

第 22 讲 任意角和弧度制及任意角的三角函数

学校:_____姓名:_____班级:_____考号:_____

【基础巩固】

1. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\frac{9\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = 405^\circ = 720^\circ - 315^\circ$, 故与其终边相同的角的集合为

$\{\alpha \mid \alpha = \frac{9\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 或 $\{\alpha \mid \alpha = -315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, 角度制和弧度制不能混用, 只有

C 符合题意

故选: C

2. 【答案】C

【解析】因为 α 是第三象限角, 所以 $k \cdot 360^\circ < \alpha < k \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

所以 $k \cdot 180^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < k \cdot 180^\circ + 45^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

当 k 为偶数时, $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 是第一象限角,

当 k 为奇数时, $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 是第三象限角.

故选: C.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】由题设, 底面周长 $l = \sqrt{2}\pi$, 而母线长为 $2\sqrt{2}$,

根据扇形周长公式知: 圆心角 $\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

故选: C.

4. 【答案】A

【解析】终边与直线 $y = x$ 重合的角可表示为 $45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

故选: A.

5. 【答案】D

【解析】设 A、B 两点再次重合小圆滚动的圈数为 n , 则

$n \times 2\pi \times 3 = 6n\pi = k \times 2\pi \times 4 = 8k\pi$, 其中 $k, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

所以, $n = \frac{4k}{3}$, 则当 $k = 3$ 时, $n = 4$.

故 A、B 两点再次重合小圆滚动的圈数为 4.

故选: D.

6. 【答案】B

【解析】 $\because \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha < 0$, $\therefore \alpha$ 是第二或第四象限角;

当 α 是第二象限角时, $\cos \alpha < 0$, $\sin \alpha > 0$, 满足 $\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha < 0$;

当 α 是第四象限角时, $\cos \alpha > 0$, $\sin \alpha < 0$, 则 $\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha > 0$, 不合题意;

综上所述: α 是第二象限角.

故选: B.

7. 【答案】B

【解析】 \because 角 α 的终边按顺时针方向旋转 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 后得到的角为 $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}$,

\therefore 由三角函数的定义, 可得: $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2}} = -\frac{3}{5}$,

$\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{4}{5}$,

$\therefore \sin \alpha = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\sin\frac{\pi}{3}$

$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{10}$,

故选: B.

8. 【答案】ABD

【解析】与角 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 的终边相同的角为 $2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 其余三个角的终边与角 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 的终边不同.

故选: ABD.

9. 【答案】AB

【解析】设扇形的半径为 r , 弧长为 l , 则 $l + 2r = 12$, $S = \frac{1}{2}lr = 8$,

\therefore 解得 $r = 2, l = 8$ 或 $r = 4, l = 4$, 则 $\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = 4$ 或 1 .

故选: AB.

10. 【答案】CD

【解析】对于 A, 经过 30 分钟, 钟表的分针转过 $-\pi$ 弧度, 不是 π 弧度, 所以 A 错;

对于 B, 1° 化成弧度是 $\frac{\pi}{180}$ rad, 所以 B 错误;

对于 C, 由 $\sin \theta > 0$, 可得 θ 为第一、第二及 y 轴正半轴上的角;

由 $\cos \theta < 0$, 可得 θ 为第二、第三及 x 轴负半轴上的角.

取交集可得 θ 是第二象限角, 故 C 正确;

对于 D: 若 θ 是第二象限角, 所以 $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < 2k\pi + \pi$, 则 $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$,

当 $k = 2n (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, 则 $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (n \in \mathbb{Z})$, 所以 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 为第一象限的角,

当 $k = 2n+1 (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, $2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} (n \in \mathbb{Z})$, 所以 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 为第三象限的角,

综上, $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 为第一或第三象限角, 故选项 D 正确.

故选: CD.

11. 【答案】AC

【解析】解: 由三角函数定义, $\sin \alpha = \frac{1-m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}}$,

所以, 对于 A 选项, 当 $m \in (0, 1)$ 时, $\sin \alpha > 0$, $m \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, $\sin \alpha < 0$, $m = 1$ 时,

$\sin \alpha = 0$, 所以选项 A 符号无法确定;

对于 B 选项, $\cos \alpha = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}} > 0$, 所以选项 B 符号确定;

对于 C 选项, $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{1-2m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}}$, 故当 $m \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 时, $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$,

$m \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 时, $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha < 0$, $m = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 0$, 所以选项 C 的符号无法确定;

对于 D 选项, $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1-m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}} + \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+(1-m)^2}} > 0$, 所以选

项 D 符号确定.

所以下列各式的符号无法确定的是 AC 选项.

故选: AC.

12. 【答案】-2

【解析】解: 因为角 α 的终边过点 $P(-1, 2)$,

所以 $\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$.

故答案为: -2.

13. 【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【解析】由三角函数定义: $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2\sin \alpha}$, 即 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{3}{2\sin \alpha}$,

$\therefore 3\cos \alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha = 2(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$, 即 $2\cos^2 \alpha + 3\cos \alpha - 2 = 0$, 解得 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\cos \alpha = -2$

(舍去)

故答案为: $\frac{1}{2}$

14. 【答案】 221°

【解析】 因为 $2021^\circ = 1800^\circ + 221^\circ = 5 \times 360^\circ + 221^\circ$, 所以与 2021° 终边相同的最小正角是 221° .

故答案为: 221° .

