

薛涛

6.3 诱导公式 (1)

知识点: 奇变偶不变, 符号看象限——偶

【A组】

1. 若 $P(-3, 4)$ 为角 α 终边上一点, 则 $\cos(2\pi - \alpha) = -\frac{3}{5}$.
2. 已知角 θ 的终边过点 $(1, -2)$, 则 $\cos(\pi + \theta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.
3. 若 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, α 是第二象限角, 则 $\sin(\alpha + \pi) = -\frac{4}{5}$.
4. 已知 $1 - \cos(\pi - \alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha$, 则 $\tan \alpha = 0$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$. $\alpha = \pi$ 或 $\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ $\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$
5. 下列等式中不恒成立的是 ()
 A. $\sin(2\pi - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$
 B. $\cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$
 C. $\tan(2\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$
 D. $\cot(2\pi - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$
6. 已知角 α 和 β 的终边关于 y 轴对称, 下列等式恒成立的是 (A)
 A. $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta$
 B. $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta$
 C. $\tan \alpha = \tan \beta$
 D. $\cot \alpha = \cot \beta$
7. 已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, 且 α 是第二象限角, 则 $\cos(\pi - \alpha) + \sin(\pi + \alpha)$ 的值等于 $-\frac{1}{5}$.
8. 函数 $y = \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{|\tan \alpha|}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{2 \cot \alpha}{|\cot \alpha|}$ 的值域为 $\{-4, -2, 0, 6\}$
 α 在各象限: $\begin{cases} 1+2+1+2=6 \\ 1-2-1-2=-4 \\ -1-2+1+2=0 \\ -1+2-1-2=-2 \end{cases}$

【B组】

1. 若 $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, 且 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, 则 $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\frac{2}{3}$.
2. 已知 $\sin(\alpha - \pi) = \frac{2}{3}$, 且 $\alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$, 则 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$.
3. 已知 $\sin(\alpha - \frac{2}{3}\pi) = \frac{1}{4}$, 则 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{4}$.
4. 已知 $\cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi + \theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 则 $\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi - \theta) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.
5. 已知 $\cos(11\pi - 3) = p$, 用 p 表示 $\tan(-3) = \frac{\sqrt{1-p^2}}{p}$.
6. 若 $\tan \alpha = -2$, 则 $\sin(\alpha - \pi) \cdot \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\frac{2}{5}$.

7. $\sin^2(a+\pi) - \cos(a+\pi)\cos(-a) + 1$ 的值是 2.

8. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 给出下列四个式子:

① $\sin(A+B) + \sin C$ ② $\cos(A+B) + \cos C$ ③ $\sin(2A+2B) + \sin 2C$

④ $\cos(2A+2B) + \cos 2C$, 其中恒为常数的是 ②③.

9. 函数式 $\sqrt{1+2\sin(\pi-2)\cos(\pi+2)}$ 化简的结果是 (A)

A. $\sin 2 - \cos 2$ B. $\pm(\sin 2 - \cos 2)$ C. $\cos 2 - \sin 2$ D. 以上结论都不对

10. 当 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, 在 ① $\sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$ ② $\sin(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$ ③ $\sin(n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3})$ ④

$\cos(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ⑤ $\cos(n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6})$ 中与 $\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ 相等的是 ③④

11. 计算 $\cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \dots + \cos 177^\circ + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ =$ 0.

12. 已知 $\cos 170^\circ = m$, 则 $\tan 10^\circ$ 的值为 $-\frac{\sqrt{1-m^2}}{m}$.

13. 已知 $\sin(-\pi+a) + 2\cos(3\pi-a) = 0$, 计算:

(1) $\frac{2\sin a - \cos a}{\sin a + 3\cos a}$; (2) $\sin^2 a + \sin a \cos a - 3\cos^2 a$.

