一. 三角变换

①三角函数定义、象限上的符号、特殊角三角函数值、三角函数线

②同角三角函数关系:
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$
, $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

③诱导公式:以下 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

周期性: $\sin(2k\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$, $\cos(2k\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$, $\tan(k\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$,

奇偶性: $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$, $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$, $\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha, \tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha, \sin(\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha,$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos\alpha, \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin\alpha, \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha}; \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos\alpha, \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin\alpha,$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\frac{1}{\tan \alpha}; \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha, \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha, \tan(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha};$$

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

(2) 特殊角三角函数值: $k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\sin\frac{k\pi}{6} =$$
_____, $\cos\frac{k\pi}{6} =$ _____, $\tan\frac{k\pi}{6} =$ _____, $(k = 6m \pm 1); \sin\frac{k\pi}{4} =$ ______, $\cos\frac{k\pi}{4} =$ ______, $\cos\frac{k\pi}{4} =$ ______, $\tan\frac{k\pi}{4} =$ ______, $\tan\frac{k\pi}{3} =$ ______, $\tan\frac{k\pi}{3} =$ ______, $(k = 3m \pm 1)$

(2) 和差倍角公式

 $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta; \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

变式①: $a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha =$ _____

$$2\sin\alpha \pm \sin\beta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \cos\alpha \pm \cos\beta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha \pm \beta)(1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$

 $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\alpha$

升幂公式:
$$1 + \cos \alpha = 2\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}, 1 - \cos \alpha = 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

降幂公式:
$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2}$$
, $\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{2}$, 变形: $\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}$, $\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$, $\tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$

2. 三角变换的基本出发点: ①角关系: 互余、互补, 和、差、倍; ②名称关系: 切化弦,

③结构特征:分式(分子分母尽量化积),根式,高次降幂

例 1 (1) ①在
$$\triangle ABC$$
中, $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$,则 $\sin C =$ ______.

②已知
$$\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{25}$$
, 求 $\sin(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8})$ 的值.

③已知
$$\frac{5\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha}{\sin\alpha + 2\cos\alpha} = \frac{16}{5}$$
,则 $\frac{\sin\alpha\cos\alpha - 1}{2 - \sin^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{5}$;

变式: 已知 $\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} (\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi)$,且 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha$,则 $\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2\cos^2 \alpha = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

(2) ①已知
$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{5}$$
,则 $\tan \alpha = \underline{\qquad}$.

②已知
$$\theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = 2\sqrt{2},$$
则 $\sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}) =$ _____.

③函数
$$f(x) = (1 - \cos x)(1 + \sin x)(x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}])$$
的值域为_____.

变式1 (1) 已知实数
$$x$$
, y 满足 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 则 $z = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ 的最大值为_____.

(2) 实数
$$x$$
, y 满足 $x^2 - xy + 2y^2 = 1$,则① $x^2 + y^2$ 的取值范围为_____;

$$(2(x^2-y^2)_{\text{max}} = _; (x^2-y^2)_{\text{min}} = ;$$

$$(3)(x^2 + xy)_{\text{max}} = ___; (x^2 + xy)_{\text{min}} __;$$

$$(4)(x^2-2xy)_{\text{max}} = _{;}(x^2-2xy)_{\text{min}} = _{;}$$

变式 1: 实数x, y满足 $x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 1$,则① $x^2 + y^2$ 的取值范围为_____;

$$(2(x^2 - y^2)_{\text{max}} = __; (x^2 - y^2)_{\text{min}} _;$$

$$(3)(x^2 + xy)_{\text{max}} = ___; (x^2 + xy)_{\text{min}} __.$$

变式 2: 实数
$$x$$
, y 满足 $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x + y = 1$, 则 $(x^2 + y^2)_{min} = ____$.