15. 【答案】 2

【解析】 解: 设扇形的圆心角弧度数为 α , 半径为 r ,

则 $4 = 2r + \alpha r$, $\therefore \alpha = \frac{4}{r} - 2$,

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \alpha r^2 = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left(\frac{4}{r} - 2 \right) = 2r - r^2 = r(2 - r), \left(\frac{r + 2 - r}{2} \right)^2 = 1$$

当且仅当 $2 - r = r$, 解得 $r = 1$ 时, 扇形面积最大.

此时 $\alpha = 2$.

故答案为: 2.

16. 【答案】 2.88

【解析】 设扇形的圆心角为 α , 内环半径为 rm , 外环半径为 Rm , 则 $R - r = 1.2m$,

由题意可知 $\alpha \cdot r = 1.2m, \alpha \cdot R = 3.6m$, 所以 $\alpha(R + r) = 4.8m$,

所以该扇环形屏风的面积为:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (R^2 - r^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (R + r)(R - r) = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.8 \times 1.2 = 2.88m^2.$$

故答案为: 2.88.

17. 【解】 (1) 解: 设扇形半径为 R , 扇形弧长为 l , 周长为 C ,

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} 2R + l = 8 \\ \frac{1}{2} l R = 3 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} l = 6 \\ R = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} l = 2 \\ R = 3 \end{cases}, \text{ 圆心角 } \alpha = \frac{l}{R} = 6, \text{ 或是 } \alpha = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(2) 根据 $S = \frac{1}{2} Rl$, $2R + l = 8$, 得到 $l = 8 - 2R, 0 < R < 4$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} R(8 - 2R) = -R^2 + 4R = -(R - 2)^2 + 4, \text{ 当 } R = 2 \text{ 时, } S_{\max} = 4, \text{ 此时 } l = 4, \text{ 那么}$$

圆心角 $\alpha = 2$,

那么 $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$, 所以弦长 $AB = 2R \sin 1 = 4 \sin 1$

18. 【答案】 0

【解析】 设角 α 终边上任一点为 $P(k, -3k)$,

$$\text{则 } r = \sqrt{k^2 + (-3k)^2} = \sqrt{10}|k|.$$

$$\text{当 } k > 0 \text{ 时, } r = \sqrt{10}k,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \alpha = \frac{-3k}{\sqrt{10}k} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, \quad \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{10}k}{k} = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\text{所以 } 10\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = -3\sqrt{10} + 3\sqrt{10} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } k < 0 \text{ 时, } r = -\sqrt{10}k,$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \alpha = \frac{-3k}{-\sqrt{10}k} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}},$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sqrt{10}k}{k} = -\sqrt{10},$$

$$\text{所以 } 10\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = 3\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{10} = 0,$$

$$\text{综上, } 10\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = 0.$$

【素养提升】

1. 【答案】C

【解析】由题知: $\cos \alpha \neq 0$

设角 α 的终边上一点 $(a, -3a) (a \neq 0)$, 则 $r = \sqrt{a^2 + 9a^2} = \sqrt{10}|a|$.

$$\text{当 } a > 0 \text{ 时, } r = \sqrt{10}a, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{-3a}{\sqrt{10}a} = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{10}a} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$10\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = -3\sqrt{10} + 3\sqrt{10} = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } a < 0 \text{ 时, } r = -\sqrt{10}a, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{-3a}{-\sqrt{10}a} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{-\sqrt{10}a} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$10\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = 3\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{10} = 0.$$

故选: C

2. 【答案】 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

【解析】解: 初始位置 $P_0(0,1)$ 在 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的终边上,

P_1 所在射线对应的角为 $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$,

P_2 所在射线对应的角为 $\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta$,

由题意可知, $\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}-\theta)=-\frac{1}{2}$,

又 $\frac{\pi}{6}-\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$,

则 $\frac{\pi}{6}-\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$, 解得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

P_1 所在的射线对应的角为 $\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$,

由任意角的三角函数的定义可知, 点 P_1 的坐标是 $(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}, \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$, 即 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

故答案为: $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

3. 【解】(1)解: 若 P 点的横坐标为 -3 , 因为点 P 在圆 $C: (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 1$ 上

所以, $P(-3, 3)$ 或 $P(-3, 5)$,

所以, $\tan \alpha = -1$ 或 $-\frac{5}{3}$,

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

当 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{5}{3}$ 时, $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = -\frac{15}{17}$.

(2)解: 易知 $\sin \beta$ 的最大值不超过 1,

下面证明: $\sin \beta$ 的最大值是 1. 只需证明 $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 满足条件.

①由于 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ 满足 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{2}$;

②设 $P(-3 + \cos x, 4 + \sin x)$, 则 $\tan \alpha = -\sqrt{3} = \frac{4 + \sin x}{-3 + \cos x}$,

即 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}-4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \in [-1, 1]$,

所以, 存在点 P 使得 $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

综上所述, $\sin \beta$ 的最大值是 1.

第 23 讲 同角三角函数的基本关系与诱导公式

【基础巩固】

1. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\cos 1030^\circ = \cos(3 \times 360^\circ - 50^\circ) = \cos(-50^\circ) = \cos 50^\circ$.

故选：C

2. 【答案】B

【解析】 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cdot \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = -\frac{3}{10}$.

故选：B.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{1 + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha} = 5$, 解得 $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$

故选：C

4. 【答案】C

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

分子分母同除以 $\cos \theta$,

$$\frac{\tan \theta + 1}{\tan \theta - 1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

解得： $\tan \theta = -3$

故选：C

5. 【答案】D

【解析】 $f(3) = a \sin(3\pi + \alpha) + b \cos(3\pi + \beta) = -(a \sin \alpha + b \cos \beta) = 3$,

所以 $a \sin \alpha + b \cos \beta = -3$.

