作业 18 倍半角公式 参考答案

1.
$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} =$$
 ()

A.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

C.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

D.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

【答案】D

2. 已知
$$\theta$$
为第一象限角. $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,则 $\tan 2\theta = ($)

A.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

B.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

B.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
 C. $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ D. $-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

D.
$$-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

【答案】D

【详解】因为
$$\theta$$
为第一象限角, $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} > 0$,则 $\sin\theta > \cos\theta > 0$,

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta < 0,$$

$$(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $\text{Pl} 1 - \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\text{Pl} 4 = \frac{1}{3}$, $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos 2\theta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$,

所以
$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
.

3. 己知
$$2\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = \sqrt{3}$$
, $2\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = 1$, 则 $\cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = ($

A.
$$-\frac{1}{8}$$

B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

C.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

D.
$$-\frac{7}{8}$$

【答案】D

【详解】解: 因为
$$2\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = \sqrt{3}$$
, $2\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = 1$,

所以平方得,
$$(2\sin\alpha - \sin\beta)^2 = 3$$
, $(2\cos\alpha - \cos\beta)^2 = 1$,

两式相加可得
$$4-4\sin\alpha\sin\beta-4\cos\alpha\cos\beta+1=4$$
,

$$\mathbb{H}\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{4},$$

故
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $\cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = 2\cos^2(\alpha - \beta) - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} - 1 = -\frac{7}{8}$.

4. 己知
$$\alpha$$
, $\beta \in (0,\pi)$, $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 则 $\cos\left(2\alpha - \beta\right) = ($

A.
$$-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$$
 B. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ C. $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

B.
$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

C.
$$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

D.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

【答案】D

【详解】解: 因为
$$\cos(2\alpha - \beta) = \cos\left[2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \sin\left[2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right]$$

$$=\sin 2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\beta+\frac{\pi}{6})-\cos 2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\beta+\frac{\pi}{6}).$$

$$\sin\left[2\left(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = 2\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{2\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})}{\sin^2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})+\cos^2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{2\tan\left(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\tan^2\left(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)+1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\cos\left[2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \cos^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\cos^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})}{\cos^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \sin^{2}(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{1 - \tan^{2}\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\tan^{2}\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \quad \left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

所以
$$\sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
,故 $\cos(2\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

5. (多选)下列各式的值为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的是().

A.
$$\sin \frac{17\pi}{6}$$
 B. $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ C. $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}$ D. $\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}$

【答案】AD

6. (多选)已知
$$\alpha \in (\pi, 2\pi)$$
, $\sin \alpha = \frac{\tan \alpha}{2} = \tan \frac{\beta}{2}$, 则 ()

A.
$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$$

B.
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

C.
$$\tan \beta = 4\sqrt{3}$$

A.
$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$$
 B. $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ C. $\tan \beta = 4\sqrt{3}$ D. $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{7}$

【答案】BD

【详解】因为 $\sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{\tan \alpha}{2}$,

所以
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$
,又 $\alpha \in (\pi, 2\pi)$,

所以
$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
, $\tan \alpha = -\sqrt{3}$, 故 A 错误,B 正确.

$$\tan\frac{\beta}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

所以
$$\tan \beta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = -4\sqrt{3}$$
,

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{1}{7},$$

故 C 错误, D 正确.

7. (多选)已知函数 $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2}$ 的图象为 C,以下说法中正确的是()

A. 函数 f(x) 的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}$ B. 图象 C 关于 $\left(\frac{\pi}{8},0\right)$ 中心对称

C. 函数 f(x) 在区间 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ 内是增函数

D. 函数 f(x) 图象上,横坐标伸长到原来的 2 倍,向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 可得到 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + 1$

【答案】CD

【详解】
$$f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + .$$

A: 函数 f(x) 的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+1$,因此本选项不正确;

B: 因为
$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2\times\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 1$$
,所以图象 C 不关于 $\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, 0\right)$ 中心对称,因此本