三角变换、三角函数定义及图像性质 2022-12-24 (3) 函数 $y = 2x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ 的值域为______;

函数
$$y = \sqrt{3 + x} + 2\sqrt{1 - x}$$
的值域为_____

- ③已知 $\sin \alpha + 2\cos \alpha = \frac{11}{5}(0 < \alpha < \pi)$,则 $\tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- (3) ①已知 $\alpha, \beta \in (\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi)$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}$, $\sin(\beta \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{12}{13}$, 则 $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- ②设 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta) = \frac{1}{3}$, $\iint \sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- ③ 设 α 为 锐 角, 若 $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{4}{5}$, 则 $\sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- ④设 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi), \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{5}{13}, \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{则cos } \beta$ 的值是______.
- ⑤已知 $\cos(\alpha-\frac{\beta}{2})=-\frac{1}{9},\sin(\frac{\alpha}{2}-\beta)=\frac{2}{3}$,且 $\frac{\pi}{2}<\alpha<\pi,0<\beta<\frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $\cos(\alpha+\beta)=$ ______.
- ⑥ 已知 $\tan(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{4}{3}, \alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), \quad \text{则 } \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (4) ①设 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}),$ 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \beta}{\cos \beta},$ 则 (
- A. $3\alpha \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ B. $3\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ C. $2\alpha \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ D. $2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- ② 已知 $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{7}{3}$, $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 则 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\qquad}$, $\cos(\alpha \beta) = \underline{\qquad}$
- ③已知 α 、 β 为锐角,且 $\frac{1+\sin\alpha-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}\cdot\frac{1+\sin\beta-\cos\beta}{\sin\beta}=2$,则 $\tan\alpha$ $\tan\beta=$ _____.

- ② $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\begin{cases} 3\sin A + 4\cos B = 6 \\ 3\cos A + 4\sin B = 1 \end{cases}$,则 $\cos(A + B) =$ ______, $\sin A =$ _____.
- ③已知 $\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos 2\beta}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 2\beta \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 2\beta} = 2, \sin \beta \neq 0, \sin \alpha k \cos \beta = 0, 则k =$ ()

- A. $\sqrt{2}$ B. $-\sqrt{2}$ C. $\sqrt{2}, or, -\sqrt{2}$ D. 以上都不对
- ④ 若 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3}$,则 $\cos \alpha \sin \beta$ 的取值范围为_____
- ⑤ (2018 河南) 已知 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha + \cos \beta$,则 $\cos \alpha$ 的取值范围为_____.
- ⑦已知 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$,则 $\cos \alpha + 2\cos \beta + \cos \gamma \cos(\alpha + \gamma) 2\cos(\beta + \gamma)$ 的最大值为_____.
- ⑧ 己知 $\frac{\sin a}{\sin b} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin d} = \frac{\sin(a-c)}{\sin(b-d)}, a, b, c, d \in (0,\pi)$, 证明: a = b, c = d.
- 若 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$,则(合比定理) $\frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}$;分比定理: $\frac{a}{a-b} = \frac{c}{c-d}$;合分比定理: $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$ 等比定理: $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a+c}{b+d} = \frac{a-c}{b-d}$

(6) ①已知
$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\cos \beta = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$, 求 $2\alpha - \beta$.

②
$$\overline{A}3\sin^2\alpha + 2\sin^2\beta = 1, 3\sin 2\alpha - 2\sin 2\beta = 0, \alpha, \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), \overline{x}\alpha + 2\beta.$$

2 (1) 若
$$\sin 76^\circ = m$$
,则 $\cos 7^\circ =$ _____.

(2)
$$\frac{(1+\sqrt{3}\tan 65^\circ)\sin 25^\circ}{\sqrt{1+\sin 100^\circ}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}};$$

(3)
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 10^\circ} - \frac{3}{\sin^2 80^\circ}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 70^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(4)
$$\frac{1}{\cos 50^{\circ}} + \tan 10^{\circ} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$(5) \sin 18^{\circ} =$$
_____.