$f(2020) = a \sin(2020\pi + \alpha) + b \cos(2020\pi + \beta) = a \sin \alpha + b \cos \beta = -3$.

故选：D

6. 【答案】A

【解析】因为 $\tan \theta = 2$, 则 $\cos \theta \neq 0$,

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta - 2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \frac{4 + 2 - 2}{4 + 1} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

故选：A.

7. 【答案】C

【解析】因为 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3$ ，则 $\frac{1+\tan\alpha}{1-\tan\alpha} = 3$ ，解得 $\tan\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ，又

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan(2\pi - \beta) = -\tan\beta = -\tan[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = -\frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan\alpha}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta)\tan\alpha} = -\frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{7}.$$

故选：C.

8. 【答案】C

【解析】解：因为 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$ ，

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\alpha - \sin\alpha = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } 1 - 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\text{得 } \sin\alpha\cos\alpha = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$\text{因为 } \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha = \sqrt{1 + 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\sin\alpha}{1 + \tan\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1 + \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}} = \frac{\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha} = \frac{\frac{4}{9}}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{51}.$$

故选：C.

9. 【答案】ACD

【解析】对于 A 选项， $\tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan\theta = -2$ ，故 A 选项正确；

对于 B 选项， $\tan(\pi + \theta) = \tan\theta = 2$ ，故 B 选项错误；

对于 C 选项， $\frac{\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta}{2\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta} = \frac{\tan\theta - 3}{2\tan\theta + 3} = \frac{2-3}{4+3} = -\frac{1}{7}$ ，故 C 选项正确；

对于 D 选项， $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta} = \frac{2\tan\theta}{\tan^2\theta + 1} = \frac{4}{4+1} = \frac{4}{5}$ ，故 D 选项正确.

故选：ACD

10. 【答案】 $-\frac{67}{125}$

【解析】 $\because \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5},$

$$\therefore \sin \theta \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 2 \times \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{25} - 1 = -\frac{67}{125}.$$

故答案为: $-\frac{67}{125}.$

11. 【答案】 -1

【解析】 $Q \tan \theta = -3$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2 \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -1,$$

故答案为: -1

12. 【答案】 $-\frac{1}{5}$

【解析】由 $3 \sin 2\alpha + 4 \cos 2\alpha = 0$ 得 $\tan 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$, 故 $\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = -\frac{4}{3}$,

所以 $2 \tan^2 \alpha - 3 \tan \alpha - 2 = 0$, 解得 $\tan \alpha = 2$, 或 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$.

因为 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\tan \alpha = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \frac{\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} &= \frac{\cos \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{1 - 2}{4 + 1} = -\frac{1}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

故答案为: $-\frac{1}{5}$

13. 【答案】 $\frac{7}{5}$

【解析】 $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{25}$, 得 $2 \sin x \cos x = -\frac{24}{25}$,

$$(\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{49}{25},$$

因为 $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, 所以 $\sin x > \cos x$,

故 $\sin x - \cos x = \frac{7}{5}$.

故答案为: $\frac{7}{5}$

14. 【答案】 0

【解析】原式 $= \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot (-\sin \alpha)}{-\sin \alpha} = -\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0$.

故答案为: 0.

15. 【答案】 $\frac{3}{5}$

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

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

故答案为: $\frac{3}{5}$.

16. 【答案】 $\frac{7}{9}$ $-\frac{1}{3}$

【解析】 因为 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{9};$$

若角 β 与角 α 关于 x 轴对称, 则 $\sin \beta = -\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$.

故答案为: $\frac{7}{9}$, $-\frac{1}{3}$.

17. 【解】 (1) 因为 $\sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = 0$, 所以 $\tan \alpha = -2$,

则 $\frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - 5 \sin \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha - 2}{1 - 5 \tan \alpha} = -\frac{4}{11}$.

(2) 联立 $\begin{cases} \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = 0 \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$,

则 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin^3 \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha \tan \alpha} = -\frac{85}{8}$.

18. 【解】 解: $\tan \theta$, $\frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ 是关于 x 的方程 $x^2 - (k + \frac{1}{2})x + k^2 - 3 = 0$ 的两个实根,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \tan \theta + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = k + \frac{1}{2} \\ \tan \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = k^2 - 3 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得: } k = \pm 2,$$

又 $\because -\frac{3\pi}{4} < \theta < -\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore \tan \theta > 1$,

$\therefore k = 2$, 解得: $\tan \theta = 2$

$$(1) \frac{\sin(\pi - \theta) + 5 \cos(2\pi - \theta)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) - \sin(-\theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta + 5 \cos \theta}{2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{5 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{\tan \theta + 5}{2 + \tan \theta} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$(2) \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1 = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} - 1 = \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} - 1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

19. 【解】解：(1) $Q m \neq 0$,

$$\therefore \cos \alpha \neq 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sin(\alpha + \pi) + \cos(\alpha - \pi)}{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + 2\sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{-\tan \alpha - 1}{1 + 2\tan \alpha}.$$

又 Q 角 α 的终边经过点 $P(3m, -6m) (m \neq 0)$,

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{-6m}{3m} = -2,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin(\alpha + \pi) + \cos(\alpha - \pi)}{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha - 1}{1 + 2\tan \alpha} = \frac{2 - 1}{1 + 2 \times (-2)} = -\frac{1}{3};$$

(2) $Q \alpha$ 是第二象限角,

$$\therefore m < 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \sin \alpha = \frac{-6m}{\sqrt{(3m)^2 + (-6m)^2}} = \frac{-6m}{3\sqrt{5}|m|} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3m}{\sqrt{(3m)^2 + (-6m)^2}} = \frac{3m}{3\sqrt{5}|m|} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\left(\alpha + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + \sin(\pi - \alpha)\cos \alpha - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

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

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + 2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

【素养提升】

1. 【答案】A

【解析】由题可知 $\tan \theta = 2$ ，所以 $\tan \beta = \tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \theta + 1}{1 - \tan \theta} = \frac{2+1}{1-2} = -3$ ，

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\beta\right)}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 2\beta\right)} &= \frac{\cos 2\beta}{1 + \sin 2\beta} = \frac{\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta + 2\sin \beta \cos \beta} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta + 1 + 2\tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{1 - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \beta} = \frac{1+3}{1-3} = -2.\end{aligned}$$

故选：A.

