§ 4.2 三角恒等变换

4.2.1 相关概念和公式

1、诱导公式梳理

公式一

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos \alpha, \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos \alpha, \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

公式二

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$
, $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$, $\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$

公式三

$$\sin(2k\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$
, $\sin(k\pi + \alpha) = (-1)^k \sin \alpha$,

$$cos(2k\pi + \alpha) = cos \alpha$$
, $cos(k\pi + \alpha) = (-1)^k cos \alpha$,

$$tan(2k\pi + \alpha) = tan \alpha$$
, $tan(k\pi + \alpha) = tan \alpha$,

公式四

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$
 $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$
 $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$
 $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$

诱导公式可概括为 $k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha$ 的各三角函数值的化简公式.记忆规律是:奇变偶不变,符号看

象限. 其中的奇、偶是指 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的奇数倍和偶数倍,变与不变是指函数名称的变化.若是奇数倍,则正弦变余弦,余弦变正弦;若是偶数倍,则函数名称不变;符号看象限是指把 α 看成锐角时**原函数值**的符号作为结果的符号.

比如求 $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}+120^\circ)$,先变成 $\cos 120^\circ$,然后将 120° 看成锐角, $\frac{3\pi}{2}+120^\circ$ 在**"第 4 象限",**

而第 4 象限的正弦为负,故在 $\cos 120^\circ$ 前面加 "一"号,因此得 $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}+120^\circ)=-\cos 120^\circ=\frac{1}{2}$

再比如求 $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}-30^\circ)$,先变成 $\cos(-30^\circ)$,然后将 -30° 看成锐角, $\frac{3\pi}{2}+(-30^\circ)$ 在**"第 4 象限",**

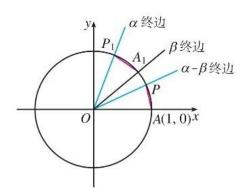
而第 4 象限的正弦为负,故在 $\cos(-30^\circ)$ 前面加"—"号,因此得

$$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 30^\circ) = -\cos(-30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2. 两角和与差的正、余弦公式和正切公式及其他相关公式

如图所示,设单位圆与x轴正半轴相交于A(1,0),为简单计,不妨设 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, α , β 的终边分别与单位圆交于 P_1 , A_1 ,作一个角 $\angle POA = \alpha - \beta$, $\alpha - \beta$ 的终边与单位圆交于点P。连接 A_1P_1 ,AP,显然,因 $\angle P_1OA_1 = \angle POA$,故 $A_1P_1 = AP$ 。由于 $P_1(\cos\alpha,\sin\alpha)$, $A_1(\cos\beta,\sin\beta)$, $P(\cos(\alpha - \beta),\sin(\alpha - \beta))$,由两点间的距离公式得:

$$A_1 P_1 = \sqrt{(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2}, \quad AP = \sqrt{[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - 1]^2 + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)}$$



即 $(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - 1]^2 + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)$, 化简得

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \tag{1}$$

此即为两角差的余弦公式。

值得一提的是:公式(1)对任意的 α , β 都合适。

在公式 (1) 中,将 β 换成 $-\beta$,得 $\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos(-\beta) + \sin\alpha\sin(-\beta)$,即

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta \tag{2}$$

此即两角和的余弦公式。

由诱导公式得

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)\right] = \cos\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - \beta\right] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\cos\beta + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)\sin\beta$$
$$= \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta, \quad \exists \exists$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \tag{3}$$

此即两角和的正弦公式。

在公式 (3) 中,将 β 换成 $-\beta$,得 $\sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos(-\beta) + \cos\alpha\sin(-\beta)$,即

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \tag{4}$$

此即两角差的正弦公式。

由两角差的正余弦公式得:

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta} = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta}, \quad \exists \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$
 (5)

此即两角差的正切公式。

在公式 (5) 中,将 β 换成- β ,得

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$
 (6)

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$$
 (7)

 $\pm \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \varphi, \Rightarrow \beta = \alpha,$ 则得

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \tag{8}$$

由(7)可得

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \qquad \qquad \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \tag{9}$$

在公式 (6) 里边, 令 $\beta = \alpha$, 就得到

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \tag{10}$$

万能公式(了解)

