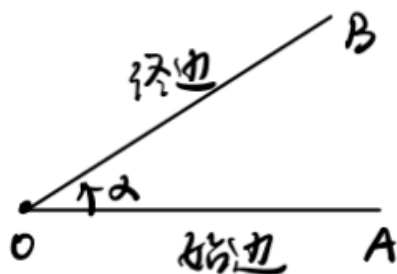


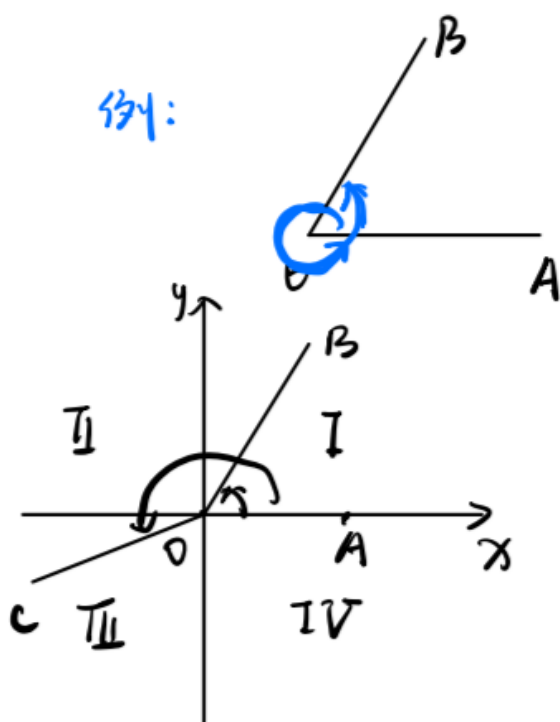
## 三角函数

### 1. 角



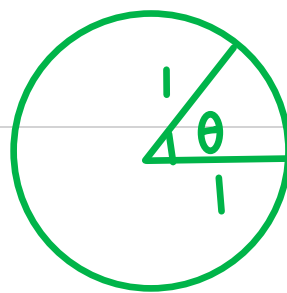
逆时针 正角  
顺时针 负角  
没有旋转 零角

例:

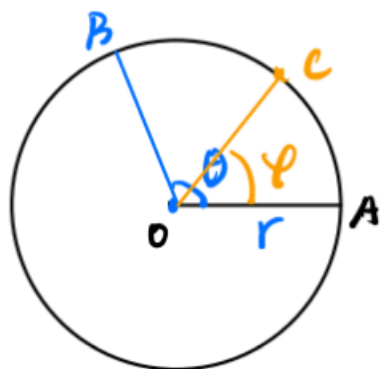


$420^\circ$  与  $60^\circ$  终边相同

象限角: 终边落在第几象限,  
轴线角: 落在坐标轴上!



### 2. 弧度制



$$\theta = \frac{\overline{AB}}{r}$$

$$\overline{AC} = r \quad \varphi = 1 \text{ rad.}$$

$$r \cdot \alpha = l$$

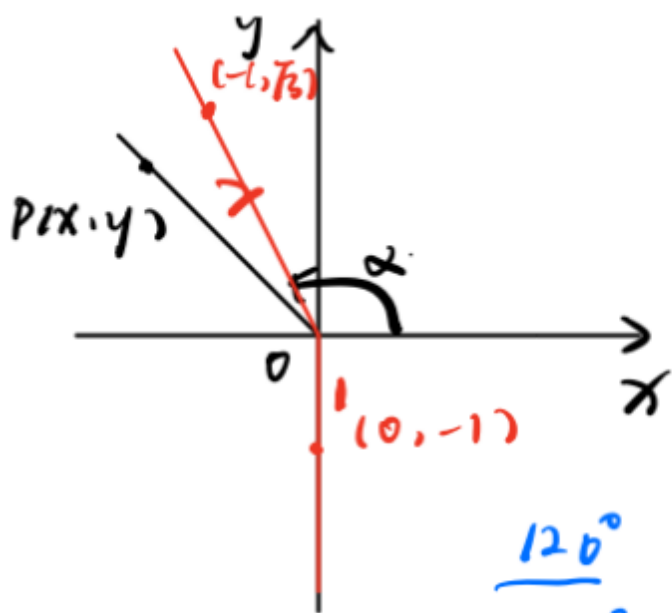
半径 弧度 弧长

$$1 \text{ rad} \approx 57^\circ$$

角度弧度换算  $360^\circ = \frac{2\pi r}{r} \text{ rad} = 2\pi \text{ rad}$

角度  $n^\circ$ , 弧度是  $\alpha \text{ rad}$ , 有  $\frac{n}{360} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$

