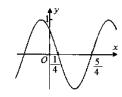
## 二、三角函数图象性质

以下 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

函数 性质			$y = \sin x$	$y = \cos x$	$y = \tan x$	$f(x) = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ $(A > 0, \omega > 0)$	$f(x) = A \tan(\omega x + \varphi)$ $(A > 0, \omega > 0)$
图象			* x	y	y 1 0 ×	<i>a x</i>	**
定义域			R	R	$(k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2})$	R	$\left(\frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, \frac{k\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}\right)$
值均	域		[-1,1]	[-1,1]	R	[-A,A]	R
奇伯	偶性		奇	偶	奇	$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma} \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0 \\ \text{(は \Leftrightarrow f(0) = \pm A)} \end{cases}$	奇⇔ f(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		$(k\pi,0)$	$(k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi}{2},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi-\varphi}{\omega},0)$	$(\frac{k\pi-2\varphi}{2\omega},0)$
周基	周期		$2\pi$	$2\pi$	π	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	$T = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$
单调		增	$[2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}]$	$[2k\pi-\pi,2k\pi]$	$(k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2})$	$(kT + \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, kT + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega})$	$(kT + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi), kT + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi)$
性		减	$[2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{3\pi}{2}]$	$[2k\pi,2k\pi+\pi]$		$(kT + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}, kT + \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega})$	
					2 2	$\frac{\omega}{(kT + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi)} \frac{\omega}{\omega}, kT + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \varphi}$	ω σ



(2015I) (8) 函数 $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的部分图像如图所示,则f(x)的单调递减区间为()

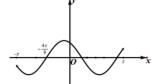
$$A.(k\pi-\frac{1}{4},k\pi+\frac{3}{4}),k\in Z\ B.(2k\pi-\frac{1}{4},2k\pi+\frac{3}{4}),k\in Z\ C.(k-\frac{1}{4},k+\frac{3}{4}),k\in Z\ D.(2k-\frac{1}{4},2k+\frac{3}{4}),k\in Z$$

(2015I ) 
$$key: \begin{cases} \omega \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \omega \cdot \frac{5}{4} + \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$
 得 $\omega = \pi, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \therefore T = 2$ , 递减区间为[ $2k - \frac{1}{4}, 2k + \frac{3}{4}$ ], 选 $D$ 

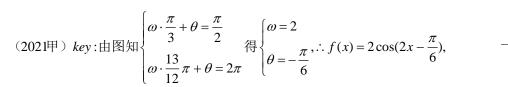
(2020I ) (7) 设函数 $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 的图像大致如下图,则f(x)的最小正周期为f(x)

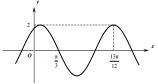
$$A.\frac{10\pi}{9}$$
  $B.\frac{7\pi}{6}$   $C.\frac{4\pi}{3}$   $D.\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 

(2020I) 
$$\omega \cdot (-\frac{4\pi}{9}) + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 得 $\omega = \frac{3}{2}$ , ∴  $T = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ , 选 $C$ 



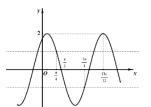
(2021甲) 若f(x)的部分图像如图所示,则满足条件 $(f(x) - f(-\frac{7\pi}{4}))(f(x) - f(\frac{3\pi}{4})) > 0$ 的最小正整数x为\_\_\_\_



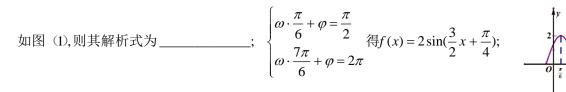


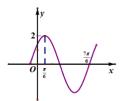
$$\therefore x_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{12}, x_{\min} = \frac{7\pi}{12}, \overrightarrow{\min}f(-\frac{7\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f(-\frac{\pi}{12}), f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = f(\frac{5\pi}{12}),$$

如图,得原不等式 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} < x < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, or, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore x_{\min} = 2$ 



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



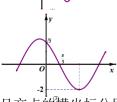


如图 (2),则其解析式为\_\_\_\_\_; 
$$\begin{cases} \omega \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + \varphi = \pi \\ \theta \cdot 0 + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$
 得 $f(x) = 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ ;

如图 (3),则其解析式为

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{\pi}{3}} + \varphi = \pi$$

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



(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

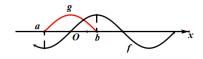
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N (x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N)$$
. 若  $N = 2$ , 则 $x_1 + x_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ;  $N = 3$ , 则 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

$$key$$
: 如图:  $N = 2$ 时,  $x_1 + x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ ;  $N = 3$ 时,  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ 