(6)
$$(1) \cos 20^{\circ} \cos 40^{\circ} \cos 60^{\circ} \cos 80^{\circ} =$$

$$2 \sin 20^{\circ} \sin 40^{\circ} \sin 60^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ} =$$

(7)
$$\sin^2 33^\circ + \cos^2 63^\circ + \cos 57^\circ \sin 27^\circ =$$

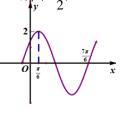
二、三角函数图象性质

以下 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

函数 性质		k	$y = \sin x$	$y = \cos x$	$y = \tan x$	$f(x) = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ $(A > 0, \omega > 0)$	$f(x) = A \tan(\omega x + \varphi)$ $(A > 0, \omega > 0)$
图象			y x	y , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0 x	<i>o x</i>	0 x
定义域			R	R	$(k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2})$	R	$\left(\frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}\right)$
值±	值域		[-1,1]	[-1,1]	R	[-A,A]	R
奇伯	奇偶性		奇	偶	奇	$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma} \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0 \\ \text{偶 } \Leftrightarrow f(0) = \pm A \end{cases}$	奇⇔ƒ(0)=0或不存在
对	轴		$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$	$x = k\pi$		$x = \frac{2k\pi + \pi - 2\varphi}{2\omega}$	
称性	中心		$(k\pi,0)$	$(k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi}{2},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi-\varphi}{\omega},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi-2\varphi}{2\omega},0)$
周邦	周期		2π	2π	π	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	$T = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$
单调		增	$[2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}]$	$[2k\pi-\pi,2k\pi]$	$(k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2})$	$(kT + \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, kT + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega})$	$(kT + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, kT + \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega})$
性		减	$[2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{3\pi}{2}]$	$[2k\pi,2k\pi+\pi]$		$(kT + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, kT + \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega})$	

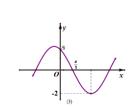
1(1)已知函数 $y = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)(A > 0, \omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$)的图象:

如图 (1),则其解析式为_____



如图 (2),则其解析式为_____;

如图 (3),则其解析式为_____



(2) (2021甲) 若f(x)的部分图像如图所示,则满足条件 $(f(x)-f(-\frac{7\pi}{4}))(f(x)-f(\frac{3\pi}{4}))>0$ 的最小正整数x为____.

(3) 已知函数 $y = 4\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})(0 \le x \le \frac{7\pi}{6})$ 的图象与直线 y = k 的交点个数为 N,且交点的横坐标分别为 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N(x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N)$.若 N = 2,则 $x_1 + x_2 =$ ____; N = 3,则 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 =$ ____.

2(1)①已知函数 $f(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + ax)(a > 0)$. 若 y = |f(x)|的周期为 π ,则 $a = ____$;

若 y = |f(x)|的图象关于直线 $x = \pi$ 对称,则a的最小值为____.

②已知函数 $f(x) = 3\sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})(\omega > 0)$.若在区间[0,2]至少有6个最值点,则 ω 的取值范围为_____;

若在区间 $[a,a+2](a \in R)$ 至少有6个最值点,则 ω 的取值范围为_____.

- ③已知函数 $f(x) = \sin^2 \omega x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega x \frac{1}{2} (\omega > 0, \omega \in R)$,若 f(x) 在区间 $(\pi, 2\pi)$ 内没有极值点,则 ω 的取 值范围是_____
- (2) ①已知函数 $y = \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \pi x), x \in [\frac{5}{6}, 1)(t > \frac{5}{6})$ 既有最小值也有最大值,则实数 t 的取值范围是()