选项不正确;

C: 当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ 时, $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,所以函数f(x)在区间 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ 内是增函数, 因此本选项正确;

D: 函数 f(x) 图象上,横坐标伸长到原来的 2 倍,得到 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1$,再向左平

移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 可得到 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + 1$,所以本选项正确,

【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}$ $-\frac{7}{9}$

9. 若
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
,则 $\sin 2\alpha =$ _____

【答案】 $-\frac{7}{8}$

【详解】

10. 已知
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$
, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

(1)求 $\sin 2\alpha$ 的值;

(2)求 $\cos 2\alpha$ 的值.

【答案】
$$(1)-\frac{120}{169}$$
 $(2)\frac{119}{169}$

【详解】(1) 因为
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$
, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \alpha} = -\frac{12}{13}$,

所以
$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{120}{169}$$
;

(2)
$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{119}{169}$$
.

- 11. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 的三个内角 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c, 若 $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$, $\tan B = 2$.
- (1)求 tan 2A的值;
- (2)求 tan(2A-2B)的值.

【答案】
$$(1)\frac{24}{7};$$
 $(2)-\frac{4}{3}.$

【详解】(1) 因为
$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5} > 0$$
, A 为三角形内角,

所以
$$A$$
 为锐角,可得 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{3}{5}$,可得 $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{3}{4}$,

所以
$$\tan 2A = \frac{2\tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{4}}{1 - (\frac{3}{4})^2} = \frac{24}{7}$$
.

(2) 因为
$$\tan B = 2$$
,所以 $\tan 2B = \frac{2 \tan B}{1 - \tan^2 B} = -\frac{4}{3}$,

所以
$$\tan(2A-2B) = \frac{\tan 2A - \tan 2B}{1 + \tan 2A \tan 2B} = \frac{\frac{24}{7} - \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)}{1 + \frac{24}{7} \times \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)} = -\frac{4}{3}$$
.

【拓展探究※选做】

12. (多选)已知函数
$$f(x) = \cos 2x + 2|\sin x|$$
, 则 ()

A. 函数
$$f(x)$$
在区间 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递增

B. 直线
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 是函数 $f(x)$ 图象的一条对称轴

C. 函数
$$f(x)$$
 的值域为 $\left[1, \frac{3}{2}\right]$

D. 方程
$$f(x) = a(x \in (0,2\pi))$$
 最多有 8 个根,且这些根之和为 8π

【答案】BCD

【详解】
$$:: f(x) = \cos 2x + 2|\sin x|, x \in \mathbb{R}$$
,

$$\therefore f(-x) = \cos(-2x) + 2|\sin(-x)| = \cos 2x + 2|\sin x| = f(x),$$

则 f(x) 是偶函数,图象关于y 轴对称.

:
$$f(x+\pi) = \cos 2(x+\pi) + 2|\sin(x+\pi)| = \cos 2x + 2|\sin x| = f(x)$$
,

 $\therefore f(x)$ 是周期函数,周期 $T = \pi$

$$\mathbb{Z} : f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos 2(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + 2 \left| \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \right| = -\cos 2x + 2 \left| \cos x \right|$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = f(\frac{\pi}{2} + x), \quad \text{即 } f(x) \text{ 图象关于 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 轴对称},$$

故直线 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 都是 f(x) 的对称轴.

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
 $\text{ Iff }, \quad \sin x \ge 0$,

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

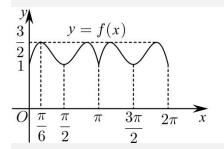
令 $t = \sin x$,则 f(x) 可看成由 $y = -2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2}$ 与 $t = \sin x$ 复合而成的函数,

$$t = \sin x, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
单调递增,

当
$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$$
, 则 $t \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, $y = -2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2}$ 单调递增,则 $f(x)$ 单调递增;

当
$$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
, 则 $t \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$, $y = -2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2}$ 单调递减,则 $f(x)$ 单调递减;

结合以上性质,作出函数 $f(x) = \cos 2x + 2 |\sin x|, x \in [0, 2\pi]$ 的大致图象.