2. 【答案】D

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解析】解：} f(x) &= \frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x - 2\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sqrt{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x (\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}\end{aligned}$$

则 $f(x) = \cos x + \sin x + 2\sin x \cos x$ 且 $x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

令 $t = \cos x + \sin x = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ ，则 $2\sin x \cos x = t^2 - 1$ ，

则 $f(x) = t^2 + t - 1$ ， $t \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ ，

当 $t = \sqrt{2}$ 时， $f(x) < f(\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{2} - 1 = \sqrt{2} + 1$ ，

当 $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时， $f(x)_{\min} = f(-\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) - 1 = -\frac{5}{4}$ ，

故 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $\left[-\frac{5}{4}, \sqrt{2} + 1\right)$ 。

故选：D.

3. 【答案】AC

【解析】当 k 为奇数时，原式 $= \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{-\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = (-1) + (-1) = -2$ ；

当 k 为偶数时，原式 $= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1 + 1 = 2$ 。

\therefore 原表达式的取值可能为 -2 或 2 。

故选：AC

4. 【答案】 $-\frac{167}{99}$

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - 2\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + 1} + \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha - 3\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + 2} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - 2\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha - 3\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + 2(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)} \\ & = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - 2\sin^2 \alpha}{2\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha - 3\sin^2 \alpha}{2\sin^2 \alpha + 3\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - 2\tan^2 \alpha}{2\tan^2 \alpha + 1} + \frac{2 - 3\tan^2 \alpha}{2\tan^2 \alpha + 3} \\ & = \frac{1-8}{8+1} + \frac{2-12}{8+3} = -\frac{167}{99}. \end{aligned}$$

故答案为: $-\frac{167}{99}$.

5. 【答案】 -1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】 } y &= \frac{\sin \theta}{|\sin \theta|} + \frac{\cos \theta}{|\cos \theta|} + \frac{\tan \theta}{|\tan \theta|} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{\tan \alpha}{|\tan \alpha|} \\ &= \frac{\sin\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)}{\left|\sin\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right|} + \frac{\cos\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)}{\left|\cos\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right|} + \frac{\tan\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)}{\left|\tan\left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right|} \\ &= \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{5}}{\left|-\sin \frac{\pi}{5}\right|} + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{5}}{\left|\cos \frac{\pi}{5}\right|} + \frac{-\tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{\left|-\tan \frac{\pi}{5}\right|} \\ &= \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{5}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{5}} + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{5}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{5}} + \frac{-\tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{5}} = -1 + 1 - 1 = -1. \end{aligned}$$

故答案为: -1

6. 【答案】 $\frac{9}{16}$

$$\text{【解析】 } Q \sin x + \cos y = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \sin x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\therefore \sin x = \frac{1}{4} - \cos y \in [-1, 1], \quad \therefore \cos y \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right], \quad \text{即 } \cos y \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, 1\right]$$

$$Q \sin x - \sin^2 y = \frac{1}{4} - \cos y - (1 - \cos^2 y) = \cos^2 y - \cos y - \frac{3}{4} = \left(\cos y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$\text{又 } \cos y \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, 1\right],$$

$$\text{利用二次函数的性质知, 当 } \cos y = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ 时, } (\sin x - \sin^2 y)_{\max} = \left(-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{9}{16}$$

故答案为: $\frac{9}{16}$

7. 【解】 (1)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{6}(\sin x + \cos x) + \sqrt{2}(\sin x - \cos x) = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})\sin x + (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})\cos x$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \cos x \right) = 4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cos x \right) = 4 \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$, \text{ 即 } f(x) = 4 \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{12} \right),$$

所以最小正周期为 $T = 2\pi$,

当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq x + \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, 函数单调递增,

即函数单调递增区间为 $\left[-\frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \right] k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 的单调递增区间 $\left[0, \frac{5\pi}{12} \right], \left[\frac{17\pi}{12}, 2\pi \right]$.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2 \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cdot \cos(\pi + \alpha) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) + [\sin(-\alpha)]^2 - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha (2 \sin \alpha - 1)}{2 \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

已知 $\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right], f(\alpha) = 2\sqrt{3}$, $f(\alpha) = 4 \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = 2\sqrt{3}$, 即 $\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12} \right]$, 所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 解得: $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\text{所以 } \frac{-2 \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cdot \cos(\pi + \alpha) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) + [\sin(-\alpha)]^2 - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 1$$

第 24 讲 两角和与差的正弦、余弦和正切公式

【基础巩固】

1. 【答案】C

【解析】由已知得： $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 2(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) \sin \beta$,

即： $\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 0$,

即： $\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 0$,

所以 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = -1$,

故选：C

2. 【答案】C

【解析】将式子进行齐次化处理得：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sin \theta(1 + \sin 2\theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} &= \frac{\sin \theta(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \sin \theta(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{4 - 2}{1 + 4} = \frac{2}{5}.\end{aligned}$$

故选：C.