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

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

辅助角公式

$$∃∃ a sin α + b cos α = √(a2 + b2) ((a / √(a2 + b2) sin α + (b / √(a2 + b2) cos α))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$
 则

$$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\sin \alpha \cos \varphi + \cos \alpha \sin \varphi) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \varphi)$$

其中
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$$

正弦平方差公式 (自己验证)

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$$

常见的三角不等式

 $\sin x < x < \tan x$, $1 < \sin x + \cos x \le \sqrt{2}$

$$(2) \quad |\sin x| + |\cos x| \ge 1$$

4.2.2 典型例题

例 1. (1) 已知
$$A = \frac{\sin(k\pi + \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$
, $B = \frac{\cos(k\pi + \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$ $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$,则 $A + B$ 的值构成的集合是

A.
$$\{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$$
 B. $\{-1, 1\}$

B.
$$\{-1,1\}$$

C.
$$\{-2, 2\}$$

C.
$$\{-2,2\}$$
 D. $\{-2,-1,0,1,2\}$

(2) 已知
$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$$
,则 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

【解析】(1)
$$A+B = \frac{\sin(\alpha + k\pi)}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos(\alpha + k\pi)}{\cos \alpha}$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^k \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{(-1)^k \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \times (-1)^k = \pm 2$$

只能选 C。

(2)
$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha)) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$$

例 2.已知
$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$$
, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{5}{13}$, 且 $\alpha - \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$,

$$\alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$$
,求 $\sin 2\alpha, \cos 2\beta$ 的值。

【解析】 因
$$\alpha - \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$
, 故 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)} = -\frac{12}{13}$.

因
$$\alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$$
,故 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{12}{13}$ 。从而

$$\sin 2\alpha = \sin \left[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta) \right] = \sin \left(\alpha + \beta \right) \cos \left(\alpha - \beta \right) + \cos \left(\alpha + \beta \right) \sin \left(\alpha - \beta \right)$$

$$= \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\cos 2\beta = \cos \left[(\alpha + \beta) - (\alpha - \beta) \right] = \cos (\alpha + \beta) \cos (\alpha - \beta) + \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin (\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= -1$$

例 3 (1) .已知
$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta) = a$$
 ,则 $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \theta) + \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

(2) 已知
$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{4}$$
,则 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\alpha) = ($

【解析】(1)
$$\cos(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \theta) + \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta) = \cos(\pi - (\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta)) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + (\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta))$$

$$=-\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}-\theta)+\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}-\theta)=0$$

(2) 由題意得:
$$\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha) = \frac{7}{8}$$

故,
$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\alpha) = -\cos[\pi - (\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\alpha)] = -\cos(\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\alpha) = -\frac{7}{8}$$

例4: 求证

(1)
$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin (\alpha + \beta) + \sin (\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

(2)
$$\sin \theta + \sin \varphi = 2\sin \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}$$

证明 (1): 右边= $\frac{1}{2}(\sin\alpha\cos\beta+\cos\alpha\sin\beta)+\frac{1}{2}(\sin\alpha\cos\beta-\cos\alpha\sin\beta)=\sin\alpha\cos\beta$ = 左边,故原等式成立,证毕。

(2) 左边 =
$$\sin(\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} + \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} - \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2})$$

$$= \sin\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\sin\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} - \cos\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\sin\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2},$$

故原等式成立, 证毕。

例 5 (1) (全国 I) 已知
$$\alpha \in (0,\pi)$$
,且 $3\cos 2\alpha - 8\cos \alpha = 5$,则 $\sin \alpha =$ ()

A, $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ B, $\frac{2}{3}$ C, $\frac{1}{3}$ D, $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{9}$

(2) 已知 $2 \tan \theta - \tan(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 7$,则 $\tan \theta =$ ()

A、 −2

B, -1

C, 1

D, 2

【解】(1) 由题意得: $3(2\cos^2\alpha - 1) - 8\cos\alpha = 5$, 即 $3\cos^2\alpha - 4\cos\alpha - 4 = 0$,

解得 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$ 或 $\cos \alpha = 2$ (舍去)

因 $\alpha \in (0,\pi)$,故 $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$,选A

(2) 由题意得: $2 \tan \theta - \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = 7$,

