

作业 17 和差角公式 参考答案

1. 计算: $\sin 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 170^\circ = (\quad)$

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $-\frac{1}{2}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ D. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

【答案】A

2. 计算 $\sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = (\quad)$

- A. $\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ D. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$

【答案】D

3. 设 $a = \frac{1}{2}\cos 7^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 7^\circ$, $b = \frac{2\tan 19^\circ}{1-\tan^2 19^\circ}$, $c = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 72^\circ}{2}}$, 则有 ()

- A. $b > a > c$ B. $a > b > c$
C. $a > c > b$ D. $c > b > a$

【答案】A

【详解】 $a = \frac{1}{2}\cos 7^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 7^\circ = \sin 30^\circ \cos 7^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 7^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 7^\circ) = \sin 37^\circ$,

$b = \frac{2\tan 19^\circ}{1-\tan^2 19^\circ} = \tan 38^\circ = \frac{\sin 38^\circ}{\cos 38^\circ} > \frac{\sin 38^\circ}{1} = \sin 38^\circ$,

$c = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 72^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 36^\circ)}{2}} = \sin 36^\circ$,

因为当 $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$ 时, $y = \sin x$ 单调递增, 所以 $\sin 38^\circ > \sin 37^\circ > \sin 36^\circ$, 所以 $b > a > c$.

4. 已知 α , β 满足 $\sin(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{5}{12}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\sin \alpha$ 值为 ()

- A. $\frac{1}{12}$ B. $-\frac{1}{12}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $-\frac{1}{4}$

【答案】D

【详解】 $\sin(\alpha + 2\beta) = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \beta] = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \beta + \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \beta$

$= \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \beta + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \beta = \frac{1}{12}$,

所以 $\sin \alpha = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \beta - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \beta = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{4}$.

5. (多选)在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 则 $\sin(A - B)$ 的值可能是 ()

- A. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$ C. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

【答案】BD

【详解】当 A, B 均为锐角时,

$$\text{所以 } \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10};$$

当 A 为钝角, B 为锐角时,

$$\text{此时 } \sin A = \sin(\pi - A) > \sin B, \text{ 且 } 0 < \pi - A < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $\pi - A > B$, 即 $A + B < \pi$, 符合要求,

$$\text{所以 } \cos A = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

当 A 为锐角, B 为钝角时,

$$\text{此时 } \sin A > \sin(\pi - B) = \sin B, \text{ 且 } 0 < \pi - B < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $\pi - B < A$, 即 $A + B > \pi$, 不符合要求;

显然 A, B 不可能同为钝角,

综上可知 $\sin(A - B)$ 的值可能是 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

6. (多选)下列等式成立的是 ()

$$\text{A. } (\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{B. } \sin^2 22.5^\circ - \cos^2 22.5^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{C. } \cos 28^\circ \cos 32^\circ - \cos 62^\circ \cos 58^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{D. } (\tan 10^\circ - \sqrt{3}) \cos 50^\circ = -\frac{3}{2}$$

【答案】AB

【详解】A: $(\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ)^2 = 1 - 2\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ = 1 - \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 成立;

B: $\sin^2 22.5^\circ - \cos^2 22.5^\circ = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 成立;

C $\cos 28^\circ \cos 32^\circ - \cos 62^\circ \cos 58^\circ = \cos 28^\circ \cos 32^\circ - \sin 28^\circ \sin 32^\circ = \cos(28^\circ + 32^\circ)$
 $= \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 不成立;

D:

$(\tan 10^\circ - \sqrt{3}) \cos 50^\circ = \frac{\sin 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} \cdot \cos 50^\circ = \frac{-2 \sin 50^\circ \cos 50^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{-\sin 100^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = -\frac{\cos 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = -1$,
 不成立.

7. (多选)已知 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$, $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, 则 ()

$$\text{A. } \tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{B. } \cos 2\theta = -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$\text{C. } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{D. } \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

【答案】BC

【详解】由 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$ 得, $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$, 则 $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{24}{25}$,

因为 $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{24}{25} < 0$,

所以 $\theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, 所以 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{24}{25}} = \frac{7}{5}$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5} \\ \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{7}{5} \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases},$$

对于 A, $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3}$, 故 A 错误;

对于 B, $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = (-\frac{3}{5})^2 - (\frac{4}{5})^2 = -\frac{7}{25}$, 故 B 正确;

对于 C, 因为 $\theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, 所以 $\frac{\theta}{2} \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = -\frac{4}{3}, \text{ 即 } (\tan \frac{\theta}{2} - 2)(2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + 1) = 0,$$

解得 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 2$ 或 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ (舍去), 故 C 正确;

对于 D, $\cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$, 故 D 错误,

8. 若 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = 3$, $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 2$, 则 $\tan(2\alpha + \beta) =$ _____

【答案】 $-\frac{4}{3}$

【详解】 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\tan \alpha - 1} = 3$, 即 $\tan \alpha = 2$,

$$\text{故 } \tan(2\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\alpha + \beta + \alpha) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \alpha} = \frac{2 + 2}{1 - 2 \times 2} = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

故答案为: $-\frac{4}{3}$.

