## 作业 13 诱导公式 参考答案

1. 若 $\alpha$  是任意实数,则  $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = ($  )

B.  $-\sin \alpha$ 

C.  $\cos \alpha$  D.  $-\cos \alpha$ 

【答案】C

2. 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中,角  $\alpha$  的终边经过点 P(3,4) ,则  $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{2021\pi}{2}\right)$  等于 ( )

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

【答案】B

【详解】由题意知角 $\alpha$ 的终边经过点P(3,4),所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5},\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ,

所以  $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{2021\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \times 505\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$ . 故 B 正确.

3. 若 $\theta$ 为第四象限角,且 $\sin(\theta+\pi)=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,则 $\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1+\sin|\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta|}}-\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1-\sin|\theta-\frac{\pi}{2}|}}$ 的值是

( )

A. 4 B. -4 C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  D.  $-\frac{1}{4}$ 

【答案】A

【详解】

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1+\sin|\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta|}} - \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1-\sin|\theta-\frac{\pi}{2}|}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}} - \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

因为 $\sin(\theta + \pi) = -\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$   $\Rightarrow \sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,

又因为 $\theta$ 为第四象限角,由 $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ 可知 $\cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,所以①= $\frac{-2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}} = 4$ ,

4. 在平面直角坐标系中,在P(1,3)在角 $\alpha$ 终边上,则 $\frac{\sin(\pi+\alpha)+\cos(\pi-\alpha)}{\sin(-\alpha)-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha)}$ 的值为( )

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

【答案】B

【详解】依题意,  $\tan \alpha = 3$ ,

所以 
$$\frac{\sin(\pi+\alpha)+\cos(\pi-\alpha)}{\sin(-\alpha)-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha)} = \frac{-\sin\alpha-\cos\alpha}{-\sin\alpha-\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha}{2\sin\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\tan\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\times3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

5. (多选)下列化简正确的是()

A. 
$$\sin(2023\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

B. 
$$\tan(\alpha - 2023\pi) = -\tan\alpha$$

C. 
$$\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cos\alpha$$

D. 
$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$$

【答案】AC

【详解】 
$$\sin(2023\pi - \alpha) = \sin(2022\pi + \pi - \alpha) = \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin\alpha$$
, 故A正确;

 $tan(\alpha-2023\pi)=tan\alpha$ ,故B错误;

$$\begin{split} &\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{2}+\alpha\right)=\sin\left(6\pi-\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha\right)=\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha\right)=-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)=-\cos\alpha\ ,\ \ \text{故 C 正确;}\\ &\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)=\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)=-\sin\alpha\ ,\ \ \text{故 D 错误.} \end{split}$$

6. (多选)下列各式中,值为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的是 ( )

A. 
$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

C. 
$$\cos \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

A. 
$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$$
 B.  $\sin 30^{\circ}$  C.  $\cos \frac{11\pi}{6}$  D.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan 210^{\circ}$ 

【答案】ABD

【详解】 
$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \sin \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, A 正确;

显然,  $\sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$ , B 正确;

$$\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} = \cos \left( 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad C \ \text{#i};$$

7. (多选)在  $\triangle ABC$ 中,下列等式一定成立的是(

A. 
$$\sin(A+C) = \sin B$$

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

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

D. 
$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B+C}{2} = 1$$

【答案】AC

【详解】A 选项,  $\sin(A+C) = \sin(\pi-B) = \sin B$ , A 正确;

B选项,  $\cos(B+C) = \cos(\pi-A) = -\cos A$ , B错误;

C 选项, 
$$\sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{C}{2}$$
, C 正确;

D 选项, 因为
$$\cos^2 \frac{B+C}{2} = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2}\right) = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$$
,

故 
$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B+C}{2} = 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$$
 不一定等于 1, D 错误.

8. 在平面直角坐标系中,点 $P(\tan 2022^{\circ}, \sin 2022^{\circ})$ 位于第 象限.

## 【答案】四

【详解】 
$$\tan 2022^{\circ} = \tan(5 \times 360^{\circ} + 222^{\circ}) = \tan 222^{\circ} > 0$$
,

 $\sin 2022^{\circ} = \sin(5 \times 360^{\circ} + 222^{\circ}) = \sin 222^{\circ} < 0$ ,所以  $P(\tan 2022^{\circ}, \sin 2022^{\circ})$  在第四象限.

9. 己知 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{1}{5}$$
,且  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,则  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = ______$ ;  $\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + x\right) = ______$ 

【答案】 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$
  $-\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$ 

【详解】因为
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,所以 $-\frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{3} - x < \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,

因为 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) = \frac{1}{5}$$
,所以  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) = \sqrt{1-\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right)} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$ ,

所以 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)\right] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$
,

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}+x\right) = \cos\left[\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right)\right] = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}.$$

10. (1) 
$$\&$$
  $\hat{n} = \frac{\sin(-\pi + \alpha) + \cos(\pi + \alpha)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + \sin(-\pi - \alpha)};$ 

(2) 已知 
$$\sin x - \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$$
, 且  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求  $\sin x + \cos x$  的值.