- A. $\frac{3}{2} < t \le \frac{13}{6}$ B. $t > \frac{3}{2}$ C. $\frac{3}{2} < t \le \frac{13}{6}$ $\vec{\boxtimes} t > \frac{5}{2}$ D. $t > \frac{5}{2}$
- ②函数 $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})(\omega > 0)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 内的值域为 $[-1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]$,则 ω 的取值范围为(
- $A.\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right] B.\left[\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{2}\right] C.\left[\frac{6}{5}, +\infty\right) D.\left[\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{2}\right]$
- ③若函数 $f(x) = A \sin(2x \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}$ 在区间[0, a]上的值域为[0, $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$],则实数a的取值范围为______.
- ④函数 $y = 2\sin(2x + \theta)$ 与 $y = 2\cos(2x + \theta)$ ($0 < \theta < \pi$)在 $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上的最大值都为2,则 θ 的取值范围为___.
- ⑤函数 $y = \sin^2 x + 2\cos x$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \theta\right]$ 上的最小值为 $-\frac{1}{4}$,则 θ 的取值范围是_____
- (3) ①已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(2x \frac{\pi}{3})$,若 $f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) = -4$,且 $x_1, x_2 \in [-\pi, \pi]$,则 $x_1 x_2$ 的最大值为_____.
- ②将函数 $f(x) = \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移 $\varphi(0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2})$ 个单位后得到函数g(x)的图象,若对满足

$$|f(x_1) - g(x_2)| = 2 \mathfrak{H} x_1, x_2, \, \overline{q} |x_1 - x_2|_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \, \mathfrak{M} \varphi = (D) A. \frac{5\pi}{12} B. \frac{\pi}{3} C. \frac{\pi}{4} D. \frac{\pi}{6}$$

(4) ①已知函数 $f(x) = \sin x$. 若存在 $x_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$,使得 $f(2x_0) \ge a$ 成立,则实数a的取值范围为____;

若∀ $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$,使得 $f(2x) \ge a$ 成立,则实数a的取值范围为___.

- ②若存在实数 a,对于任意实数 $x \in [0, m]$,。均有 $(\sin x a)(\cos x a) \le 0$,则实数 m 的最大值是()
 - A. $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

- ③设函数 $f(x) = m + \sin \frac{x}{2}, x \in D$. 若 $D = (-3\pi, \pi),$ 且不等式 $a \le f(x) \le b$ 的解集为[a, b],则 $a + b = ____;$

若D = (0,4 π), 且不等式a ≤ f(x) ≤ b的解集为[a,b], 则a + b = ____.

④已知函数 $f(x) = 3\sin \omega x$ (常数 $\omega > 0$).

若 $\forall x_1 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$,总存在 $x_2 \in [-\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0)$,使得 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$,则 ω 的取值范围为_____;

若存在 $x_1 \in [-\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0), x_2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4}],$ 使得 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$,则 ω 的取值范围为_____

(2019I)关于函数 $f(x) = \sin|x| + |\sin x|$ 有下述四个结论: ①f(x)是偶函数; ②f(x)在区间($\frac{\pi}{2},\pi$)单调递增; ③f(x)在[$-\pi$, π]有4个零点; ④f(x)的最大值为2.其中所有正确结论的编号是()A.①②④ B.②④ C.①④ D.①③

3 (1) ① 若函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) + m$,对任意实数t都有 $f(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) = f(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)$,且 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -3$,则 $m = \underline{\qquad}$.

②记 $A = \{\theta \mid f(x) = \sin(x + \omega\theta)\}$ 偶函数, $\omega \in N^*\}$, $B = \{x \mid (x - a)(x - a - 1) < 0\}$,对任意实数 a,满足 $A \cap B$ 中的元素不超过两个,且存在实数 a 使 $A \cap B$ 中含有两个元素,则 ω 的值是_____.

