

27<sup>th</sup> July 2024

Topics : Trigonometry, Functions.

"It is impossible for a man to learn what he thinks he already knows".  
-Epictetus

1. Shift the graph of the function  $y = \sin(-x)$  to the right by  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  units. The analytical expression of the resulting function graph is \_\_\_\_\_. Shift the graph of the function  $y = \cos(-2x)$  to the left by  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  units. The analytical expression of the resulting function graph is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The domain of the function  $y = \sqrt{\cos x - 2 \cos^2 x}$  is \_\_\_\_\_, and the range is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The minimum positive period of the function  $y = \sin x \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Given  $f(x) = a \sin^3(x) + b \sqrt[3]{x} \cos^3(x) + 4$  ( $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ), and  $f(\sin 10^\circ) = 5$ , then  $f(\cos 100^\circ) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x - 1}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The axis of symmetry of the graph of the function  $y = \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The center of symmetry of the graph of the function  $y = \tan \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Given the function  $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$  ( $\omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ). Use any two of the judgments as conditions and consider the other two judgments as conclusions. The two correct conclusions are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Its graph is symmetric about the line  $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$ ;
- b. Its graph is symmetric about the point  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right)$ ;
- c. Its smallest positive period is  $\pi$ ;
- d. It is an increasing function in the interval  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right]$ .

9. There are four functions :

- a.  $y = \sin^2 x$ ;
- b.  $y = \sin |x|$ ;
- c.  $y = \tan \frac{x}{2} - \cot \frac{x}{2}$ ;
- d.  $y = |\sin x|$ .

The function with period  $\pi$  and increasing in the interval  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The equation  $\sin x = \frac{x}{100}$  has \_\_\_\_\_ real roots.

11. Given real numbers  $x$  and  $y$  satisfying  $x^2 + 2\cos y = 1$ , the range of values of  $x - \cos y$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

12. For all positive integers  $n$  satisfying  $\frac{1}{4} < \sin \frac{\pi}{n} < \frac{1}{3}$ , the sum of  $n$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Given  $\alpha, \beta \in [0, \pi]$ , the maximum value of  $(\sin \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta)) \cdot \sin \beta$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Given the function  $y = \sin x + a \cos x$  is symmetric about the line  $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ , then the equation of the axis of symmetry for the function  $y = a \sin x + \cos x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Plot the function  $y = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x - 1$  over one period, and indicate its relationship with the graph of  $y = \sin x$ .

16. Given  $f(x) = 2 \sin(x + \frac{\theta}{2}) \cos(x + \frac{\theta}{2}) + 2\sqrt{3} \cos^2(x + \frac{\theta}{2}) - \sqrt{3}$  :

i. Simplify the expression of  $f(x)$  ;

ii. If  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , find the value of  $\theta$  such that the function  $f(x)$  is an even function ;

iii. Under the condition in ii., find the set of  $x$  in  $[-\pi, \pi]$  that satisfies  $f(x) = 1$ .

17. Given that  $x \in [0, 1]$ , the inequality  $x^2 \cos \theta - x(1-x) + (1-x)^2 \sin \theta \geq 0$  always holds. Find the range of  $\theta$ .

18. Given the function  $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$  ( $\omega > 0, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ ), which is an even function on  $\mathbb{R}$ , its graph is symmetric about the point  $M(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0)$ , and it is increasing in the interval  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . Find the values of  $\varphi$  and  $\omega$ .

19. Given real numbers  $\alpha, \beta, a, b$  satisfying  $\alpha < \beta$ ,  $\alpha + \beta < \pi$ ,  $a + b < \pi$  and  $\frac{\sin a}{\sin b} \leq \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$ , prove that  $a < b$ .

20. Given  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}}$  :

i. Find the domain, range, and smallest positive period of the function  $f(x)$  ;

ii. Determine whether the function  $f(x)$  is odd.

21. If the equation  $\sin^2 x + \cos x + a = 0$  has a solution, find the range of the real number  $a$ .

22. Determine whether there exists a real number  $x$  that makes  $\tan x + \sqrt{3}$  and  $\cot x + \sqrt{3}$  real.

23.

i. Find the maximum value of  $f(\theta) = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \theta$ , where  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  ;

ii. Find the maximum value of  $g(\theta) = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta$ , where  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

24. A classroom wall has a blackboard with its top and bottom edges at  $a$  meters and  $b$  meters above the students' horizontal line of sight, respectively. At what distance from the wall will the students' viewing angle of the blackboard be maximized ?

25. Given the function  $f(x) = \tan x$ , where  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , if  $x_1, x_2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  and  $x_1 \neq x_2$ , prove that  $\frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)] > f(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2})$ .

26. Find the positive integer  $k$  such that  $f(x) = \sin kx \cdot \sin^k x + \cos kx \cdot \cos^k x - \cos^k 2x$  does not depend on  $x$ .