(1999) (4) 函数 $f(x) = M \sin(\omega x + \varphi)(\omega > 0)$ 在区间[a,b]上是增函数,且f(a) = -M,f(b) = M,则函数

$$g(x) = M \cos(\omega x + \varphi) \pm (a, b) \pm (C)$$

A.是增函数 B.是减函数 C.可以取得最大值M D.可以取得最小值 -M



(2016全国 I ) (12) 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)

图象的对称轴,且f(x)在( $\frac{\pi}{18}$ , $\frac{5\pi}{36}$ )单调,则o的最大值为( ) A.11

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{(2016\bar{\textbf{I}}\ )} \begin{cases} \omega \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \varphi = k_1 \pi \\ \omega \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \varphi = k_2 \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} , \\ \vdots \end{cases} \begin{cases} \omega = 2(k_2 - k_1) + 1 \\ \varphi = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases} , \\ \vdots \end{cases} \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \omega = 4k_2 + 1 \end{cases} , \\ or, \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = -1 \\ \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} \\ \omega = 4k_2 + 3 \end{cases} , \\ \omega = 4k_2 + 3 \end{cases} , \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

key1:由 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ ,  $\omega x + \varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$  得 $x = \frac{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}$ ,  $\therefore$  单调区间为[ $\frac{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}$ ,  $\frac{(k+1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi}{\omega}$ ],

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\perp$}}{=} \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ft}, 18(k + \frac{3}{4}) \le \omega \le \frac{36}{5} (k + \frac{7}{4}), \quad \text{$\perp$} \omega = 4k_2 + 3, \therefore \omega_{\text{max}} = 3$$

kev2:(排除法)

变式: (2023 (下) 名校协作体开学考) 7.已知函数 $f(x) = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)(A > 0, \omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

 $f(-x) + f(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, f(x) - f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = 0$ 对任意的实数x均成立,f(x)在( $\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{28}$ )上单调,则 C ω的最大值为 ( ) A.17 B.16 C.15 D.13

key: 由
$$f(x-\frac{\pi}{2}) + f(-x) = 0$$
 得 $ω \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{4}) + φ = k_1 π, k_1 ∈ Z,$ 

若
$$\omega = 17, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
,则 $f(x) = A\sin(17x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,由 $17x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  得 $x = \frac{\pi}{68}$ ,得递减区间为[ $\frac{\pi}{68}$ ,  $\frac{5\pi}{68}$ ],... A错

若
$$\omega = 15, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{则} f(x) = A \sin(15x - \frac{\pi}{4}),$$
由 $15x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  得 $x = \frac{\pi}{20}$ ,得递减区间为[ $\frac{\pi}{20}, \frac{7\pi}{60}$ ], $\frac{7\pi}{60} < \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{5\pi}{28} < \frac{11\pi}{60}$ , $C$ 对

(2018安徽) 函数 $f(x) = |\sin(2x) + \sin(3x) + \sin(4x)|$ 的最小正周期为\_\_\_\_\_\_  $\pi$ 

(2018) (10) 若
$$f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$$
在 $[-a, a]$ 是减函数,则 $a$ 的最大值是( ) $A.\frac{\pi}{4}$   $B.\frac{\pi}{2}$   $C.\frac{3\pi}{4}$   $D.\pi$ 

2018: 
$$f(x) = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$
,  $\pm T = 2\pi$ ,  $x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 0$   $\exists x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\therefore f(x)$$
的递减区间为[ $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ],  $\therefore$  选A

(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[ $-\pi$ , $\pi$ ]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.1)24 B.24 C.14 D.13

2019I key: f(-x) = f(x),  $\therefore f(x)$  是偶函数,①对; 当 $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 时, $f(x) = 2\sin x$  是减函数,②错; 当 $x \in [0, \pi]$ 时, $f(x) = 2\sin x$ ,③错; $f(x) \le 1 + 1 = 2$ ,④对. . . 选C

(2019III) (12) (多选题)设函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{5})(\omega > 0)$ , 已知f(x)在[0, 2 $\pi$ ]有且仅有5个零点则

( ) A.f(x)在 $(0,2\pi)$ 有且仅有3个极大值点 B.f(x)在 $(0,2\pi)$ 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[ $\frac{12}{5},\frac{29}{10}$ )

(2020III) 关于 $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$ 有如下四个命题: ①f(x)的图像关于y轴对称; ②f(x)的图像关于原点对称;

③f(x)的图像关于直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 对称;④f(x)的最小值为2.其中所有真命题的序号是\_\_\_\_\_.

