

## 0.1 三角函数相关

### 0.1.1 三角函数

#### 定理 0.1 (三角平方差公式)

$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = \sin(x-y)\sin(x+y) = \cos(y-x)\cos(y+x) = \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x.$$



**证明** 首先, 我们有

$$\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 x - (1 - \sin^2 y) = \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x.$$

接着, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x-y)\sin(x+y) &= (\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y)(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y) \\ &= \sin^2 x \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y \\ &= \sin^2 x(1 - \sin^2 y) - (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^2 y \\ &= \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(y-x)\cos(y+x) &= (\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y)(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) \\ &= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \\ &= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - (1 - \cos^2 x)(1 - \cos^2 y) \\ &= \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y.\end{aligned}$$

故结论得证. □

#### 定理 0.2

1.

$$\sin(n\theta) = \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r+1 \leq n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r+1} \cos^{n-2r-1}(\theta) \sin^{2r+1}(\theta).$$

2.

$$\cos(n\theta) = \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r \leq n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r} \cos^{n-2r}(\theta) \sin^{2r}(\theta).$$

3.

$$\tan(n\theta) = \frac{\sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r+1 \leq n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r+1} \tan^{2r+1}(\theta)}{\sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r \leq n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r} \tan^{2r}(\theta)}.$$


4.

$$\cos^n \theta = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r < n}} \binom{n}{2r} \cos((n-2r)\theta) + \frac{1}{2^n} \binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r < n}} \binom{n}{2r} \cos((n-2r)\theta), & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}.$$

5.

$$\sin^n \theta = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r < n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r} \sin((n-2r)\theta), & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{\substack{r=0 \\ 2r < n}} (-1)^r \binom{n}{2r} \cos((n-2r)\theta) + \frac{1}{2^n} \binom{n}{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}.$$



 **笔记** 上述结论 4 表明:  $\cos^n x$  可以表示为  $1, \cos x, \dots, \cos nx$  的线性组合.

**证明** 具体证明见 **Expansions of  $\sin(nx)$  and  $\cos(nx)$** .

□

## 0.1.2 反三角函数

### 定理 0.3 (常用反三角函数性质)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \arcsin x + \arcsin y &= \begin{cases} \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , xy < 0 \text{ 或 } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ \pi - \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , x > 0, y > 0, x^2 + y^2 > 1 \\ -\pi - \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , x < 0, y < 0, x^2 + y^2 > 1 \end{cases} \\ 2. \arcsin x - \arcsin y &= \begin{cases} \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , xy \geq 0 \text{ 或 } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ \pi - \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , x > 0, y < 0, x^2 + y^2 > 1 \\ -\pi - \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , x < 0, y > 0, x^2 + y^2 > 1 \end{cases} \\ 3. \arccos x + \arccos y &= \begin{cases} \arccos(xy - \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}) & , x + y \geq 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos(xy - \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}) & , x + y < 0 \end{cases} \\ 4. \arccos x - \arccos y &= \begin{cases} -\arccos(xy + \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}) & , x \geq y \\ \arccos(xy + \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}) & , x < y \end{cases} \\ 5. \arctan x + \arctan y &= \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} & , xy < 1 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}, x > 0 & , xy > 1 \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}, x < 0 & , xy > 1 \end{cases} \\ 6. \arctan x - \arctan y &= \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , xy > -1 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , x > 0, xy < -1 \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , x < 0, xy < -1 \end{cases} \\ 7. 2 \arcsin x &= \begin{cases} \arcsin(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , |x| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \pi - \arcsin(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \\ -\pi - \arcsin(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , -1 \leq x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \\ 8. 2 \arccos x &= \begin{cases} \arccos(2x^2 - 1) & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2\pi - \arccos(2x^2 - 1) & , -1 \leq x < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$9. 2 \arctan x = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2}, & |x| \leq 1 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2}, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$10. \cos(n \arccos x) = \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n}{2} \quad (n \geq 1).$$



证明



## 命题 0.1

$$\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & x > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x < 0 \end{cases}.$$



证明 令  $f(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x}$ , 则

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{x})^2 + 1} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

故  $f(x)$  为常函数, 于是就有  $f(x) = f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \forall x > 0; f(x) = f(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \forall x < 0$ .



## 0.1.3 双曲三角函数

## 命题 0.2

$$(1) \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \geq 1,$$

$$(2) \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \geq x.$$



证明 可以分别利用均值不等式和求导进行证明.



## 命题 0.3

1.  $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ .
2.  $\cosh(2x) = 2 \cosh^2 x - 1 = 1 + 2 \sinh^2 x$ .
3.  $\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$ .



证明