3. 【答案】A

【解析】 $\text{Q } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{2 - \sin \alpha}$

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

$$\text{Q } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \cos \alpha \neq 0, \therefore \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2 - \sin \alpha}, \text{ 解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}, \therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}.$$

故选：A.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】角 α 的终边的经过 $P(-1, 2)$,

$$\text{所以 } \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}.$$

故选：B.

5. 【答案】C

【解析】 $Q\sqrt{2}\cos 2\alpha = \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)$,

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

$$\therefore (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2},$$

由 $\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0$ 平方可得 $1 + \sin 2\alpha = 0$, 即 $\sin 2\alpha = -1$,

由 $\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 平方可得 $1 - \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$,

因为 $\alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$, 所以 $2\alpha \in (-\pi, 0)$, $\sin 2\alpha < 0$,

综上, $\sin 2\alpha = -1$.

故选: C

6. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\alpha \in (\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi), \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in (\frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{11}{6}\pi), \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) < 0, \therefore \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$

$$\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}) = \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

故选: C.

7. 【答案】C

【解析】解: $\because \tan 20^\circ + m \sin 20^\circ = \sqrt{3},$

$$\therefore m = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\sin 20^\circ\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\sin 40^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2}\sin 40^\circ} = 4$$

故选: C

8. 【答案】A

【解析】解：由题意可得 $\tan \alpha = 3$ ， $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$ ，

$$\text{所以 } \tan \beta = \tan[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 3 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1,$$

即第二次的“晷影长”是“表高”的 1 倍.

故选：A.

9. 【答案】C

【解析】 α, β 均为锐角，即 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ， $\therefore \beta - \alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ，

$$\therefore \cos(\beta - \alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\beta - \alpha)} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \text{ 又 } \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos \beta &= \cos[(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha] = \cos(\beta - \alpha)\cos \alpha - \sin(\beta - \alpha)\sin \alpha \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

故选：C.

10. 【答案】B

【解析】解：令 $f(x) = 5\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$ ， $0 < x < 2\pi$ ，则 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ ，

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 5\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 5, \quad 0 < x < 2\pi, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \alpha < \beta < 2\pi, \quad f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} < \beta < \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\text{因为 } 0 < \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta - \frac{\pi}{6} < \pi,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}, \quad \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\beta - \alpha) &= \cos\left[\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{23}{25}, \end{aligned}$$

故选：B.

11. 【答案】AB

【解析】因为 $\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore 0 < 2\alpha < \pi$,

所以 $\sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故 A 正确;

因为 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$,

所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

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

$= \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 故 B 正确;

$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ①,

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ②,

由 ①+② 得, $2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 解得 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$; 故 C 不正确;

由 ①-② 得, $2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 解得 $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$;

$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}} = 3$, 故 D 不正确.

故选：AB.

12. 【答案】1

【解析】因为 $1 = \tan 45^\circ = \tan(10^\circ + 35^\circ) = \frac{\tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ}{1 - \tan 10^\circ \tan 35^\circ}$,

所以 $\tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ \tan 35^\circ = 1$.

故答案为：1

13. 【答案】 $\frac{24}{25}$

【解析】 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = \frac{3}{5}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 2\alpha) = \frac{9}{25}$, $\therefore \sin 2\alpha = \frac{7}{25}$,

$$\mathbb{Q} \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{4}, \therefore \pi < 2\alpha < \frac{5\pi}{2}, \mathbb{Q} \sin 2\alpha > 0, \therefore 2\pi < 2\alpha < \frac{5\pi}{2}, \therefore \cos 2\alpha > 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\alpha} = \frac{24}{25}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{24}{25}$.

14. 【答案】 -3

$$\text{【解析】由 } \tan \alpha + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ 得 } \tan \alpha + \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } 3\tan^2 \alpha - 5\tan \alpha - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \tan \alpha = 2 \text{ 或 } \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 因为 } \alpha \text{ 为锐角, 所以 } \tan \alpha = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin 2\alpha + 1}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha + 2\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{4 + 4 + 1}{1 - 4} = -3,$$

故答案为: -3.

$$15. \quad \text{【答案】} \quad \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{【解析】} \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \sin \beta = \cos \alpha, \text{ 即 } 3\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \sqrt{10},$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{10} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \cos \alpha \right) = \sqrt{10}, \text{ 令 } \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \cos \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{10} \sin(\alpha - \theta) = \sqrt{10}, \therefore \alpha - \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 即 } \alpha = \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi,$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = \cos \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\text{则 } \cos 2\beta = 2\cos^2 \beta - 1 = 2\sin^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\text{故答案为: } \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$16. \quad \text{【答案】} \quad \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{51}$$

$$\text{【解析】因为 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{6},$$

$$\text{所以 } -\sin \alpha = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{34}}{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{6}, \text{ 所以 } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{6},$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-(\sin \alpha)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{17}+1}{6}, \text{ 所以 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{\sqrt{17}+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{1+\tan \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{6}}{1+\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{\sqrt{17}+1}} = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{51}.$$

$$\text{故答案为: } \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{51}.$$

$$17. \quad \text{【解】(1)解: 因为 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{又 } \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

所以

$$\sin \alpha = \sin\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{6}.$$

$$(2)\text{解: 因为 } \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\sin \beta = \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left[2\left(\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{又因为 } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0, \text{ 所以 } \cos \beta = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \beta} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知, } \cos \alpha = \cos\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{6},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{6} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{6} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{因为 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0, \text{ 则 } 0 < \alpha - \beta < \pi, \text{ 所以 } \alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$18. \quad \text{【解】若选条件①, 由 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = 4\sqrt{3} \cos(-\alpha) \text{ 得: } \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha,$$

$$\text{又 } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7};$$

$$\text{若选条件②, 由 } \tan \alpha = 7 \sin \alpha \text{ 得: } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 7 \sin \alpha,$$

$$\text{Q } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \alpha > 0, \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}, \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7};$$