选项 A, 函数 f(x) 在区间 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递减, 故 A 项错误;

选项 B, 直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是函数 f(x) 图象的一条对称轴, 故 B 项正确;

选项 C, 当 $x \in [0,\pi]$ 时, 函数 f(x) 的值域为 $\left[1,\frac{3}{2}\right]$, 由函数周期 $T = \pi$, 函数 f(x) 的值域为 $\left[1,\frac{3}{2}\right]$, 故 C 项正确;

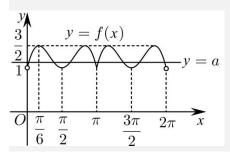
选项 D, 如图可知,方程 f(x)=a 最多有 8 个根,设为 $x_i(i=1,2,3,\cdots,8)$,不妨设

$$x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots < x_8$$

当 $x \in (0,2\pi)$ 时,函数f(x)的图象关于 $x = \pi$ 对称,

$$\text{III} \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i = (x_1 + x_8) + (x_2 + x_7) + (x_3 + x_6) + (x_4 + x_5) = 4 \times 2\pi = 8\pi \quad \text{,}$$

即这些根之和为8π,故D项正确.



13. 求值:
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdots \cos \frac{7\pi}{15} =$$

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{128}$$

【详解】解:
$$\cos\frac{\pi}{15}\cos\frac{2\pi}{15}\cos\frac{3\pi}{15}\cdots\cos\frac{7\pi}{15} = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{3\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{\pi}{15}\cos\frac{2\pi}{15}\cos\frac{3\pi}{15}\cdots\cos\frac{7\pi}{15}}{\sin\frac{\pi}{15}\sin\frac{3\pi}{15}}$$

$$=\cos\frac{5\pi}{15}\cdot\frac{\sin\frac{2\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{6\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{2\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{4\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{6\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{7\pi}{15}}{4\sin\frac{\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{3\pi}{15}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\sin\frac{4\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{12\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{4\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\left(\pi-\frac{8\pi}{15}\right)}{16\sin\frac{\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{3\pi}{15}}=-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\sin\frac{8\pi}{15}\cdot\cos\frac{8\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{12\pi}{15}}{32\sin\frac{\pi}{15}\cdot\sin\frac{3\pi}{15}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{16\pi}{15} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{15}}{64\sin \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{15}} = \frac{1}{128},$$

14.
$$\exists \exists f(x) = \frac{1 + \cos x - \sin x}{1 - \cos x - \sin x} + \frac{1 - \cos x - \sin x}{1 + \cos x - \sin x}.$$

(1) 化简f(x);

(2) 是否存在
$$x$$
,使得 $\tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot f(x)$ 与 $\frac{1+\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x}$ 相等? 若存在,求 x 的值; 若不存在,

请说明理由.

【答案】(1)
$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{\sin x}$$
 (2) 存在, $x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

【详解】
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \cos x - \sin x}{1 - \cos x - \sin x} + \frac{1 - \cos x - \sin x}{1 + \cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \cos x - \sin x)(1 + \cos x - \sin x) + (1 - \cos x - \sin x)(1 - \cos x - \sin x)}{1 + \cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\sin x)^2 + \cos^2 x + 2(1-\sin x)\cos x + (1-\sin x)^2 + \cos^2 x - 2(1-\sin x)\cos x}{(1-\sin x)^2 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2(1-2\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(1-2\sin x + \sin^2 x) - (1-\sin^2 x)}$$

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

$$= \frac{2(1-\sin x)}{\sin^2 x - \sin x}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sin x} \left(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \, \text{ld} \, x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right) .$$

$$(2) \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot f(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sin x} \right) = \frac{2\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

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

$$\text{ (B) $ \text{$\frac{1+\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x}$ } = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos$$

得 $\sin x = -1$,此时 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$.