【答案】(1) -1; (2) 
$$\frac{7}{5}$$

【详解】(1)由诱导公式可得

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

即 
$$(\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{25}$$
,可得  $2\sin x \cos x = \frac{24}{25}$ 

所以 
$$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{49}{25}$$
.

又  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  , 所以  $\sin x > 0$  ,  $\cos x > 0$  , 则  $\sin x + \cos x > 0$  , 所以  $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{7}{5}$  .

11. 
$$\Box \operatorname{\mathfrak{M}} f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin\left(-\alpha - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)\tan^{2}\left(\pi - \alpha\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\sin\left(\pi + \alpha\right)}.$$

(1)化简 
$$f(\alpha)$$
, 并求  $f\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right)$ 的值;

(2)若 $f(\alpha)=2$ , 求 $\sin^2 \alpha - 3\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 1$ 的值.

【答案】(1) 
$$f(\alpha) = \tan \alpha$$
,  $f\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$  (2)  $\frac{3}{5}$ 

【详解】(1) 
$$f(\alpha) = \frac{(-\cos\alpha)\sin\alpha\tan^2\alpha}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\sin\left(\pi + \alpha\right)} = \frac{(-\cos\alpha)\sin\alpha\tan^2\alpha}{\sin\alpha(-\sin\alpha)} = \tan\alpha$$

$$\text{for } f\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}.$$

(2) 因为 $f(\alpha)=2$ ,所以 $\tan \alpha=2$ .所以

$$\sin^{2}\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + 1 = \frac{\sin^{2}\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{\sin^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\alpha} + 1 = \frac{\tan^{2}\alpha - 3\tan\alpha}{\tan^{2}\alpha + 1} + 1 = \frac{4 - 6}{4 + 1} = \frac{2}{5} + 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

## 【拓展探究※选做】

12. (多选)已知锐角  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  满足  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \alpha} < 2$ , 设  $a = \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta$ ,  $f(x) = \log_a x$ , 则下列判断正确的是( )

A. 
$$\alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

B. 
$$\sin \alpha < \cos \beta$$

C. 
$$f(\sin \alpha) > f(\cos \beta)$$

D. 
$$f(\cos \alpha) > f(\sin \beta)$$

## 【答案】ABC

【详解】因为
$$\alpha$$
,  $\beta$ 为锐角, 若 $\alpha + \beta \ge \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则 $\frac{\pi}{2} > \alpha \ge \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta > 0$ ,

$$\sin \alpha \ge \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta) = \cos \beta > 0$$
,  $\lim \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \ge 1$ ,  $\lim \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \alpha} \ge 1$ ,  $\lim \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \beta}$ 

所以 $\alpha+\beta<\frac{\pi}{2}$ , A项正确;

所以
$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,所以 $0 < \sin \alpha < \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta) = \cos \beta < 1$ ,B项正确;

同理可得, 
$$0 < \sin \beta < \cos \alpha < 1$$
, 所以  $a = \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \in (0, 1)$ ,

所以  $f(x) = \log_a x$  是减函数, 所以  $f(\sin \alpha) > f(\cos \beta)$ , C 正确;

 $f(\sin \beta) > f(\cos \alpha)$ , D 错误.

13. 己知函数 
$$f(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$
, 若方程  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$ 在 $(0,\pi)$ 的解为  $x_1$ ,  $x_2(x_1 < x_2)$ , 则  $\sin(x_1 - x_2) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】
$$-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$
.

【详解】由题意: 令
$$2x-\frac{\pi}{3}=\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi$$
, ∴函数 $f(x)$ 对称轴方程为:  $x=\frac{5\pi}{12}+\frac{k\pi}{2}(k\in Z)$ ,

又: 方程  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$ 在 $(0,\pi)$ 的解为  $x_1$ ,  $x_2(x_1 < x_2)$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad \therefore x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} - x_1,$$

$$\therefore \sin(x_1 - x_2) = \sin(2x_1 - \frac{5\pi}{6}) = \sin\left[(2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = -\cos(2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3}),$$

$$\nabla : x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} - x_1, \quad x_1 < x_2,$$

$$\therefore 0 < x_1 < \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad \therefore 0 < 2x_1 < \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad \therefore -\frac{\pi}{3} < 2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{X} : \sin(2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(x_1 - x_2\right) = -\cos\left(2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

- 14. 已知正弦三倍角公式:  $\sin 3x = 3\sin x 4\sin^3 x$ ①
- (1) 试用公式①推导余弦三倍角公式 (仅用 $\cos x$ 表示 $\cos 3x$ );

(2) 若角
$$\alpha$$
满足 $\frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{3}{2}$ , 求 $\frac{\cos 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ 的值.

【答案】(1) 
$$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$
; (2)  $-\frac{1}{2}$ 

【详解】(1) 
$$\because \sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$$

$$\therefore \cos 3x = -\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 3x\right) = -\sin\left[3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)\right] = -3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) + 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

$$=4\cos^3 x-3\cos x$$

(2) 
$$\therefore \frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{3}{2}$$
,  $\therefore \frac{3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 3 - 4\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

解得: 
$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{8}$$
, 即  $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$ 

$$\therefore \frac{\cos 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 4\cos^2 \alpha - 3 = 4 \times \frac{5}{8} - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$