弧度制定义就是  
半径为1的圆中该角  
所对的弧长



$$\text{记 } r = |OP| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{120^\circ}{270^\circ}$$

$$\frac{120}{360} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi \text{ (rad)}$$

$$\frac{270}{360} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

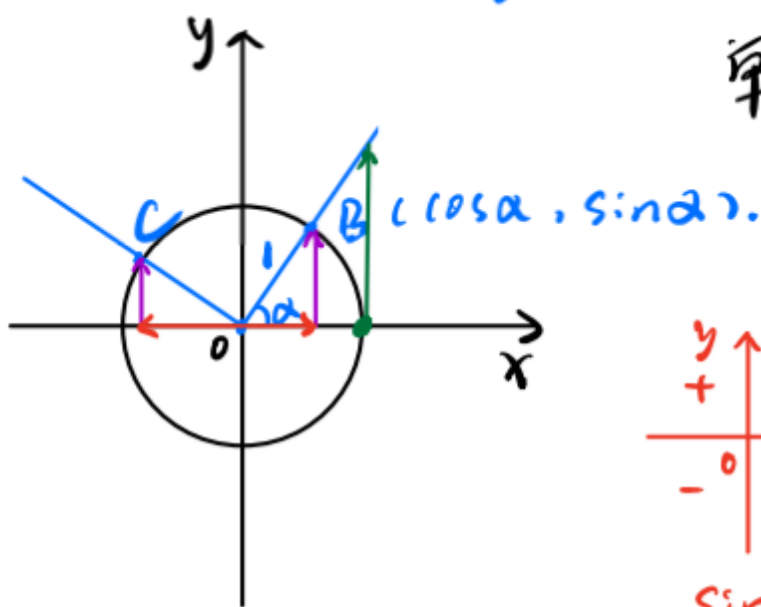
$$\sin \frac{3}{2}\pi = -1$$

$$\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 0$$

$$\tan \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ 无意义}$$



单位圆:  $r=1$



同角三角函数的关系

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

4. 三角函数的诱导公式

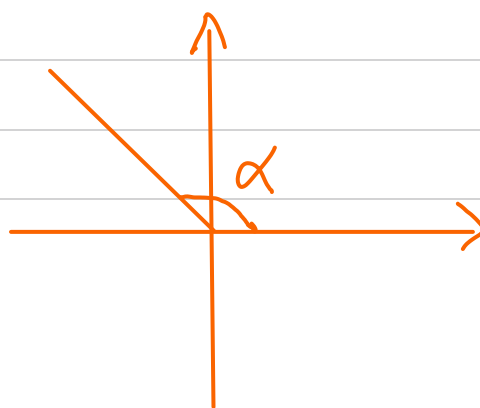
奇变偶不变 符号看象限.

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

三角函数名 假设  $\alpha$  在 I 象限

$\sin(\alpha + \frac{k\pi}{2})$  与  $\alpha$  的三角函数间的关系.

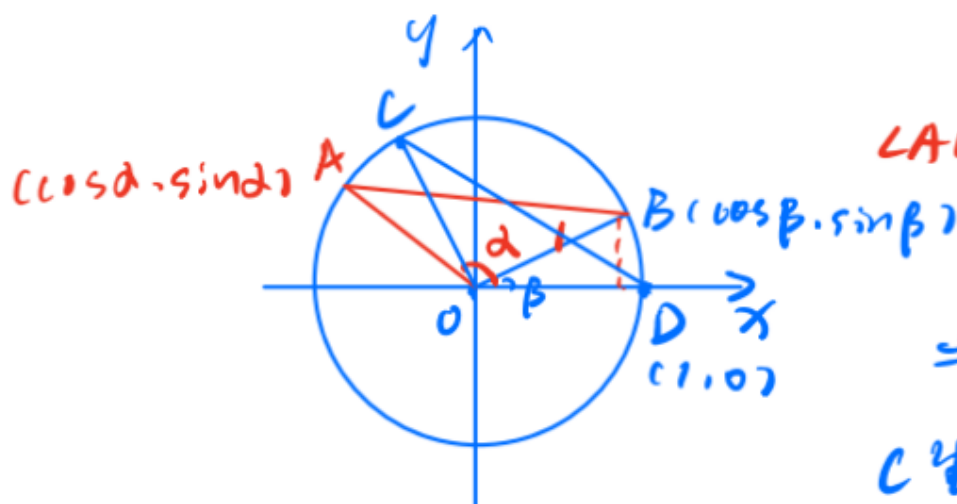
例： $\cos(\alpha + \frac{1094317}{2}\pi)$   
 $= \cos(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = -\sin \alpha$   
 其中  $\alpha$  角如右图



