

解: 法1: $\therefore \tan A = \frac{\cos B - \cos C}{\sin C - \sin B}$

$\therefore \tan A$ 有意义且 $\sin C - \sin B \neq 0$

$\therefore A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $\sin B \neq \sin C$

$\therefore \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\cos B - \cos C}{\sin C - \sin B} \quad \therefore \sin A (\sin C - \sin B) = \cos A (\cos B - \cos C)$

$\therefore \sin A \sin C - \sin A \sin B = \cos A \cos B - \cos A \cos C$

$\therefore \cos A \cos C + \sin A \sin C = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$

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

$\therefore A \in (0, \pi), B \in (0, \pi), C \in (0, \pi)$

$\therefore A \in (0, \pi), -B \in (-\pi, 0), -C \in (-\pi, 0)$

$\therefore A-B \in (-\pi, \pi), A-C \in (-\pi, \pi)$

$\therefore A-C = A-B$ 或 $A-C = -(A-B)$

若 $A-C = A-B$, 则 $-C = -B, B = C. \therefore \sin B = \sin C$. 矛盾.

$\therefore A-C = -(A-B) = B-A. \therefore 2A = B+C$

$\therefore B+C = \pi - A. \therefore 2A = \pi - A. \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 且 $B \neq C$ (假设 $B = C$, 则 $\sin B = \sin C$. 矛盾. $\therefore B \neq C$)

假设 $B = \frac{\pi}{3}$. 则 $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} \therefore C = \pi - A - B = \frac{\pi}{3} \therefore \sin B = \sin C \therefore B = C$

$\therefore \sin B = \sin C$ 矛盾. $\therefore B \neq \frac{\pi}{3}$. 同理可证: $C \neq \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 且 $B \neq C$ 且 $B \neq \frac{\pi}{3}$ 且 $C \neq \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是 $\angle A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 的三角形, 且不是等边三角形, 不是等腰三角形.

法2: 先推导和差化积公式.

$$\text{设 } x+y=A, \quad x-y=B. \quad \text{则: } x=\frac{A+B}{2}, \quad y=\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \cos y &= \cos\left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) \\ &= \cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2} - \sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2} - \left(\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\right) \\ &= -2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2} = -2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\sin\frac{x-y}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x - \sin y &= \sin\left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) \\ &= \sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2} - \left(\sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2} - \cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\right) \\ &= 2\cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2} = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\sin\frac{x-y}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin C - \sin B &= 2\cos\frac{C+B}{2}\sin\frac{C-B}{2} = 2\cos\frac{\pi-A}{2}\sin\frac{C-B}{2} = \cancel{2\sin\frac{A}{2}} 2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{C-B}{2} \\ &= -2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\because B \in (0, \pi), C \in (0, \pi) \quad \therefore -C \in (-\pi, 0) \quad \therefore B-C \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{B-C}{2} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\because A \in (0, \pi) \quad \therefore \frac{A}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \therefore \sin\frac{A}{2} > 0, \quad \cos\frac{A}{2} > 0, \quad \tan\frac{A}{2} > 0$$

$$\because \sin C - \sin B \neq 0 \quad \therefore -2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \sin\frac{B-C}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \frac{B-C}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore B \neq C$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos B - \cos C}{\sin C - \sin B} = \frac{-2\cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2}}{-2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan A = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \tan A \tan\frac{A}{2} = \frac{2\tan\frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2}} \quad \therefore 1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2} = 2\tan^2\frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\tan\frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\text{假设 } 1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2} = 0. \quad \text{则 } \tan^2\frac{A}{2} = 1. \quad \therefore \tan\frac{A}{2} = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \therefore \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = 1. \quad \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \tan A \text{ 无意义. 矛盾. } \therefore 1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore 2\tan^2\frac{A}{2} = 1 - \tan^2\frac{A}{2} \quad \therefore 3\tan^2\frac{A}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore \tan\frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (\text{注意 } \tan\frac{A}{2} > 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \therefore \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ. \quad \text{同样可用反证法证明 } B \neq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 且 } C \neq \frac{\pi}{3}.$$