

0.1 三角函数相关

0.1.1 三角函数

命题 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. □

0.1.2 反三角函数

定理 0.1 (常用反三角函数性质)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \arctan x - \arctan y &= \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , xy > -1 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , x > 0, xy < -1 \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} & , x < 0, xy < -1 \end{cases} \\
7. 2 \arcsin x &= \begin{cases} \arcsin (2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , |x| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \pi - \arcsin (2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x \leq 1 \\ -\pi - \arcsin (2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) & , -1 \leq x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \\
8. 2 \arccos x &= \begin{cases} \arccos (2x^2 - 1) & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2\pi - \arccos (2x^2 - 1) & , -1 \leq x < 0 \end{cases} \\
9. 2 \arctan x &= \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2}, |x| \leq 1 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2} & , |x| > 1 \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{2x}{1-x^2} & , x < -1 \end{cases} \\
10. \cos (n \arccos x) &= \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n}{2} \quad (n \geq 1).
\end{aligned}$$

证明

□

命题 0.2

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

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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 0.3

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \geq 1, \\
(2) \sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \geq x.
\end{aligned}$$

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证明 可以分别利用均值不等式和求导进行证明.

□

命题 0.4

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= 1. \\
2. \cosh(2x) &= 2 \cosh^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2 \sinh^2 x. \\
3. \sinh(2x) &= 2 \sinh x \cosh x.
\end{aligned}$$

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证明

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