化简得: $\tan^2 \theta - 4 \tan \theta + 4 = 0$, 解得 $\tan \theta = 2$ 。选 D

例 6: 已知 $\sin(\alpha+\beta)=\frac{1}{2}$, $\sin(\alpha-\beta)=\frac{1}{3}$, 求证:

- (1) $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = 5 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$;
- (2) $\tan \alpha = 5 \tan \beta$

【证明】(1) 由题意知

 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ (1)

 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ (2)

比较①*2和②*3两式的右边知

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

移项整理得: $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = 5 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$, 证毕。

(2) 由 (1) 知 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = 5 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

显然 $\cos \alpha \neq 0$, 事实上, 如 $\cos \alpha = 0$, 因此时 $\sin \alpha \neq 0$, 故 $\cos \beta = 0$, 由①得: $0 = \frac{1}{2}$, 矛盾。

同理, $\cos \beta \neq 0$

③ 两边同时除以 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$, 得 $\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{5\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$,即 $\tan \alpha = 5\tan \beta$,证毕。

例 7.已知
$$\frac{1-\tan\theta}{2+\tan\theta}=1$$
,求证: $\tan 2\theta=-4\tan\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$-4\tan(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -4 \times \frac{\tan\theta + \tan\frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan\theta\tan\frac{\pi}{4}} = -4\frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{4}{3},$$

因此, 原等式成立, 证毕。

例 8.在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,已知 $\tan A$, $\tan B \neq x$ 的方程 $x^2 + p(x+1) + 1 = 0$ 的两个实根,求 $\angle C$ 。

【解】方程
$$x^2 + p(x+1) + 1 = 0$$
即为 $x^2 + px + p + 1 = 0$

由韦达定理知
$$\begin{cases} \tan A + \tan B = -p \\ \tan A \tan B = p + 1 \end{cases}$$
, 因此, $1 - \tan A \tan B = -p$

易知
$$p \neq 0$$
 , 故 $\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{-p}{-p} = 1$, 即 $\tan(A+B) = 1$,

因 A, B 为三角形的内角,故 $A+B=45^{\circ}$,进而 $C=135^{\circ}$.

例 9.求证:

(1) $3 + \cos 4\alpha - 4\cos 2\alpha = 8\sin^4 \alpha$

(2)
$$\frac{\tan \alpha \tan 2\alpha}{\tan 2\alpha - \tan \alpha} + \sqrt{3}(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = 2\sin(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

证明 (1) 左边= $3+2\cos^2 2\alpha-1-4\cos 2\alpha=2\cos^2 2\alpha-4\cos 2\alpha+2$

$$=2(\cos^2 2\alpha - 2\cos 2\alpha + 1) = 2(\cos 2\alpha - 1)^2 = 2(1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha - 1)^2 = 8\sin^4 \alpha = 右边,$$

故,原等式成立。

(2) 左边 =
$$\frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \times \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}}{\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}} - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha} - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha}{\sin(2\alpha - \alpha)} - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha = \sin 2\alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha ,$$

右边 = $2(\sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = 2(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 2\alpha) = \sin 2\alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha$ 左边=右边,故原等式成立,证毕。

例 10.是否存在锐角 α , β ,使 α + $2\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \beta = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ 同时成立? 若存在,求出 α , β 的度数;若不存在,请说明理由。

【解析】假设这样的 α , β 存在,由 $\alpha + 2\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 知 $\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

因此,
$$\tan(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta) = \frac{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\frac{\alpha}{2}\tan\beta} = \tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$
,

从而得
$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \beta = \sqrt{3}(1 - 2 + \sqrt{3}) = 3 - \sqrt{3}$$

此说明 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$, $\tan \beta$ 为如下一元二次方程之二根

$$x^{2} - (3 - \sqrt{3})x + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \tag{*}$$

上述方程的判別式 $\Delta = 4 - 2\sqrt{3} > 0$,即方程(*)有两个不相等的实根。

解方程 (*) 得:
$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$$
 (舍去) 或 $\tan \beta = 1$

由
$$\tan \beta = 1$$
 得 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$; 再由 $\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 得 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$;

综上,这样的
$$\alpha, \beta$$
存在,其中 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

例 11.观察以下各等式:

$$\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 50^\circ = \frac{3}{4} ,$$

$$\sin^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \cos 45^\circ = \frac{3}{4}$$

