

6.2 任意角的正弦、余弦、正切、余切 (2)

1. 已知 $\tan a = \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$, 其中 $a > b > 0$, $a \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\sin a = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$.

2. 已知 $\frac{\cos a}{1 + \sin a} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\cos a}{\sin a - 1} = 2$.

3. 若 $\cot(\sin \theta) \cdot \tan(\cos \theta) > 0$, 则 θ 是第 一、三 象限的角.

4. 若 θ 是锐角, $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta = \frac{11}{16}$.
 $\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{3}{8}$

5. 设 $\cot x = 2$, 则 $\frac{2 \cos x - 4 \sin x}{5 \cos x + 3 \sin x} = 0$, $3 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta = -\frac{13}{5}$.

6. 已知 $\tan a = \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$, 其中 $a > b > 0$, $a \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\sin a =$ _____.

7. 已知 $\frac{\cos a}{1 + \sin a} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\cos a}{\sin a - 1} =$ _____.

8. 用列举法写出集合 $A = \left\{ y \mid y = \frac{1}{\cos a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 a}} + \frac{2 \tan a}{\sqrt{\sec^2 a - 1}} \right\} = \{-1, -3, 1, 3\}$.

9. 使函数 $y = \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ 有意义的 x 的取值范围是 $[-4, \pi] \cup [0, \pi]$; 使函数 $\lg \sin(\cos x)$ 有意义的 x 的取值范围是 $\{x \mid x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

10. 已知 $\tan a = \sqrt{3}$, $\pi < a < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 那么 $\cos a - \sin a$ 的值是 $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$.
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

11. 已知 $\sin a = m (|m| < 1)$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 那么 $\tan a = -\frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - m^2}}$.

12. 若角 a 的终边落在直线 $x + y = 0$ 上, 则 $\frac{\sin a}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 a}}{\cos a}$ 的值等于 0 .
 $\frac{\sin a}{|\cos a|} + \frac{|\sin a|}{|\cos a|}$

$$(\tan \theta + \cot \theta)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \sin \theta, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \sin \theta, \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \cos \theta,$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1 \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

13. 已知 $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且 $\log_{\tan \theta + \cot \theta} \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$, 则 $\log_{\tan \theta} \cos \theta = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$.

14. 证明下列恒等式:

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

(2) $\frac{1-\sin^6 x - \cos^6 x}{1-\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x} = \frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\frac{\tan a \cdot \sin a}{\tan a - \sin a} = \frac{\tan a + \sin a}{\tan a \cdot \sin a}$

(4) $\frac{\cos a}{1+\sin a} - \frac{\sin a}{1+\cos a} = \frac{2(\cos a - \sin a)}{1+\sin a + \cos a}$

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

右式 = $\frac{1-(1-3\sin x \cos x)}{1-(1-2\sin x \cos x)} = \frac{3\sin x \cos x}{2\sin x \cos x}$

$\therefore \sin x \cos x \neq 0, \cos x \neq 0$
 \therefore 左式 = $\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x} =$ 右式

(3) 左式 = $\frac{\tan a}{\sec a - \sin a} = \frac{\sin a}{1 - \cos a}$
 右式 = $\frac{\sec a + 1}{\tan a} = \frac{1 + \cos a}{\sin a}$
 $= \frac{(1 + \cos a)(1 - \cos a)}{\sin a(1 - \cos a)} = \frac{\sin a}{1 - \cos a}$
 $=$ 左式

(2) 证 $\because \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
 $\therefore \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $= 1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $\therefore \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x = 1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$

15. 已知 $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 求 $\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha, \tan \alpha$.

解 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3$

$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha = 3$

$\sin \alpha = 3\cos \alpha$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$10\cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$\therefore \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

当 α 在第一象限
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{10}, \tan \alpha = 3$

当 α 在第三象限
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{10}, \tan \alpha = 3$

16. 已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{m^2-1}{m^2+1} (m>0)$, 求 $\cos \alpha$ 与 $\tan \alpha$ 的值.

解 $\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$
 $= \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{(m^2-1)^2}{(m^2+1)^2}}$
 $= \pm \frac{\sqrt{(m^2+1)^2 - (m^2-1)^2}}{m^2+1}$
 $= \pm \frac{2m}{m^2+1}$
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec \alpha$

① $\cos \alpha = \frac{2m}{m^2+1}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{m^2-1}{m^2+1}}{\frac{2m}{m^2+1}} = \frac{m^2-1}{2m}$

② $\cos \alpha = -\frac{2m}{m^2+1}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{m^2-1}{2m}$

17. 已知 $\tan a = \sqrt{2}$, 求下列各式的值:

(1) $\sin a + 2\cos a$;

(2) $\frac{\cos a - 5\sin a}{3\cos a + \sin a}$;

(3) $\frac{\sin^2 a - \sin a \cos a - 3\cos^2 a}{5\sin a \cos a + \sin^2 a + 1}$;

(4) $2\sin^2 a - \sin a \cos a + \cos^2 a$.