若选条件③，由 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$ 得： $\cos \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$ ，

$$\because \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \alpha > 0, \therefore \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7};$$

$$\because \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi), \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{7} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} = \frac{16\sqrt{3} - 3}{35}.$$

【素养提升】

1. 【答案】D

【解析】因为 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ ，所以 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta)(1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$ ，

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

$$\frac{[1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta)](1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)}{[1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta)](1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)} = \frac{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sqrt{3}.$$

故选：D.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】解：由双曲线 $C: x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$ ，

得 $A(-1, 0), B(1, 0)$ ，设 $P(x, y), x > 0, y > 0$ ，

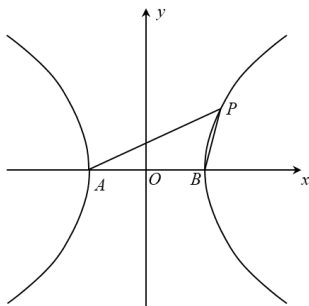
$$\text{则 } k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \frac{y}{x+1} \cdot \frac{y}{x-1} = \frac{y^2}{x^2-1},$$

$$\text{又 } x^2 - 3y^2 = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \frac{y^2}{3y^2+1-1} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 则 } \tan \alpha \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \gamma = -\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta - 1} = \frac{-3(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)}{4},$$

$$\text{即 } 3 \tan \alpha + 3 \tan \beta + 4 \tan \gamma = 0.$$



3. 【答案】C

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} 8\sin 12^\circ(2\cos^2 12^\circ - 1) + \tan 12^\circ &= 8\sin 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ + \frac{\sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} \\ &= \frac{8\sin 12^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \frac{4\sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2\sin 48^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \frac{2\sin(60^\circ - 12^\circ) + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 12^\circ - \sin 12^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

故选：C.

4. 【答案】C

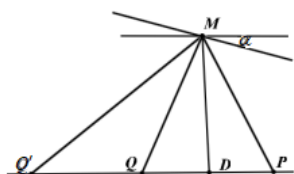
【解析】过点 M 作 $MD \perp PQ$ ，因为 $\triangle PMQ$ 是正三角形， $PQ = a$ ， $QQ' = b$

$$\text{则 } DQ' = \frac{1}{2}a + b, \quad MD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \quad \angle MQ'D = 60^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \angle MQ'D = \tan(60^\circ - 2\alpha) = \frac{MD}{DQ'} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}}{\frac{a}{2} + b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{a + 2b}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 2\alpha}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 2\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan 2\alpha}{1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot \tan 2\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{a + 2b}, \quad \text{解得 } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}b}{2a + b}$$

故选：C



5. 【答案】B

【解析】因为 $\sin 36^\circ(1 + \sin 2\alpha) = 2\sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ(1 + \sin 2\alpha)$

所以 $2\cos^2 18^\circ \cos 2\alpha = 2\sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ(1 + \sin 2\alpha)$,

整理得： $\cos 18^\circ \cos 2\alpha = \sin 18^\circ \sin 2\alpha + \sin 18^\circ$,

$$\cos 18^\circ \cos 2\alpha - \sin 18^\circ \sin 2\alpha = \sin 18^\circ$$

$$\cos(2\alpha + 18^\circ) = \sin 18^\circ$$

因为 $0^\circ \leq \alpha < 90^\circ$,

所以 $18^\circ \leq 2\alpha + 18^\circ < 198^\circ$,

所以 $2\alpha + 18^\circ = 90^\circ - 18^\circ$,

解得： $\alpha = 27^\circ$

故选：B

6. 【答案】CD

【解析】因为 α 为第一象限角，

所以 $\alpha \in (2k\pi, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ， $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in (2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

因为 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{5}$ ，所以 $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ ，

所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是第二象限角，所以 $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{4}{5}$ ，

β 为第三象限角，

所以 $\beta \in (2k\pi + \pi, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ， $\beta - \frac{\pi}{3} \in (2k\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi, 2k\pi + \frac{7}{6}\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

因为 $\cos(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{12}{13}$ ，所以 $\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是第二象限角或第三象限角，

当 $\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是第二象限角时， $\sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{5}{13}$ ，

此时 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos[(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) + (\beta - \frac{\pi}{3})]$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= (-\frac{4}{5}) \times (-\frac{12}{13}) - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}，$$

当 $\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}$ 是第三象限角时， $\sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{5}{13}$ ，

此时 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos[(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) + (\beta - \frac{\pi}{3})]$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= (-\frac{4}{5}) \times (-\frac{12}{13}) - \frac{3}{5} \times (-\frac{5}{13}) = \frac{63}{65}，$$

故选：CD.

7. 【答案】0

【解析】 $\sin(\theta + 75^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ)$

$$= \sin(\theta + 15^\circ + 60^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ)$$

$$= \sin(\theta + 15^\circ)\cos 60^\circ + \cos(\theta + 15^\circ)\sin 60^\circ + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin(\theta + 15^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin(\theta + 15^\circ) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(\theta + 15^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 30^\circ \sin(\theta + 15^\circ) - \cos 30^\circ \cos(\theta + 15^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ)$$

$$= -\cos(\theta + 45^\circ) + \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) = 0.$$

故答案为：0.