【解】规律如下: 如 $\beta - \alpha = 30^{\circ}$, 则 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{3}{4}$

证明: 左边== $\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2(\alpha + 30^\circ) + \sin\alpha\cos(\alpha + 30^\circ)$

 $= \sin^2 \alpha + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sin \alpha)^2 + \sin \alpha (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sin \alpha) = \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{3}{4}\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 \alpha$ $= \frac{\pi}{12} \underline{b}_{\circ}$

故,原等式成立,证毕。

例 12.已知 $\tan \alpha = 2$ 求:

(1)
$$\frac{2\sin\alpha - 3\cos\alpha}{4\sin\alpha - 9\cos\alpha};$$
 (2).
$$4\sin^2\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos\alpha - 5\cos^2\alpha$$
 (3)
$$\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$$

【解析】(1)
$$\frac{2\sin\alpha - 3\cos\alpha}{4\sin\alpha - 9\cos\alpha} = \frac{2\tan\alpha - 3}{4\tan\alpha - 9} = \frac{2\times2 - 3}{4\times2 - 9} = -1$$

(2)
$$4\sin^2\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos\alpha - 5\cos^2\alpha = \frac{4\sin^2\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos\alpha - 5\cos^2\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{4 \tan^2 \alpha - 3 \tan \alpha - 5}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{4 \times 2^2 - 3 \times 2 - 5}{2^2 + 1} = 1$$

(3)
$$\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{1+\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1-\tan \alpha}{1+\tan \alpha} = \frac{1-2}{1+2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

例 13. (1)
$$\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ =$$
______;

(2)
$$\cos^2 1^{\circ} + \cos^2 2^{\circ} + \dots + \cos^2 90^{\circ} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【解析】(1) $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ$

$$= (\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ) + (\sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ) + \dots + (\sin^2 44^\circ + \sin^2 46^\circ) + (\sin^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ)$$

$$= (\sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ) + (\sin^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ) + \dots + (\sin^2 44^\circ + \cos^2 44^\circ) + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 1 = 45\frac{1}{2}$$

(2)
$$\cos^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 90^\circ = 0 - (\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ)$$

$$=90-45\frac{1}{2}=44\frac{1}{2}$$

例 14. (1) 若
$$\tan \beta = 3$$
,则 $\frac{\sin^2 \beta + 2\sin \beta \cos \beta}{2\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta} =$ _____

(2)
$$\log_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \log_2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \log_2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} =$$

【解析】(1) 原式=
$$\frac{(\sin^2 \beta + 2\sin \beta \cos \beta)/\cos^2 \beta}{(2\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta)/\cos^2 \beta} = \frac{\tan^2 \beta + 2\tan \beta}{2\tan^2 \beta + 1} = \frac{9+6}{2\times 9+1} = \frac{15}{19}$$

(2) 原式 =
$$\log_2(\cos\frac{\pi}{9}\cos\frac{2\pi}{9}\cos\frac{4\pi}{9})$$
,

而
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}} = \frac{1}{8}$$
,即原式 = $\log_2 \frac{1}{8} = -3$

例 15.求值:

(2)
$$\frac{\sin 65^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ} \sin 10^{\circ}}{\sin 25^{\circ} - \cos 15^{\circ} \cos 80^{\circ}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【解析】(1)原式 =
$$\frac{1}{\cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}$$
$$= \frac{1 + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha} = 2020$$

(2)
$$\text{Rec} = \frac{\sin(80^{0} - 15^{0}) + \sin 15^{0} \cos 80^{0}}{\sin(15^{0} + 10^{0}) - \cos 15^{0} \sin 10^{0}} = \frac{\sin 80^{0} \cos 15^{0}}{\sin 15^{0} \cos 10^{0}} = \frac{\cos 15^{0}}{\sin 15^{0}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

例 16(1) 设
$$a = \sin 14^0 + \cos 14^0$$
, $b = \sin 16^0 + \cos 16^0$, $c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 则 a,b,c 大小关系()

A.
$$a < b < c$$

B.
$$b < a < c$$

C.
$$c < b < a$$

D.
$$a < c < b$$

(2)
$$(1+\tan 21^0)(1+\tan 22^0)(1+\tan 23^0)(1+\tan 24^0)$$
 的值是()