解 (1) $\sin a = \sqrt{2} \cos a$
 $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$
 $3\cos^2 a = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\cos a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 ① $\cos a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 $\sin a = \sqrt{2} \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$
 $\text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 ② $\cos a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 $\sin a = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$
 $\text{原式} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(2) $\sin a = \sqrt{2} \cos a$ 代入
 $\text{原式} = \frac{\cos a - 5\sqrt{2} \cos a}{3\cos a + \sqrt{2} \cos a}$
 $= \frac{1 - 5\sqrt{2}}{3 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1 - 5\sqrt{2}}{3 + \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{3 - \sqrt{2}}$
 $= \frac{1 - 5\sqrt{2}}{9 - 2} = \frac{1 - 5\sqrt{2}}{7}$
 (3) $\text{原式} = \frac{2\cos^2 a - \sin a \cos a - 3\cos^2 a}{5\sin a \cos a + \sin^2 a + 1}$
 $= \frac{-\cos^2 a - \sin a \cos a}{5\sin a \cos a + \sin^2 a + 1}$
 $= \frac{-1 - \sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2} + 5} = -\frac{1}{5}$

18. (1) 已知 $3\sin^2 a + 2\sin^2 \beta = 5\sin a$, 求 $\sin^2 a + \sin^2 \beta$ 的范围; (2)

(2) 已知 $6\sin 3a - \cos^2 2\beta = 6$, 求角 a 的值.

(2) $\text{原式} = 4\cos^2 a - \sqrt{2}\cos^2 a + \cos^2 a$
 $= (5 - \sqrt{2}) \times \frac{1}{3}$
 $= \frac{5 - \sqrt{2}}{3}$

解 (1) $\sin^2 \beta = \frac{5\sin a - 3\sin^2 a}{2} \in [0, 1]$
 $\text{原式} = \sin^2 a + \frac{5\sin a - 3\sin^2 a}{2}$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\sin^2 a + \frac{5}{2}\sin a$ ($\sin a \in [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup \{1\}$)
 则值域为 $[0, \frac{13}{9}] \cup \{2\}$

(2) $\sin 3a = 1 - \frac{1}{6}\cos^2 2\beta$
 $a = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin(1 - \frac{1}{6}\cos^2 2\beta)$

$3a = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $a = \frac{2}{3}k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

(附加)

1. 已知实数 $a > b > 0$, 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a-x^2} + \sqrt{b-x^2}}$ 的最大值.

2. 设实数 x, y, z, w 满足 $x + y + z + w = 1$, 求 $M = xw + 2yw + 3xy + 3zw + 4xz + 5yz$ 的最大值.

3. 已知实数 m 满足: 当关于 x 的实系数一元二次方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 有实根时, $(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq ma^2$ 总成立, 求 m 的最大值.

4. 设正实数 x, y 满足 $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{27}{4}$, 求 $P = \frac{15}{x} - \frac{3}{4y}$ 的最小值.

5. 记 $F(x, y) = (x-y)^2 + (\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{y})^2$ ($y \neq 0$), 求 $F(x, y)$ 的最小值.

$$1. f(x) = \frac{x(\sqrt{a-x^2} + \sqrt{b-x^2})}{a-b}$$

$$(x\sqrt{a-x^2} + x\sqrt{b-x^2})^2 \leq (x^2 + b - x^2)(x^2 + a - x^2) = ab$$

$$f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a-b}$$

$f(x)$ 最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a-b}$, 在 $x = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{a+b}}$ 时取等.

$$2. w = 1 - x - y - z$$

$$M = x(1-x-y-z) + 2y(1-x-y-z) + 3xy + 3z(1-x-y-z) + 4xz + 5yz$$

$$= x - x^2 - xz - xy + 2y - 2xy - 2y^2 - 2yz + 3xy + 3z - 3zx - 3zy - 3z^2 + 4xz + 5yz$$

$$= x - x^2 + 2y - 2y^2 + 3z - 3z^2$$

$$2x - a^2, f(a) = a - a^2 \text{ 最大值为 } \frac{1}{4}$$

$$M \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

故 M 最大值为 $\frac{3}{2}$, 在 $x=y=z=\frac{1}{2}, w=-\frac{1}{2}$ 时取等.