5. 余角公式

$\alpha, \beta$  任意角, 有

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$



$$\angle AOB = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\angle AOC = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle COD = \alpha - \beta$$

$$C(\cos(\alpha - \beta), \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$|AB|^2 = |CD|^2$$

$$(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = [(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$= (\cos^2(\alpha - \beta) + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)) - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

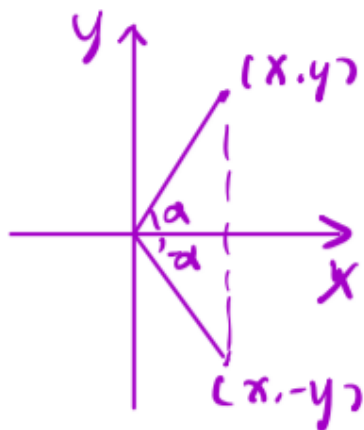
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha + (-\beta))$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta)$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(-\alpha) = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r} = -(\frac{-y}{r}) = -\sin(-\alpha)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\checkmark \sin(\alpha+\beta) &= \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha-\beta) \\ &= \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha)\cos\beta + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha)\sin\beta \\ &= \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta.\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

\*倍角公式  $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

$$\text{则 } \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \quad = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$$

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta}$$

上下同除  $\cos\alpha\cos\beta$

$$= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha}$$

例 61. 已知集合  $A = \{\alpha \mid \alpha = k \cdot 180^\circ \pm 45^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ , 集合  $B = \{\beta \mid \beta = k \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ , 则  $A$  与  $B$  的关系正确的是 (C)

A.  $A \subseteq B$

B.  $B \subseteq A$

C.  $A = B$

D.  $A, B$  之间没有包含关系

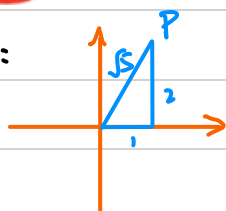
解:  $\alpha = k \cdot 180^\circ + 45^\circ = 2k \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ$ ,  $\alpha = k \cdot 180^\circ - 45^\circ = (2k-1) \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ \therefore A \subseteq B$

$\beta = k \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ = \frac{k}{2} \cdot 180^\circ + 45^\circ$  ( $k$  为偶)  $\beta = k \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ = \frac{k+1}{2} \cdot 180^\circ - 45^\circ$  ( $k$  为奇)  $\therefore B \subseteq A$

$\therefore A = B$

例 62. 已知角  $\alpha$  的终边经过  $P(1, 2)$ , 则  $\tan\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha$  等于  $\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$ .

解:



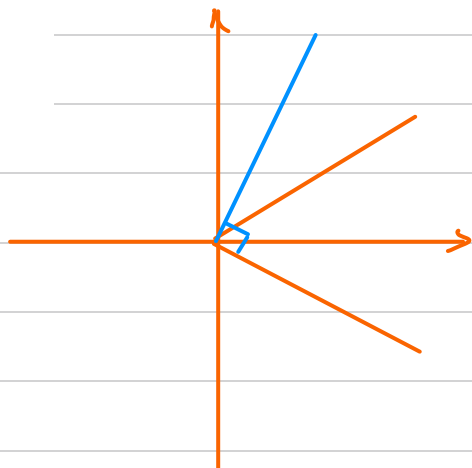
$$2 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

例 63. 化简 
$$\frac{\sin\left(-\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \tan^2(2\pi - \alpha)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos^2(\pi - \alpha)}.$$

解: 原式 = 
$$\frac{[-\sin(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\pi)] [-\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)] \tan^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha (\sin \alpha) \cos^2 \alpha}$$
  

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot (-\cos \alpha) \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{-\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}$$
  