8. 【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{12}$

【解析】 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$

令 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = t$ ，平方得 $\sin 2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = t^2 - 1,$

因为 $\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ，所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}\right], t > 0,$

所以 $t^2 - t + \sqrt{2} - 2 = 0,$

解得 $t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2} - 1)^2}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm (2\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2}, t = \sqrt{2}, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}.$

故答案为 $\frac{\pi}{12}.$

9. 【解】解：(1) 因为 $\frac{3\pi}{4} < \alpha < \pi,$

所以 $-1 < \tan \alpha < 0,$

因为 $\tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = -\frac{10}{3},$

整理得 $3 \tan^2 \alpha + 10 \tan \alpha + 3 = 0,$

解得 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\tan \alpha = -3$ (舍),

$$\frac{5 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 8 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + 11 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 8}{\sqrt{2} \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}(1 - \cos \alpha) + 4 \sin \alpha + \frac{11}{2}(1 + \cos \alpha) - 8}{-\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha},$$

$$= \frac{3 \cos \alpha + 4 \sin \alpha}{-\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2\sqrt{2} \tan \alpha,$$

$$= -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6};$$

(2) 因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$

所以 $\tan \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3},$

故 $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5},$

因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$,

所以 $0 < \beta - \alpha < \pi$, 所以 $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$,

所以 $\sin \beta = \sin[(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha] = \sin(\beta - \alpha)\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos(\beta - \alpha)$,

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ,$$

因为 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$,

所以 $\beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

第 25 讲 简单的三角恒等变换

【基础巩固】

1. 【答案】D

【解析】Q $f(x) = \sin x \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{4} = \sin x (\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x) - \frac{1}{4}$

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

$\therefore f(x) \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}],$

故选：D

2. 【答案】C

【解析】因为角 α 终边在直线 $2x + y = 0$ 上，所以 $\tan \alpha = -2$ ， $\therefore \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$.

$$\therefore \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin\left[2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) = \cos^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{10}.$$

故选：C.

3. 【答案】D

【解析】解：因为 α 为锐角， $\sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ，所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ，

因为 β 为钝角，所以 $\alpha + \beta \in \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha + \pi\right)$ ，

若 $\alpha + \beta \in \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ ，则 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) < \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin \alpha = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} < -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ，不符题意，

所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (\pi, \alpha + \pi)$ ，又 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ，所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ，

$$\text{所以 } \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta - \alpha) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

故选：D.

4. 【答案】C

【解析】 $\tan A \tan B < 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos A \cos B} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-\cos C}{\cos A \cos B} > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos A \cos B \cos C < 0 \Leftrightarrow \triangle ABC \text{ 为钝角三角形.}$$

∴在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, “ $\tan A \tan B < 1$ ”是“ $\triangle ABC$ 为钝角三角形”的充要条件.

故选: C.

5. 【答案】D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】 } f(x) &= 4\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 3x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 3x\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 3x \\ &= 2\sin 3x + 2\sqrt{3}\cos 3x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 3x \\ &= \frac{5}{2}\sin 3x + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 3x \\ &= 5\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

∴ $f(x)$ 最大值为 5,

故选: D.

6. 【答案】A

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】 因为 } f(x) &= \sin x(\sin x + \cos x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}, \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以将函数 $f(x)$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个单位, 可得

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{令 } -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 解得 } -\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{即函数 } y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 的单调递增区间为 } \left[-\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi\right], k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\text{令 } k = 0, \text{ 可得函数的单调递增区间为 } \left[-\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right],$$

$$\text{又由函数 } y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 在区间 } (-m, m) \text{ 上无极值点, 则 } m \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

故选: A.

7. 【答案】A

$$\text{【解析】 } f(x) = \sqrt{5}\sin(x + \varphi), \text{ 其中 } \tan \varphi = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } \varphi \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 由 } -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq x + \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi,$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 得 $-\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 当 $k=0$ 时, 增区间为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi, \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right]$, 所以

$$\alpha_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi, \text{ 所以当 } \alpha \text{ 取最大值时, } \sin 2\alpha = \sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) = \sin 2\varphi =$$

$$\frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi} = \frac{2 \tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

故选: A

8. 【答案】C

$$\text{【解析】 } f(x) = \sin x + a \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \sin(x + \varphi), \quad \varphi \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

因为 $f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 所以当 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值, 即 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi\right) = 1$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

因为 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$, 所以 $(x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2))$ 的中点是函数 $f(x)$ 的对称中心,

$$\text{由 } x + \frac{\pi}{3} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 得 } x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } |x_1 + x_2| = \left|2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right|, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

易知, 当 $k=0$ 时 $|x_1 + x_2|$ 取得最小值 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$.

故选: C

9. 【答案】ACD

$$\text{【解析】 } f(x) = \sin 2x + \sqrt{3}(1 - \cos 2x) = \sin 2x - \sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2 \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi, \quad \text{A 对.}$$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \sqrt{3}\right)$ 是曲线 $f(x)$ 的一个对称中心, B 错.

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k = -1 \text{ 时, } x = -\frac{\pi}{12},$$

$\therefore x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一条对称轴, C 对.

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} < 2x < \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{5\pi}{12},$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$ 上单调递增, D 对.

故选：ACD.

10. 【答案】AD

【解析】因为 $\sin B(1 + 2\cos C) = 2\sin A\cos C + \cos A\sin C$,

所以,

$$2\sin A\cos C + \cos A\sin C = 2\sin B\cos C + \sin(A+C) = 2\sin B\cos C + \sin A\cos C + \cos A\sin C,$$

所以, $\sin A\cos C - 2\sin B\cos C = 0$, 即 $\cos C(\sin A - 2\sin B) = 0$.