③已知函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)(\omega > 0, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi)$ 是 R 上的偶函数,其图像关于点 $M(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0)$ 对称,且在区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上是单调函数,则 $\omega = ____, \varphi =$

(2019III) (12) (多选题)设函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{5})(\omega > 0)$,已知f(x)在[0, 2π]有且仅有5个零点则 () A.f(x)在(0, 2π)有且仅有3个极大值点 B.f(x)在(0, 2π)有且仅有2个极小值点 C.f(x)在(0, $\frac{\pi}{10}$)单调递增 $D.\omega$ 的取值范围是[$\frac{12}{5}, \frac{29}{10}$)

(2021天津) 设 $a \in R$, 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(2\pi x - 2\pi a), x < a, \\ x^2 - 2(a+1)x + a^2 + 5, x \ge a, \end{cases}$ 若f(x)在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内恰有6个零点,则a的取值范围是() $A.(2, \frac{9}{4}] \cup (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{11}{4}] \quad B.(\frac{7}{4}, 2) \cup (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{11}{4}) \quad C.(2, \frac{9}{4}] \cup [\frac{11}{4}, 3) \quad D.(\frac{7}{4}, 2) \cup [\frac{11}{4}, 3)$

②已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{4})(\omega > 0)$,若f(x)在区间 $(\pi, 2\pi)$ 内没有零点,则 ω 的取值范围为_____.

③设函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) - 1(\omega > 0)$,若对于任意实数 φ , f(x)在区间[$\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\frac{3\pi}{4}$]上至少有 2 个零点,至多有 3 个零点,则 ω 的取值范围是()A. $[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{16}{3})$ B. $[4, \frac{16}{3})$ C. $[4, \frac{20}{3})$ D. $[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{20}{3})$

④(多选题)设函数 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \omega x + \frac{1}{2}\sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{2})(\omega > 0)$,已知f(x)在 $[0,\pi]$ 有且仅有3个零点,则()A. 在 $(0,\pi)$ 上存在 x_1,x_2 ,满足 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 2$ B. f(x)在 $(0,\pi)$ 有且仅有1个最值点 C. f(x)在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 上单调递增 D. ω 的取值范围是 $[\frac{17}{6},\frac{23}{6})$

⑤已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin 2x$,其中常数 $\omega > 0$. 将函数 y = f(x) 的图像向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位,再向上平移 1 个单位,得到函数 y = g(x) 的图像,区间 [a,b] 满足: y = g(x) 在 [a,b] 上至少含有 30 个零点,则 b-a 的最小值为 .

- (3) ①函数 $f(x) = M\cos(\omega x + \varphi)(\omega > 0)$ 在区间[a,b]上增函数,且f(a) = -M,f(b) = M,则函数 $g(x) = M \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 在[a,b]上的值域为_____.
- ②已知函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x \frac{2\pi}{3})(\omega > 0), f(\frac{\pi}{2}) + f(\frac{7\pi}{6}) = 0,$ 且f(x)在区间($\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$)上单调递增, 则@的最小值为___
- ③已知函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \varphi)(\omega > 0, |\varphi| \le \frac{\pi}{2}), x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 为 f(x) 的零点, $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 为 y = f(x) 图像的对称
- 轴,且 f(x) 在 $(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36})$ 单调,则 ω 的最大值为() A.11
- B.9
- D.5

- ④已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin \omega x \cos^2(\frac{\omega x}{2} \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin^2 \omega x (\omega > 0)$ 在区间 $[-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$ 上是增函数,且在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上 恰好取得一次最大值,则 ω 的取值范围是(
- A. $(0, \frac{3}{5}]$

- B. $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}\right]$ C. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}\right]$ D. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$
- ⑤(多选题)已知函数 $f(x) = \tan(\omega x \frac{\pi}{6})(\omega > 0)$,则下列说法正确的是(
- A. 若 f(x) 的最小正周期是 2π ,则 $\omega = \frac{1}{2}$ B. 当 $\omega = 1$ 时, f(x) 的对称中心的坐标为 $(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 0)(k \in \mathbb{Z})$
- C. 当 $\omega = 2$ 时, $f(-\frac{\pi}{12}) < f(\frac{2\pi}{5})$ D. 若 f(x) 在区间 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi)$ 上单调递增,则 $0 < \omega \le \frac{2}{3}$