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$



例 64. ①  $\sin 34^\circ \sin 26^\circ - \cos 34^\circ \cos 26^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ②  $\sin 47^\circ \cos 17^\circ + \cos 47^\circ \cos 107^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: ① 原式 =  $-\cos(34^\circ + 26^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 ② 原式 =  $\sin 47^\circ \cos 17^\circ - \sin 17^\circ \cos 47^\circ = \sin(47^\circ - 17^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$

例 65. 化简式子 
$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin 20^\circ}}{\sin 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos 20^\circ}}.$$

解: 设  $\alpha = 10^\circ$   $\therefore$  原式 = 
$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}}{\sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$
  

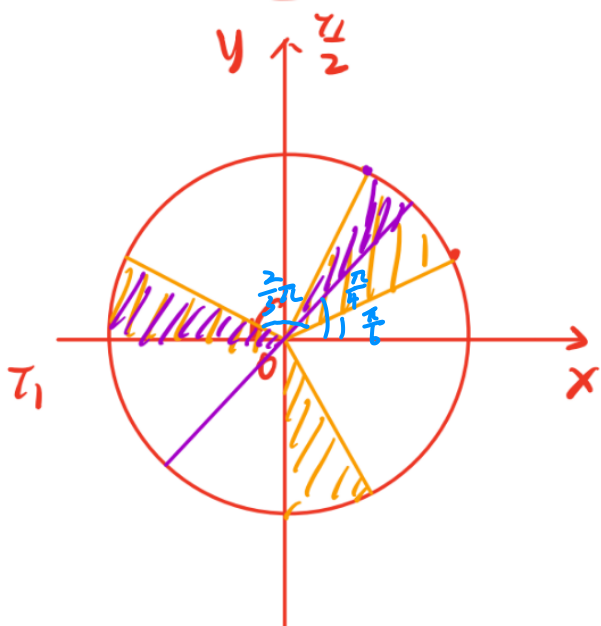
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}}{\sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \alpha}}$$
  

$$= \frac{|\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha|}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} \quad \because \alpha = 10^\circ$$
  

$$\quad \quad \quad \because \sin \alpha < \cos \alpha$$
  

$$= 1$$

例 66. 已知  $\sin 3x > 0, \cos 3x < 0$ , 且  $\sin x > \cos x$ , 则  $x$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.



第一象限:  $(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi)$

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < 3x < \pi + 2k\pi$

$\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi$   $\therefore$  可画出左图黄色部分

设过点  $(a, b)$ ,  $\because \sin x > \cos x \therefore \frac{b}{r} > \frac{a}{r} \therefore$  在  $y = x$  上方

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

可画出紫色部分

$\therefore \frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

$\therefore x \in (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi) \cup (\frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi)$



例 68. 已知  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{2 + \sin x + \cos x}$ , 则  $f(x)$  的最小值为\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}[(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1]$  设  $\sin x + \cos x = t$   
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2}}{2+t} = \frac{1}{2}(t+2+\frac{3}{t+2}-4) \geq \sqrt{3}-2$

## 6. 万能公式

任意角  $\alpha$ , 有

$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$  取遍  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

## 7. 积化和差, 和差化积.

积化和差:  $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$   
 形式相同部分

和差化积.

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2})}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

其它公式同理.

## 8. 三角函数的图像和性质.

• 周期性  $f(x)$ ,  $\exists T \neq 0$  s.t.

$\forall x \in D$ , 有  $f(x+T) = f(x)$

称  $f(x)$  为周期函数.