解: $-\sin a - 2\cos a = 0$

$\sin a + 2\cos a = 0$

$\sin a = -2\cos a$

(1) $y = \frac{-4-1}{-2+3} = -5$

(2) $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$

故 $\cos^2 a = \frac{1}{5}$, $\sin^2 a = \frac{4}{5}$

$\sin a \cos a = -\frac{2}{5}$

故 $y = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{1}{5}$

14. 设 $f(\theta) = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + \sin^2(2\pi - \theta) + \cos(-\theta) - 3}{2 + 2\cos^2(\pi + \theta) + \cos(2\pi - \theta)}$, 求 $f(\frac{\pi}{3})$ 的值.

解 $f(\theta) = \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 3}{2 + 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta}$

$= \frac{2\cos^3 \theta + 1 - \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 3}{2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 2}$

$= \frac{2\cos^3 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2}{2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 2}$

$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$

故 $f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 2}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$= -\frac{1}{2}$

15. 已知 $\sin(3\pi - \alpha) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi + \beta)$, $\sqrt{3} \cos(-\alpha) = -\sqrt{2} \cos(\pi + \beta)$, 且

$0 < \alpha < \pi, 0 < \beta < \pi$, 求 $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta$.

解: $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta$

$\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \cos \beta$

$\sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \beta + 2 \cos^2 \beta$

即 $\sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 2$

~~$2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \cos^2 \alpha = 2$~~

~~$\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha$~~

~~$\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$~~

而 $3 \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 3$

故 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

则 $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

16. 已知 $f(x) = \frac{\sin(n\pi - x) \cos(n\pi - x)}{\cos[(n+1)\pi - x]} \tan(x - n\pi) \cot(n\pi - x)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 求 $f(\frac{7}{6}\pi)$.

解: $f(x) = \frac{\sin(n\pi - x) \cos(n\pi - x)}{\cos[(n+1)\pi - x]} \cdot \frac{\sin(n\pi - x)}{\cos(n\pi - x)} \cdot (-1)$

$= \sin(n\pi - x)$

$\frac{n}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $f(x) = -\sin x$

$\frac{n}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $f(x) = \sin x$

故 $\frac{n}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $f(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{n}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $f(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = \frac{1}{2}$

【C组】

1. 已知函数 $y = |\sin x + \cos x + \tan x + \cot x + \sec x + \csc x|$, 求函数的最小值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y &= \left| \sin x + \cos x + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) \right| \quad \text{故 } y = \left| t + \frac{t+1}{\frac{t^2-1}{2}} \right| = \left| t + \frac{2}{t-1} \right| \\ &= \left| \sin x + \cos x + \frac{\sin x + \cos x + 1}{\sin x \cos x} \right| \quad = \left| (t-1) + \frac{2}{t-1} + 1 \right| \\ \text{令 } \sin x + \cos x &= t, \text{ 则 } t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \setminus \{-1, 1\} \quad \text{而 } t + \frac{2}{t-1} \in (-\infty, -2\sqrt{2}] \cup [3\sqrt{2}+1, +\infty) \\ \sin x \cos x &= \frac{t^2-1}{2} \quad \text{故 } y \in [2\sqrt{2}-1, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}_+$ 满足 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz$, 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2(yz - 1) + y^2(zx - 1) + z^2(xy - 1)$ 的最小值.

1) $+ y^2(zx - 1) + z^2(xy - 1)$ 的最小值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } yz &= 1 + \frac{y+z}{x} \\ zx &= 1 + \frac{z+x}{y} \\ xy &= 1 + \frac{x+y}{z} \\ \text{故 } f(x, y, z) &= x(yz + yz + zx) + y(zx + zx + xy) + z(xy + xy + yz) = 2(yz + zx + xy) \\ \text{由 Cauchy, } (xy + yz + zx)(z + x + y) &\geq (3\sqrt{xyz})^2 = 9xyz = 9(x + y + z) \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知实数 x, y 满足: $17(x^2 + y^2) - 30xy - 16 = 0$, 求

$\sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9}$ 的最大值.