A. 16

【解析】(1)
$$a = \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin 14^{\circ} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos 14^{\circ}) = \sqrt{2}\sin 59^{\circ}$$
,

同理,
$$b = \sqrt{2} \sin 61^{\circ}$$
, $c = \sqrt{2} \sin 60^{\circ}$,

因 $\sin 59^{\circ} < \sin 60^{\circ} < \sin 61^{\circ}$,故选 D。

(2)
$$\boxtimes \tan 21^\circ = \tan(45^\circ - 24^\circ) = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 24^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 24^\circ} = \frac{1 - \tan 24^\circ}{1 + \tan 24^\circ}$$

故 1+ tan 21° = 1+
$$\frac{1-\tan 24^{\circ}}{1+\tan 24^{\circ}} = \frac{2}{1+\tan 24^{\circ}}$$

故
$$(1 + \tan 21^{\circ})(1 + \tan 24^{\circ}) = \frac{2}{1 + \tan 24^{\circ}}(1 + \tan 24^{\circ}) = 2$$

同理: $(1+\tan 22^0)(1+\tan 23^0)=2$ 。选C。

例 17.求值: (1) $\sin 6^0 \sin 42^0 \sin 66^0 \sin 78^0$;

(2)
$$\sin^2 20^0 + \cos^2 50^0 + \sin 20^0 \cos 50^0$$
.

【解析】: (1) 原式 = $\sin 6^{\circ} \cos 12^{\circ} \cos 24^{\circ} \cos 48^{\circ}$

$$=\frac{\sin 6^{0} \cos 6^{0} \cos 12^{0} \cos 24^{0} \cos 48^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}=\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 12^{0} \cos 12^{0} \cos 24^{0} \cos 48^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{4}\sin 24^{0}\cos 24^{0}\cos 48^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}=\frac{\frac{1}{8}\sin 48^{0}\cos 48^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}=\frac{\frac{1}{16}\sin 96^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}=\frac{\frac{1}{16}\cos 6^{0}}{\cos 6^{0}}=\frac{1}{16}$$

(2)
$$\sin^2 20^0 + \cos^2 50^0 + \sin 20^0 \cos 50^0$$

$$=\frac{1-\cos 40^{0}}{2}+\frac{1+\cos 100^{0}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}[\sin (20^{0}+50^{0})+\sin (20^{0}-50^{0})]$$

$$=1+\frac{1}{2}(\cos 100^{0}-\cos 40^{0})+\frac{1}{2}\sin 70^{0}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}-\sin 70^{0}\sin 30^{0}+\frac{1}{2}\sin 70^{0}=\frac{3}{4}$$

例 18. (1) 证明: $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \tan (\alpha + \beta) - \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan (\alpha + \beta)$;

(2) 求 $\tan 20^{\circ} + \tan 40^{\circ} + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ}$ 的值;

(3) 若
$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$
, 求 $(1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta)$ 的值;

(4) 求
$$\frac{\tan 20^{\circ} + \tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 120^{\circ}}{\tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ}}$$
 的值。

(1) 证明: 右边 =
$$\tan(\alpha + \beta)(1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}(1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$

= $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta =$ 左边。

故原等式成立, 证毕。

(2) 解: 由 (1) 得
$$\tan 20^{\circ} + \tan 40^{\circ} + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ}$$

$$= \tan(20^{\circ} + 40^{\circ}) - \sqrt{3} \tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ} + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ} = \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}.$$

(3) 解:
$$\pm$$
 (1) 知: $(1-\tan\alpha)(1-\tan\beta) = 1-(\tan\alpha+\tan\beta)+\tan\alpha\tan\beta$

$$= 1 - [\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan\alpha \tan\beta \tan(\alpha + \beta)] + \tan\alpha \tan\beta$$

$$=1-\tan\frac{3\pi}{4}+\tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\frac{3\pi}{4}+\tan\alpha\tan\beta=2$$

(4) 解:由(1)知:

原式
$$= \frac{\tan 60^{\circ} - \tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ} \tan 60^{\circ} + \tan 120^{\circ}}{\tan 20^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ}} = -\tan 60^{\circ} = -\sqrt{3}$$
$$= 1 - \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} + \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} + \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 2$$