所有周期中最小正数称为最小正周期

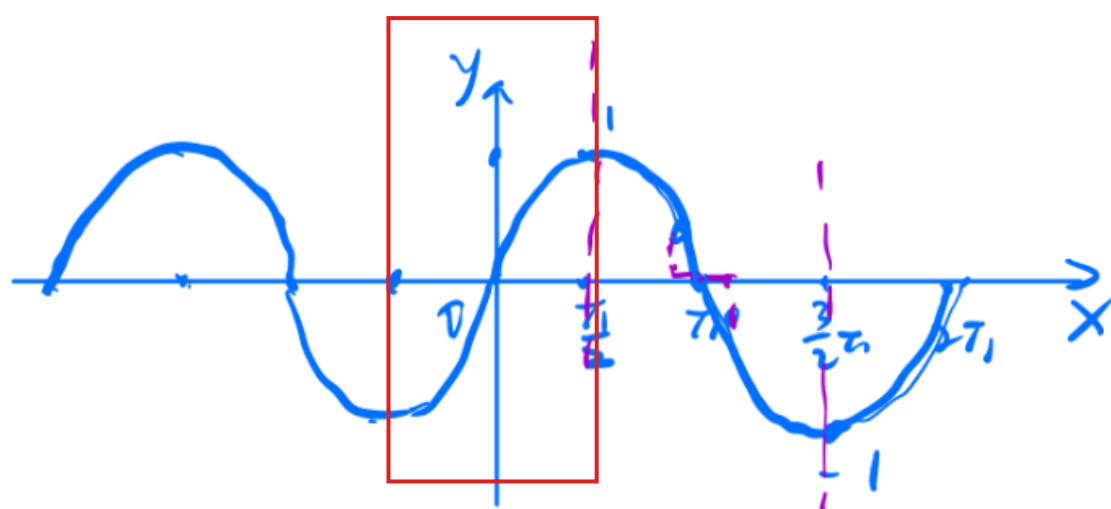
周期函数是否一定存在最小正周期?

不一定存在 Dirichlet 函数

白噪声  $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

但是没有最小的正有理数.

•  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$ ,  $y = \tan x$

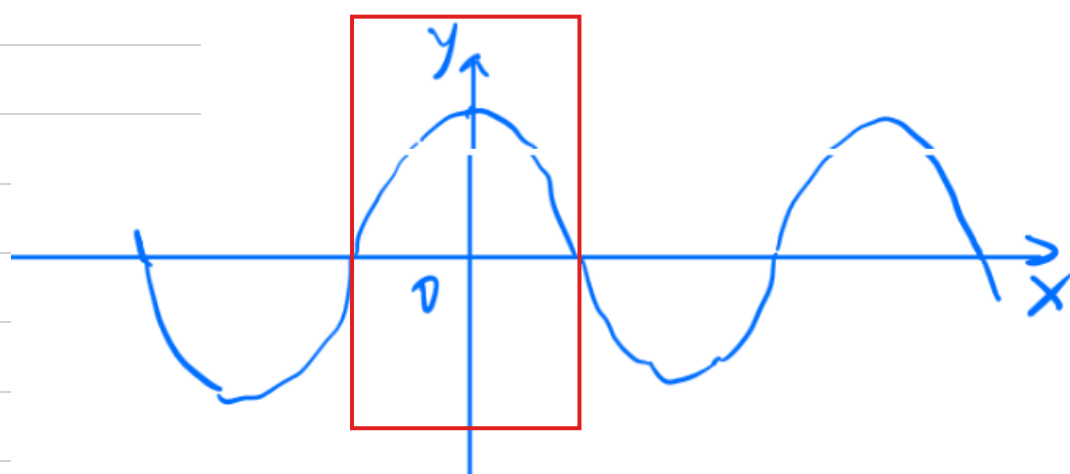


$y = \sin x$

$\sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin x$

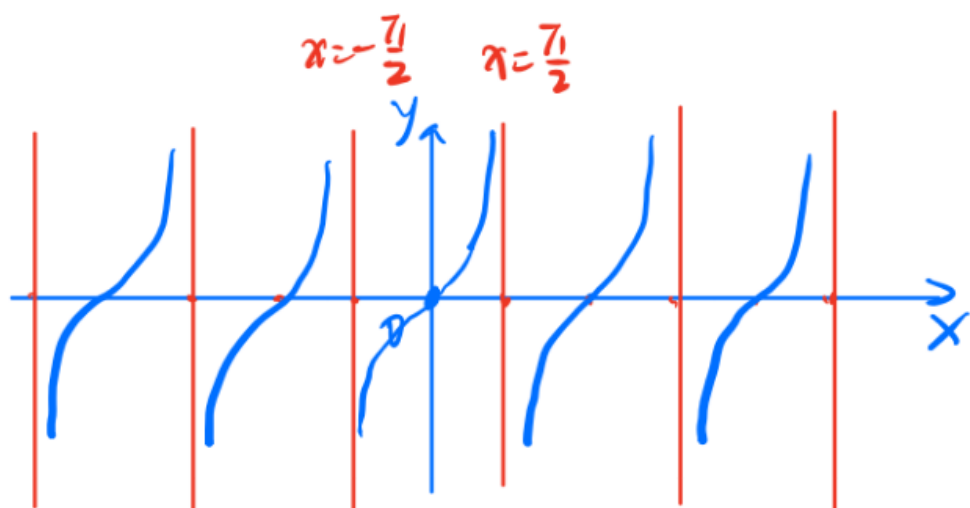
$\sin(x + \pi) = -\sin x = -\sin(\pi - x)$