(2020III) ②③
$$f(\pi - x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x} = f(x)$$

(2020贵州) (多选题) 已知函数 $f(x) = \sin x |\cos x|$ ,则以下叙述正确的是( )

A.若 $|f(x_1)|=|f(x_2)|$ ,则 $x_1=x_2+k\pi(k\in Z)$  B.f(x)的最小正周期为 $\pi$ 

C.f(x)在 $[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上为增函数 D.f(x)的图象关于 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}(k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 对称

2020贵州: f(x)是奇函数,  $f(x+\pi) = -\sin x |\cos x|$ , : 选CD

(2021乙)7.把函数y = f(x)图像上所有点的横坐标缩短到原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍,纵坐标不变,再把所得曲线向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

个单位长度,得到函数 $y = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的图像,则f(x) = ( )

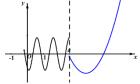
$$A.\sin(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{7\pi}{12})$$
  $B.\sin(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12})$   $C.\sin(2x - \frac{7\pi}{12})$   $D.\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{12})$ 

2021乙: 
$$y = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \xrightarrow{\pm \frac{\pi}{3}} y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{12}) \xrightarrow{\oplus 2} y = \sin(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{12}),$$
 选B

(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()

$$A.(2,\frac{9}{4}] \cup (\frac{5}{2},\frac{11}{4}] \quad B.(\frac{7}{4},2) \cup (\frac{5}{2},\frac{11}{4}) \quad C.(2,\frac{9}{4}] \cup [\frac{11}{4},3) \quad D.(\frac{7}{4},2) \cup [\frac{11}{4},3)$$

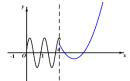


2021key: 易得
$$a > 2$$
, :: 对称轴 $x = a + 1 > a$ ,  $\Delta = 4(a + 1)^2 - 4(a^2 + 5) = 4(2a - 4) > 0$ 

当
$$f(a) = 5 - 2a \ge 0$$
即 $2 < a \le \frac{5}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有 $2$ 个零点,...  $f(x)$ 在 $(0, a)$ 上有 $4$ 个零点,

∴ 
$$a - 2 - \frac{1}{4} > 0$$
 得  $2 < a \le \frac{9}{4}$ 

当
$$f(a) = 5 - 2a < 0$$
即 $a > \frac{5}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有1个零点,::  $f(x)$ 在 $(0, a)$ 上有5个零点,



∴ 
$$\begin{cases} a - 2 - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \\ 4 - 2 - \frac{3}{4} \le 0 \end{cases}$$
  $\not$   $\not$   $\frac{5}{2} < a \le \frac{11}{4}$ ,  $\not$   $\mathring{L}A$ 

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

若 
$$y = |f(x)|$$
 的图象关于直线 $x = \pi$ 对称,则 $a$ 的最小值为 \_\_\_\_ .  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$key: \frac{\pi}{a} = \pi, \therefore a = 1;$$
由己知得:  $\frac{\pi}{4} + a\pi = \frac{k}{2}\pi$ 即 $a = \frac{2k-1}{4} \ge \frac{1}{4}$ 

② 设 $\omega$ 是正实数,若存在 $a,b(\pi \le a < b \le 2\pi)$ ,使得  $\sin \omega a + \sin \omega b = 2$ ,则 $\omega$ 的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_\_

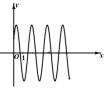
$$key: 由 已知得 \begin{cases} \omega a = 2k_1\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \pi \leq \frac{2k_1\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\omega} < \frac{2k_2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\omega} \leq 2\pi, \quad \mathbb{D} \frac{2k_2 + \frac{1}{2}}{2} \leq \omega \leq 2k_1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_2 > k_1, k_1, k_2 \in Z), \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \omega \in \left[\frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{13}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

③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 $\omega$ 的取值范围为\_\_\_\_\_;

$$key: \omega \ge \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

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



$$key: 3 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \le 2 \mathbb{P} \omega \ge 3\pi$$

④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  $\omega$  的取

值范围是\_\_\_\_\_\_. $(0,\frac{3}{16}] \cup [\frac{3}{8},\frac{7}{16}]$ 

(2) ①已知函数  $y = \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \pi x), x \in [\frac{5}{6}, t)(t > \frac{5}{6})$  既有最小值也有最大值,则实数 t 的取值范围是( C)

A. 
$$\frac{3}{2} < t \le \frac{13}{6}$$

B. 
$$t > \frac{3}{2}$$

A. 
$$\frac{3}{2} < t \le \frac{13}{6}$$
 B.  $t > \frac{3}{2}$  C.  $\frac{3}{2} < t \le \frac{13}{6}$   $\not \Box t > \frac{5}{2}$  D.  $t > \frac{5}{2}$ 

