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ) = 1$, 则 α 的值为
- A. 20° B. 40°
C. 50° D. 70°

二、多选题

15. 下列结论正确的是 ().
- A. 若 $\tan \alpha = 2$, 则 $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5}$
- B. 若 $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta = 1$, 则 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta \geq \frac{1}{2}$
- C. “ $\exists x_0 \in \mathbf{Z}, \sin x_0 \in \mathbf{Z}$ ” 的否定是 “ $\forall x \in \mathbf{Z}, \sin x \notin \mathbf{Z}$ ”
- D. 将函数 $y = |\cos 2x|$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个单位长度, 所得图象关于原点对称
16. 已知 α 为第一象限角, β 为第三象限角, 且 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{12}{13}$, 则 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ 可以为 ().
- A. $-\frac{33}{65}$ B. $-\frac{63}{65}$ C. $\frac{33}{65}$ D. $\frac{63}{65}$
17. 已知 $\sin \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$, 且 $\cos \theta > 0$, 则 ().
- A. $\tan \theta < 0$ B. $\tan^2 \theta > \frac{4}{9}$
C. $\sin^2 \theta > \cos^2 \theta$ D. $\sin 2\theta > 0$

28. 已知 $\sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{5}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 其中 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(1) 求 $\sin 2\beta$ 的值

(2) 求 $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的值

29. 已知 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 且 $\cos \alpha > \sin \alpha$.

(1) 求角 α 的大小;

(2) $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{6}, m)$, 给出 m 的一个合适的数值使得函数 $y = \sin x + 2\sin^2(\frac{x}{2} + \alpha)$ 的值域为 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{3} + 1]$.

30. 已知向量 $\vec{m} = (\cos x, \sin x)$, $\vec{n} = (\cos x, -\sin x)$, 函数 $f(x) = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} + \frac{1}{2}$.

(1) 若 $f(\frac{x}{2}) = 1$, $x \in (0, \pi)$, 求 $\tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的值;

(2) 若 $f(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{10}$, $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$, $\sin \beta = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 求 $2\alpha + \beta$ 的值.

参考答案

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. D 13. D 14. B
15. BC 16. CD 17. AB 18. ACD

19. $\frac{3}{2}$ 20. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ($2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 均可) 21. $\frac{1}{3}$ 22. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$ 23. $\frac{7}{25}$ 24. 0 (答案不惟一)

25. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{10}\sqrt{2}$ 26. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\frac{-4+\sqrt{2}}{6}$

27. 【解析】(1) 因为 $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$, 所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \cos \alpha$.

因为 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$, 所以 $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{25}$,

因此, $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{7}{25}$.

(2) 因为 α, β 为锐角, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi)$.

又因为 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

因此 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = -2$.

因为 $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$, 所以 $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = -\frac{24}{7}$,

因此, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan[2\alpha - (\alpha + \beta)] = \frac{\tan 2\alpha - \tan(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \tan 2\alpha \tan(\alpha + \beta)} = -\frac{2}{11}$.

28. 【解析】(1) 因为 $\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin \beta - \cos \beta) = \frac{1}{5}$,

所以 $\sin \beta - \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$,

所以 $(\sin \beta - \cos \beta)^2 = \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta - 2\sin \beta \cos \beta = 1 - \sin 2\beta = \frac{2}{25}$,

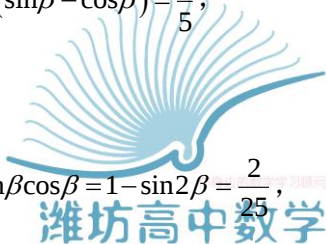
所以 $\sin 2\beta = \frac{23}{25}$.

(2) 因为 $\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{5}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{3}$,

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

$\therefore \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$,

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6})}{15}.
 \end{aligned}$$

29. 【解析】(1) 因为 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$,

所以 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

又 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$,

可得 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 或 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 可得 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{12}$,

又 $\cos \alpha > \sin \alpha$, 所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}$.

(2) $y = \sin x + 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin x + 1 - \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

$$= \sin x + 1 - \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{6},$$

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

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

当 $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ 时, $y = \sqrt{3} + 1$,

所以由题意可得 $m - \frac{\pi}{6} > \frac{\pi}{2}$, 可得 $m > \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

所以 $m \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, +\infty\right)$ 即可, m 的值可取 π .

30. 【解析】(1) 因为向量 $\vec{m} = (\cos x, \sin x)$, $\vec{n} = (\cos x, -\sin x)$,

所以 $f(x) = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} + \frac{1}{2} = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{2} = \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}$.

因为 $f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 1$,

所以 $\cos x + \frac{1}{2} = 1$,

即 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$.

又因为 $x \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

$$\text{所以 } \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = -2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

(2) 若 $f(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{10}$, 则 $\cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{10}$, 即 $\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$.

因为 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$,

所以 $2\alpha \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$,

$$\text{所以 } \sin 2\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

因为 $\sin \beta = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

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

$$\text{所以 } \cos(2\alpha + \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos \beta - \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta = (-\frac{3}{5}) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} - (-\frac{4}{5}) \times \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

又因为 $2\alpha \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$, $\beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

所以 $2\alpha + \beta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$,

所以 $2\alpha + \beta$ 的值为 $\frac{7\pi}{4}$.