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$



$\cos x = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$y = \cos x$



$$y = \tan x$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\tan(x + \pi) = \tan x$$

$$\tan x = -\tan(-x)$$

$$f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$$

$$\sin x \rightarrow \sin \omega x \rightarrow A \sin \omega x \rightarrow A \sin(\omega(x + \frac{\varphi}{\omega}))$$

## 9. 反三角函数

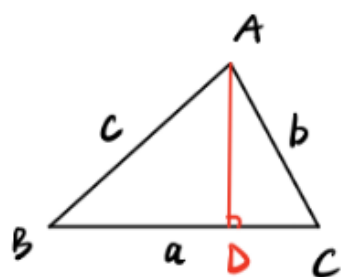
$$f(x) = \arcsin x \quad x \in [-1, 1] \quad \sin x, x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 反}$$

$$f(x) = \arccos x \quad \cos x, x \in [0, \pi] \text{ 反}$$

$$f(x) = \arctan x \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \tan x, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 反}$$

## 解三角形

### 1. 余弦定理



我们有

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C$$

### 2. 正弦定理

$\triangle ABC$  中, 角  $A, B, C$  所对边分别

记作  $a, b, c$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆

半径记作  $R$ , 我们有

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$



### 3. 三角形的面积公式

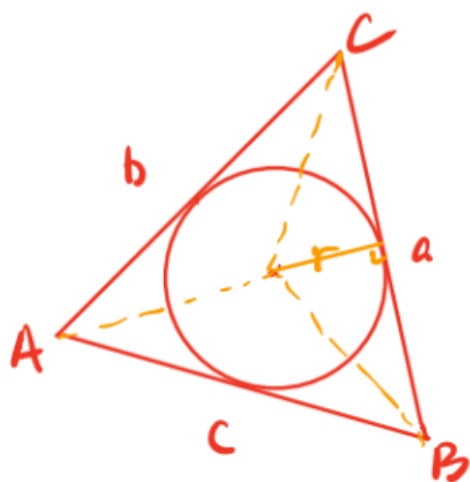
①  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} a h_a$

②  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{c}{2R}$$

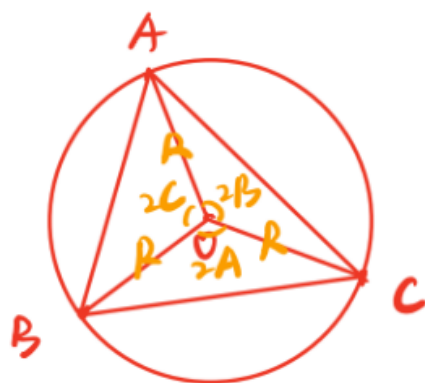
代入得  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \frac{c}{2R}$   
 $= \frac{abc}{4R}$

③  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} r(a+b+c)$  ( $r$  内切圆半径)



④  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} R^2 (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C)$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin 2A}_{S_{\triangle BOC}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin 2B}_{S_{\triangle AOC}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin 2C}_{S_{\triangle AOB}}$$



⑤ (海伦公式)  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $A, B, C$  所对边长为  $a, b, c$   
 记半周长  $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ , 那么我们有  
 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

#### 4. 三角形中的三角函数等式

① 常用公式:  $\sin(A+B) = \sin C$   
 $\pi - C$

$$\cos(A+B) = -\cos C$$

$$\tan(A+B) = -\tan C$$

$$\sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

②  $\triangle ABC$  ( $A, B, C$  均不为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ )  $\varphi$ .

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$$

$$\tan A = -\tan(B+C)$$

$$= \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{\tan B \cdot \tan C - 1}$$

$$\tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C$$

③  $\triangle ABC$   $\varphi$   $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$

#### 积化和差 & 和差化积

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \cos(A-B) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(A+B)$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \cos(A-B) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(A+B)$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \sin(A-B) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(A+B)$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