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 $\omega$ 的取值范围为(

$$A.\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{3}\right] B.\left[\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{2}\right] C.\left[\frac{6}{5}, +\infty\right) D.\left[\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}\right]$$

可以:  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ ,  $\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 0$ 得 $x = -\frac{\pi}{6\omega}$ , 而 $f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{\pi}{\omega} - \frac{\pi}{6\omega} \le \pi \le 2(\frac{\pi}{\omega} - \frac{\pi}{6\omega})$ 得 $\omega \in [\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}]$ , 选D

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\_\_\_\_\_\_.

key:如图, $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}A+\frac{1}{2}\geq 0$ 即 $A\leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .若 $A<\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,则 $a>\frac{3\pi}{4}$ ,且 $A+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$  得 $A=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

$$\therefore A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \therefore f(0) = 0, \, \exists a \in [\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{4}]$$

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 $\theta$ 的取值范围为\_\_\_.

$$key: -\frac{\pi}{4} \le \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta}{2} \le \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \mathbb{H} - \frac{\theta}{2} \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}] (0 < \theta < \pi) ? \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

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  $\theta$  的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_

$$key: y = -\cos^2 x + 2\cos x + 1 = -(t-1)^2 + 2(t = \cos x) : -\frac{1}{2} \le t \le 1, : \theta \in (-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$$

(3) ① 己知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$ ,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\_\_\_\_\_.

 $3\pi$ 

*key*:  $T = \pi, 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  得 $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ , ∴ 在区间[ $-\pi, \pi$ ]内的最大值点为:

 $-\frac{7}{12}\pi, \frac{5}{12}\pi$ ,最小值点为 $-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}, \therefore (x_1 - x_2)_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 

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

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

key: f(x)的最大值点为 $x_f = k_1\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, g(x) = \sin(2x - 2\varphi)$ 的最小值点 $x_g = k_2\pi + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

 $||x_1 - x_2||_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$  得  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 选 D

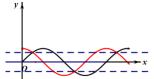
(4) ①已知函数  $f(x) = \sin x$ . 若存在 $x_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ ,使得 $f(2x_0) \ge a$ 成立,则实数a的取值范围为\_\_\_\_;

key:由己知得 $f(2x_0)_{max} \ge a$ ,  $x_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ ,  $x_0 \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$ ,  $x_0 \in [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{3}]$ ,  $x_0 \in [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{3}]$ ,  $x_0 \in [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{3}]$ 

key:由己知得 $f(2x)_{min} \ge a$ ,  $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ ,  $2x \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$ ,  $\sin 2x \in [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1]$ ,  $a \le -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

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( B )

- A.  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$  B.  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  C.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  D.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

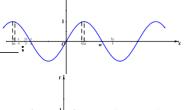


③设函数  $f(x) = m + \sin \frac{x}{2}, x \in D$ . 若 $D = (-3\pi, \pi),$ 且不等式 $a \le f(x) \le b$ 的解集为[a,b],则 $a + b = ___; -2\pi$ 

 $若D = (0, 4\pi)$ , 且不等式 $a \le f(x) \le b$ 的解集为[a,b], 则 $a + b = ____. 2\pi$ 

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 $\omega$ 的取值范围为\_



$$key: \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \notin \omega \in (0,6)$$

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 $\omega$ 的取值范围为\_\_\_\_\_



key:由已知得: $-\frac{2\pi}{2} < -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 即 $\omega > \frac{3}{2}$ 

3 (1) ① 若函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) + m$ ,对任意实数t都有 $f(\frac{\pi}{8} + t) = f(\frac{\pi}{8} - t)$ ,且 $f(\frac{\pi}{8}) = -3$ ,则 $m = \underline{\qquad}$ 

-1, or, -5

②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 $\omega=$ \_\_\_\_\_, $\varphi=$ \_\_\_\_\_

$$key: f(0) = \sin \varphi = \pm 1 (0 \le \varphi \le \pi) \\ \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore f(x) = \cos \omega x, \therefore \omega \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{4}{3} (k + \frac{1}{2}), k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\overline{m}\frac{\pi}{\omega} \ge \pi \mathbb{P} 0 < \omega \le 1, :: \omega = \frac{2}{3}, or, 2, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) ①已知  $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})(\omega > \frac{1}{4}, x \in R)$ , 若f(x) 的任何一条对称轴与 x 轴交点的横坐标都不属于区