9. 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中, 锐角 α 和钝角 β 的终边分别与单位圆交于 A, B 两点, 且 A, B 两点的横坐标分别为 $\frac{3}{5}$, $-\frac{5}{13}$, 则 $\sin(\beta - \alpha) =$ _____.

【答案】 $\frac{56}{65}$

【详解】因锐角 α 和钝角 β 的终边分别与单位圆交于点 A, B, 且点 A, B 的横坐标分别为 $\frac{3}{5}$, $-\frac{5}{13}$, 显然, 点 A 在第一象限, 点 B 在第二象限,

则点 A, B 的纵坐标分别为 $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{12}{13}$,

由已知及三角函数定义得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{12}{13}$, 而 $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$,

所以 $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = \sin \beta \cos \alpha - \cos \beta \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{3}{5} - \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{56}{65}$.

10. 已知 α, β 为锐角, $3\sin \alpha = 4\cos \alpha, \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

(1) 求 $\cos 2\alpha$ 的值;

(2) 求 $\sin \beta$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $-\frac{7}{25}$ (2) $\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}$

【详解】(1) 因为 $3\sin \alpha = 4\cos \alpha$, 所以 $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$,

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

$$\text{变形得 } \cos 2\alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = -\frac{7}{25},$$

从而 $\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{7}{25}$;

(2) 因为 α, β 为锐角, 即 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$,

因 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} 3\sin \alpha = 4\cos \alpha \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \text{ (负值舍去),}$$

所以 $\sin \beta = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}.$$

11. 已知 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{3}{5}$, $0 < \alpha < \pi$,

(1) 求 $\sin 2\alpha$ 的值;

(2) 若 $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \beta\right) = \frac{5}{13}$, $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$, 求 $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $\frac{7}{25}$ (2) $\frac{33}{65}$

【详解】(1) 解: 由 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, 可得 $\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}$,

又由 $(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)^2 = 1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 - \sin 2\alpha = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}\right)^2$, 可得 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{7}{25}$.

【详解】 $\because \tan A = -\tan(B+C) = \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{\tan B \tan C - 1} > 0,$

$\therefore \tan B + \tan C = \tan A(\tan B \tan C - 1),$

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

令 $\tan B \tan C - 1 = m > 0,$

由 $\tan B + \tan C = 2 \tan B \tan C = 2(m+1),$

则 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \frac{2(m+1)}{m} \cdot (m+1) = \frac{2(m+1)^2}{m} = 4 + 2m + \frac{2}{m} \geq 4 + 2\sqrt{2m \times \frac{2}{m}} = 8,$

当且仅当 $2m = \frac{2}{m}$ 时, 即 $m = 1$ 时, 取等号, 此时 $\tan B \tan C = 2,$

所以 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$ 的最小值是 8.

故答案为: 8.

14. 由两角和差公式我们得到倍角公式 $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1$, 实际上 $\cos 3\theta$ 也可以表示为 $\cos\theta$ 的三次多项式.

(1) 试用 $\cos\theta$ 表示 $\cos 3\theta$;

(2) 求 $\sin 18^\circ$ 的值;

(3) 已知方程 $4x^3 - 3x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上有三个根, 记为 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 求证:

$4x_1^3 + 4x_2^3 + 4x_3^3 = \frac{3}{2}.$

【答案】(1) $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ (3) 证明见解析

【详解】(1) 解: (1) 因为,

$\cos 3\theta = \cos(2\theta + \theta) = \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta = (2\cos^2\theta - 1)\cos\theta - 2\sin^2\theta \cos\theta$

$= 2\cos^3\theta - \cos\theta - 2(1 - \cos^2\theta)\cos\theta$

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

(2) $90^\circ = 2 \times 18^\circ + 3 \times 18^\circ$

所以 $\cos 54^\circ = \sin 36^\circ,$

因为 $\cos 54^\circ = \sin 36^\circ \Leftrightarrow 4\cos^3 18^\circ - 3\cos 18^\circ = 2\sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ,$

因为 $\cos 18^\circ > 0,$

$4\cos^2 18^\circ - 3 = 2\sin 18^\circ \Leftrightarrow 4(1 - \sin^2 18^\circ) - 3 = 2\sin 18^\circ,$

即 $4\sin^2 18^\circ + 2\sin 18^\circ - 1 = 0$

因为 $\sin 18^\circ > 0,$ 解得 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ ($\frac{-\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ 已舍).

(3) (3) 因 $x \in (-1, 1)$, 故可令 $x = \cos \theta (0 < \theta < \pi)$,

故由 $4x^3 - 3x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 可得:

$$4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} = 0 (0 < \theta < \pi) (*)$$

由 (1) 得: $\cos 3\theta = \frac{1}{2}$,

因 $0 < \theta < \pi$, 故 $0 < 3\theta < 3\pi$,

$$\text{故 } 3\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 或 } 3\theta = \frac{5\pi}{3}, \text{ 或 } 3\theta = \frac{7\pi}{3}$$

即方程 (*) 的三个根分别为 $\frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9}$,

$$\text{又 } 4x^3 - 3x - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \text{ 故 } 4x^3 = 3x + \frac{1}{2},$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1^3 + 4x_2^3 + 4x_3^3 &= 3(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{9}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 3\cos\left(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}\right) - 3\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} - 3\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$