3.

$$a=0 \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} b=0, c=0 \\ b \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$c \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0, m \leq \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{a^2}$$

$$1^\circ a=0$$

$$b^2 + (bc)^2 + c^2 \geq 0$$

$$4 \text{ 成立}$$

$$m \leq 2 + 2(\frac{b}{a})^2 + 2(\frac{c}{a})^2 - 2\frac{b}{a} - 2\frac{c}{a} - 2\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{b}{a}, y = \frac{c}{a}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$m \leq 2 + 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2xy - 2x - 2y$$

$$2y f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy - x - y + 1$$

$$m \leq 2f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - (y+1)x + y^2 - y + 1 \leq f(\frac{y+1}{2}, y) = -\frac{(y+1)^2}{4} + y^2 - y + 1 = \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{3}{2}y + \frac{3}{4} \leq 0$$

$$4. P = \frac{15}{x} - \frac{3}{4y}$$

$$\text{若 } y = \frac{3x}{60-4P} \text{ 代入}$$

$$5. f(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{10}{9}x^2 + (\frac{2}{9} - 2y)x + \frac{9}{y^2} + y^2$$

$$\geq -\frac{(\frac{2}{9} - 2y)^2}{\frac{4 \times \frac{10}{9}}{9}} + \frac{9}{y^2} + y^2 = \frac{9}{10}y^2 + \frac{81}{10y^2} + \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\because y \neq 0, y \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x, y) \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{81}{10}} + \frac{9}{5} = \frac{36}{5}$$

$$\text{在 } y=3, x=\frac{3}{5} \text{ 时取等}$$

$$\text{故 } m \in (-\infty, 0]$$

$$m \text{ 最大为 } 0$$

(附加)

1 已知实数 $a > b > 0$, 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a-x^2} - \sqrt{b-x^2}}$ 的最大值.

2 设实数 x, y, z, w 满足 $x + y + z + w = 1$, 求 $M = xw + 2yw + 3xy + 3zw + 4xz + 5yz$ 的最大值.

3 已知实数 m 满足: 当关于 x 的实系数一元二次方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 有

实根时, $(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq ma^2$ 总成立, 求 m 的最大值.

4 设正实数 x, y 满足 $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{27}{4}$, 求 $P = \frac{15}{x} - \frac{3}{4y}$ 的最小值.

5 记 $F(x, y) = (x - \frac{2}{3})^2 + (\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3})^2$ ($y \neq 0$), 求 $F(x, y)$ 的最小值.

$$2, M = x(1-x-y-z) + 2y(1-x-y-z) + 3z(1-x-y-z) + 3xy + 4xz + 5yz$$

$$= x+y+z - x^2 - 2y^2 - 3z^2 = \frac{1}{4} (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} (z - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$M \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

M 最大值为 $\frac{3}{4}$ 等号在 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}, w = \frac{1}{2}$ 时取得.

3. 记左式 = M 设 $\frac{b}{a} = A, \frac{c}{a} = B, ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 有实根. 设为 x_1, x_2 重根时得 $x_1 = x_2$ 即可.
 $x_1 + x_2 = -A, x_1 x_2 = B$ 左 $[(1 - \frac{b}{a})^2 + (\frac{b}{a} - \frac{c}{a})^2 + (\frac{c}{a} - 1)^2] = 1 - A^2 + (A - B)^2 + (B - 1)^2 = (1 + x_1 + x_2)^2 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_1 x_2)^2$
 $+ (x_1 x_2 - 1)^2 = 2(x_1^2 + x_1 + 1)(x_2^2 + x_2 + 1) \geq 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{8}$ 止也时 $x_1 = x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$.
 等号在 $a = b = c$ 时取得.

$$4. x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{27}{4} + P \quad \frac{27}{4} + P = x^2 + \frac{16}{x} + y^2 + \frac{4}{y} = x^2 + \frac{8}{x} + \frac{8}{x} + y^2 + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \frac{8}{x} \cdot \frac{8}{x}} + \sqrt[3]{y \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{51}{4}$$

$$\frac{27}{4} + P \geq \frac{51}{4} \Rightarrow P \geq 6. \text{ 等号在 } x = 2, y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时取得.}$$

5. 直线代表直线 $(x=3y)$ 上一点 $P(x_0, \frac{x_0}{3})$ 与曲线 $(y = -\frac{3}{x})$ 上一点 $Q(x_1, -\frac{3}{x_1})$ 的距离的平方.

