

# 220309 三角恒等式 (1) 题目选解

高一 (4) 班 邵亦成 48 号

## Section 1 填空题

### §1.1 Q6

6. 将下列化为  $A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$  ( $A > 0, \omega > 0, \varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$ ) 的形式:  $-2 \sin x + 2\sqrt{3} \cos x, -\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$ .

作者注: 这样的函数的形式可以理解为正弦波, 在学习三角函数的图像时会有  $A \sin(\omega x + \varphi) + B$  的形式, 可以进行预习, 了解不同变量的含义. 这样的式子会在物理中的简谐振动中频繁出现.

### §1.2 Q9

9. 已知  $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$  是方程  $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x - 2 = 0$  的两个根,  $\alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 求  $\alpha + \beta$ .

计算器: 解方程  $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x - 2 = 0$ , 解为  $x_1, x_2$  输入  $\tan^{-1} x_1(\arctan x_1) + \tan^{-1} x_2(\arctan x_2)$  即可.

### §1.3 Q10

10. 若在  $x$  轴正半轴上的一点  $P$  绕着坐标原点  $O$  逆时针旋转, 已知  $P$  点在 1 秒内转过的角度为  $\theta \in (0^\circ, 180^\circ)$ , 经过 2 秒钟到达第三象限, 经过 14 秒钟恰又恰好回到出发点, 求  $\theta$ .

$$\theta \in (0^\circ, 180^\circ) \Rightarrow 2\theta \in (0^\circ, 360^\circ), 2\theta \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(2k\pi + \pi, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \Rightarrow 2\theta \in (180^\circ, 270^\circ) \Rightarrow \theta \in (90^\circ, 135^\circ).$$

$$\theta \in (90^\circ, 135^\circ) \Rightarrow 14\theta \in \left(7\pi, \frac{21}{2}\pi\right), 14\theta = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 14\theta = 8\pi, 10\pi \Rightarrow \theta \in \left\{\frac{4}{7}\pi, \frac{5}{7}\pi\right\}.$$

## Section 2 解答题

### §2.1 Q14

14. 求:

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin \alpha}{1-\sin \alpha}} - \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin \alpha}{1+\sin \alpha}}\right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{\sec \alpha + 1}{\sec \alpha - 1}} - \sqrt{\frac{\sec \alpha - 1}{\sec \alpha + 1}}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \left( \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin\alpha)^2}{(1-\sin\alpha)(1+\sin\alpha)}} - \sqrt{\frac{(1-\sin\alpha)^2}{(1+\sin\alpha)(1-\sin\alpha)}} \right) \cdot \left( \sqrt{\frac{(\sec\alpha+1)^2}{(\sec\alpha-1)(\sec\alpha+1)}} - \sqrt{\frac{(\sec\alpha-1)^2}{(\sec\alpha+1)(\sec\alpha-1)}} \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{|1+\sin\alpha|}{|\cos\alpha|} - \frac{|1-\sin\alpha|}{|\cos\alpha|} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{|\sec\alpha+1|}{|\tan\alpha|} - \frac{|\sec\alpha-1|}{|\tan\alpha|} \right) \quad \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1, 1 + \tan^2\alpha = \sec^2\alpha \\
&= \frac{2\sin\alpha}{|\cos\alpha|} \cdot \frac{|\sec\alpha+1| - |\sec\alpha-1|}{|\tan\alpha|} \quad \sin\alpha \in (-1, 1) \\
&= \operatorname{sgn}(\sec\alpha) 2\tan\alpha \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(\tan\alpha) \frac{|\sec\alpha+1| - |\sec\alpha-1|}{\tan\alpha} \quad \operatorname{sgn}(\sec\alpha) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos\alpha) \\
&= 2\operatorname{sgn}(\sec\alpha)\operatorname{sgn}(\tan\alpha)(|\sec\alpha+1| - |\sec\alpha-1|) \\
&= 2\operatorname{sgn}(\tan\alpha) \cdot 2 \quad \sec\alpha \in [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \operatorname{sgn}(\sec\alpha) = 1, |\sec\alpha+1| - |\sec\alpha-1| = 2 \\
&= \pm 4. \quad \sec\alpha \in (-\infty, -1] \Rightarrow \operatorname{sgn}(\sec\alpha) = -1, |\sec\alpha+1| - |\sec\alpha-1| = -2
\end{aligned}$$

## Section 3 附加题

### §3.1 Q15

15.

- 若  $\lg(\sin x - \cos x) = \lg \sin x + \lg \cos x$ , 求  $\tan x$ .
- 若  $\sec x + \tan x = \frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\csc x + \cot x = \frac{m}{n}$ ,  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ , 求  $m + n$ .

- 若  $\lg(\sin x - \cos x) = \lg \sin x + \lg \cos x$ , 求  $\tan x$ .

由已知, 显然有  $\sin x > \cos x > 0$  ( $\lg$  对数函数定义域),  $\sin x - \cos x = \sin x \cos x$  (对数函数的性质), 故有

$$\sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x,$$

即

$$\sin x \cos x = \sqrt{2} - 1 (\text{舍负}).$$

由

$$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2\sin x \cos x, (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x$$

有

$$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 1, (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 3 - \sqrt{2},$$

即

$$\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}, \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

显然, 有

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

即

$$\tan x = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x - \cos x)} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}}{2}.$$

2. 若  $\sec x + \tan x = \frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\csc x + \cot x = \frac{m}{n}$ ,  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ , 求  $m + n$ .

为了方便起见, 我们记  $p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{22}{7}$

由

$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = (\sec x + \tan x)(\sec x - \tan x) = 1$$

有

$$\sec x - \tan x = \frac{1}{p}.$$

考虑  $\sec x, \tan x$  有

$$\sec x = \frac{p + \frac{1}{p}}{2} > 0, \tan x = \frac{p - \frac{1}{p}}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{I}.$$

对  $\cot x$  取倒数, 有

$$\cot x = \frac{2}{p - \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{2p}{p^2 - 1},$$

考虑  $\csc x$  有

$$\csc x = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 x} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{p^2 + \frac{1}{p^2} - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p^2 + \frac{1}{p^2} + 2}{p^2 + \frac{1}{p^2} - 2}} = \frac{p + \frac{1}{p}}{p - \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{p^2 + 1}{p^2 - 1}.$$

故

$$\csc x + \cot x = \frac{p^2 + 2p + 1}{p^2 - 1} = \frac{p + 1}{p - 1} = \frac{29}{15}, m + n = 44.$$

另解. 利用半角公式  $\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \cos x - \cot x$  和  $\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \csc x + \cot x$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{22}{7} &= \sec x + \tan x \\
&= \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) - \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)\right) \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{m}{n} &= \csc x + \cot x \\
&= \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) - \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \arctan \frac{22}{7}\right) \\
&= \frac{-1 - \frac{22}{7}}{1 - \frac{22}{7}} \\
&= \frac{29}{15}, m + n = 44.
\end{aligned}$$

## Section 4 特别致谢

stOOrz-Mathematical-Modelling-Group/MathxStudio: 提供排版模版.