间 $(\pi, 2\pi)$ ,则 $\omega$ 的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_\_.  $\left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right]$ 

$$key: \omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbb{H} x = \frac{1}{\omega} (k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \notin (\pi, 2\pi) \mathbb{H} \frac{1}{\omega} \notin (\frac{3}{3k+1}, \frac{6}{3k+1}), \overrightarrow{m} 0 < \frac{1}{\omega} < 4$$

$$\overline{\text{III}}(\frac{3}{3k+1}, \frac{6}{3k+1}) = (3,6), (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}), (\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{10}), \dots,$$

$$\overline{\text{mi}} \frac{6}{3(k+1)+1} = \frac{3+3}{3k+1+3} > \frac{3}{3k+1} > \frac{3}{3(k+1)+1} (k \ge 1), \therefore \frac{3}{2} \le \frac{1}{\omega} \le 3 \exists 1 \frac{1}{3} \le \omega \le \frac{2}{3}$$

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 $\omega$ 的取值范围为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\mathbb{E}[\frac{4k+1}{8\omega} \leq 1 < 2 \leq \frac{4k+5}{8\omega}, \therefore \frac{4k+1}{8} \leq \omega \leq \frac{4k+5}{16}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore \omega \in (0, \frac{1}{16}] \cup [\frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{16}]$$

③设函数  $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) - 1(\omega > 0)$ ,若对于任意实数  $\varphi$ , 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 $\omega$ 的取值范围是(B)

A. 
$$\left[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right)$$
 B.  $\left[4, \frac{16}{3}\right)$  C.  $\left[4, \frac{20}{3}\right)$  D.  $\left[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{20}{3}\right)$ 

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(AD)

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.  $\omega$ 的取值范围是 $[\frac{17}{6}, \frac{23}{6})$ 

$$key: f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \omega x + \frac{1}{2}\cos \omega x = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

由
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$
,  $\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  得 $x = \frac{\pi}{3\omega}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\pi}{3\omega} \le \pi < \frac{7\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3\omega}$  即  $\frac{17}{6} \le \omega < \frac{23}{6}$ 

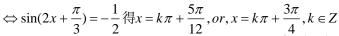
⑤已知函数  $f(x) = 2\sin 2x$ ,其中常数  $\omega > 0$ . 将函数 y = f(x) 的图像向左平移  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  个单位,再向上平移 1 个单位,

# 初等函数(Ⅱ)三角函数解答(2)

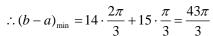
#### 三角函数图像性质 2023-03-19

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\_\_\_\_

key:  $\pm g(x) = 2\sin(2(x+\frac{\pi}{6})) + 1 = 2\sin(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}) + 1 = 0$ 



即g(x)的零点相隔 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ,或, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 





(3) ①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 $\omega$ 的最小值为 $_{--}$ 

$$key: \omega \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{6}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2k\pi(k \in \mathbb{Z})$$
得 $\omega = \frac{12}{5}k + \frac{4}{5}$ ,且 $\frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \le \frac{\pi}{\omega}$ 即 $\omega \le \frac{3}{2}$ ,∴ $\omega = \frac{4}{5}$ 

②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 $\omega$ 的取值范围是( )B

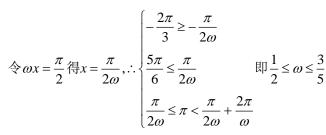
A. 
$$(0, \frac{3}{5}]$$

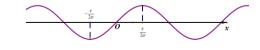
B. 
$$[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}]$$

$$C.(\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{5}]$$

$$D.(\frac{1}{2},+\infty)$$

 $key: f(x) = \sin \omega x \cdot (1 + \cos(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{2})) - \sin^2 \omega x = \sin \omega x$ 





③(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(AD)

A. 若 f(x) 的最小正周期是  $2\pi$  ,则  $\omega=\frac{1}{2}$  B. 当  $\omega=1$  时, f(x) 的对称中心的坐标为  $(k\pi+\frac{\pi}{6},0)(k\in Z)$ 

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 $0 < \omega \le \frac{2}{3}$ 

key: AD:  $T = \frac{\pi}{\omega}, \omega x - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\exists x = -\frac{\pi}{3\omega}$ 

$$\therefore \frac{k\pi}{\omega} - \frac{\pi}{3\omega} \le \frac{\pi}{3} < \pi \le \frac{(k+1)\pi}{\omega} - \frac{\pi}{3\omega} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\Leftrightarrow} 3k - 1 \le \omega \le k + \frac{2}{3}, \therefore \omega \in (0, \frac{2}{3}]$$