$$\text{解: 令 } m = \frac{x+y}{4}, n = x-y$$

$$\text{即 } x = 2m + \frac{1}{2}n, y = 2m - \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$\text{则 } m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

$$\text{故令 } m = \sin \theta, n = \cos \theta, \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \quad \text{则 } x = 2\sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos \theta, y = 2\sin \theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos \theta$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(4x-2y)^2 - 3(4x-2y) + 9} = \sqrt{(4\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta)^2 - 3(4\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta) + 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{25\sin(\theta+\varphi) - 15\sin(\theta+\varphi) + 9}, \text{ 其中 } \begin{cases} \sin \varphi = \frac{3}{5} \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}, \varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{令 } \sin(\theta+\varphi) = t$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{25t^2 - 15t + 9} = \sqrt{25(t - \frac{3}{5})^2 + \frac{12}{5}} \leq 7$$

$$\text{在 } x = -\frac{19}{10}, y = -\frac{13}{10} \text{ 时取到, 故最大值为 } 7$$

【C组】

1. 已知函数 $y = |\sin x + \cos x + \tan x + \cot x + \sec x + \csc x|$, 求函数的最小值.

解: $\sqrt{2}$ $y = |\sin x + \cos x + \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\sin x}| = |\frac{\sin^2 x \cos x + \sin x \cos^2 x + 1 + \cos x + \sin x}{\sin x \cos x}|$
 设 $\sin x + \cos x = t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$ $y = |\frac{t^2 - 1}{2} + t + \frac{1}{t}| = |t + \frac{2(t+1)}{t-1}| = |t + \frac{2}{t-1}| = |t-1 + \frac{2}{t-1} + 1| \geq |-2\sqrt{2} + 1| = 2\sqrt{2}-1$
 等号在 $t = -\sqrt{2}$ 时取得

2. 设 $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}_+$ 满足 $x + y + z = xyz$, 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2(yz - 1) + y^2(zx - 1) + z^2(xy - 1)$ 的最小值.

解: $f(x, y, z) = x^2(\frac{xy+yz-x}{x}) + y^2(\frac{zy+zx-y}{y}) + z^2(\frac{xz+xy-z}{z}) = x^2 \cdot \frac{y+z}{x} + y^2 \cdot \frac{x+z}{y} + z^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{z}$
 $= x^2 \cdot \frac{y+z}{x} + y^2 \cdot \frac{x+z}{y} + z^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{z} = x(y+z) + y(x+z) + z(x+y) = 2(xy+yz+zx)$
 $(xy+yz+zx)(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}) \geq (1+1+1)^2 = 9$
 $\therefore f(x, y, z)_{\min} = 18$ 等号在 $x=y=z=3$ 时取得.

3. 已知实数 x, y 满足: $17(x^2 + y^2) - 30xy - 16 = 0$, 求 $\sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9}$ 的最大值.

解: $\sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9} = \sqrt{(4x-2y)^2 - 3(4x-2y) + 9}$
 设 $4x-2y=a$ $y = 2x - \frac{a}{2}$ $17(4x^2 - 2ax + \frac{a^2}{4}) + 17x^2 - 6x^2 + 15ax - 16 = 0$
 $25x^2 - 19ax + \frac{17a^2}{4} - 16 = 0$ $\Delta = 361a^2 - 100(17a^2 - 64) \geq 0$ $64a^2 \leq 1600$ $a^2 \leq 25$ $-5 \leq a \leq 5$
 $\therefore \sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9} = \sqrt{a^2 - 3a + 9} = \sqrt{(a - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{27}{4}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{169}{4} + \frac{27}{4}} = 7$
 等号在 $x = \frac{19}{10}$ $y = \frac{13}{10}$ 时取得

$\therefore \sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9}$ 最大值为 7 .

注意到 $(x+y)^2 + 16(x-y)^2 - 16 = 0$. \therefore 不妨设 $x+y = 4\cos\theta$ $x-y = 4\sin\theta$.

$4x-2y = |4\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta| \leq 5$.

$\sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 - 16xy - 12x + 6y + 9} = \sqrt{(4x-2y)^2 - 3(4x-2y) + 9} \leq 7$ 等号在 $x = \frac{19}{10}$ $y = \frac{13}{10}$ 时取得