所以, $\cos C = 0$ 或 $\sin A = 2\sin B$, $0^\circ < C < 180^\circ$, $\therefore C = 90^\circ$ 或 $a = 2b$.

故选: AD.

11. 【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

$$\text{【解析】 } f(\theta) = \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) = \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin 2\theta - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cos 2\theta \right) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sin(2\theta - \varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{其中 } \cos \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}),$$

当 $f(\theta)$ 取最大值时, $2\theta_0 - \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore 2\theta_0 = \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sin 2\theta_0 = \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \quad \cos 2\theta_0 = \cos\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(2\theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

12. 【答案】 $-\frac{9}{8}$

【解析】

$$f(x) = \sin 2x - \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sin 2x - \cos x \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin x \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2\sin x \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$$

,

令 $\cos x + \sin x = t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$, 则 $2\sin x \cos x = t^2 - 1$,

$$\text{故 } g(t) = t^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t - 1 = \left(t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{8}, \text{ 所以当 } t = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ 时, } g(t)_{\min} = -\frac{9}{8}$$

故答案为: $-\frac{9}{8}$

13. 【答案】 $\frac{8}{5}$

【解析】解：由 $\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - x\right) = -3\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + x\right)$ 得

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x = -3\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x\right),$$

整理得 $2\cos x = \sin x$ ，即 $\tan x = 2$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\sin 2x + \sin x \cos 2x + \sin x}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} &= \frac{2\sin x \cos x + \sin x(2\cos^2 x - 1) + \sin x}{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\sin x \cos x(1 + \cos x)}{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} = 4\sin x \cos x = \frac{4\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \frac{4\tan x}{\tan^2 x + 1} = \frac{8}{4 + 1} = \frac{8}{5} \end{aligned}$$

故答案为： $\frac{8}{5}$

14. 【答案】 $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

【解析】 $\because \tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 是方程 $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$ 的两根，

$$\therefore \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -3\sqrt{3}, \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 4,$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{1 - 4} = \sqrt{3}.$$

又 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta < 0, \tan \alpha \tan \beta > 0$ ， $\therefore \tan \alpha < 0, \tan \beta < 0$ ，

$$\therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta \in (\pi, 2\pi), \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

故答案为： $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ 。

15. 【答案】 $60\sin \alpha$ 米 $225\sqrt{3}$ 平方米.

【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle VPAQ$ 中， $\angle PAB = \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ， $AP = 60$ 米，

$$\therefore PQ = AP \sin \alpha = 60 \sin \alpha \text{ (米)},$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle VPAR$ 中，可得 $PR = 60 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right)$ ，

由题可知 $\angle QPR = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ，

$$\therefore \triangle VPQR \text{ 的面积为: } S_{\triangle VPQR} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot PQ \cdot PR \cdot \sin \angle QPR$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \sin \alpha \times 60 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \times \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= 900\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha \right)$$

$$= 450\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 450\sqrt{3} \left[\sin \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right],$$

$$\text{又 } \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \quad 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right),$$

\therefore 当 $2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $VPQR$ 的面积有最大值 $225\sqrt{3}$ 平方米,

即三角形绿地的最大面积是 $225\sqrt{3}$ 平方米.

故答案为: $60\sin \alpha$ 米; $225\sqrt{3}$ 平方米.

16. 【解】(1) 由辅助角公式得 $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$,

$$\text{则 } y = \left[f \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]^2 = \left[\sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \right]^2 = 2 \sin^2 \left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) = 1 - \cos \left(2x + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = 1 - \sin 2x,$$

所以该函数的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$;

(2) 由题意, $y = f(x)f \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin x = 2 \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin x$

$$= 2 \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 x + \sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\text{由 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \text{ 可得 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right],$$

所以当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 即 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ 时, 函数取最大值 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

17. 【解】

(1)

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

$$= -1 - \sin(2x),$$

当 $2x \in \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$, 即 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi \right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时是单调递增区间;

(2)

$$g(x) = -2 - \sin(2x) - \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -2 - \left[\frac{3}{2}\sin(2x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(2x)\right] = -2 - \sqrt{3}\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\text{因为 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \text{ 所以 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right],$$

$$\text{所以当 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 时 } g(x) \text{ 单调递减, 当 } 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right] \text{ 时 } g(x) \text{ 单调递增,}$$

$$g_{\min}(x) = -2 - \sqrt{3}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2 - \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{最大值在区间的两个端点中的一个, } g(0) = -2 - \sqrt{3}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2 - \sqrt{3}\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } g(x) \text{ 最小值为 } -2 - \sqrt{3}, g(x) \text{ 大值是 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2;$$

$$\text{综上, } f(x) \text{ 的单调递增区间为 } \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

$$g(x) \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2, \text{ 最小值为 } -2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$18. \text{【解】(1)解: 由 } f(\varphi - x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \text{ 即 } \sin(\varphi - x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\therefore \varphi - x + x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 恒成立, 或 } \varphi - x - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\text{由于 } \varphi - x - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 不可能恒成立,}$$

$$\therefore \varphi - x + x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 恒成立, 即 } \varphi = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ 恒成立,}$$

$$\text{又 } \because |\varphi| \leq \pi, \therefore \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{解: } g(x) = f^2(x) + f^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin^2 x + \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos 2x + \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x \right) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

$$\text{当 } x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \text{ 时, } 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right], \therefore \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \in \left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right],$$

$$\therefore g(x) \in \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right],$$

即 $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上的取值范围是区间 $\left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]$.

【素养提升】

1. 【答案】C

$$\text{【解析】 } f(x) = \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}\right) \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}}{\sqrt{2 + 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - |\sin x + \cos x|) \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right|}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\text{Q } \pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore \sin x + \cos x < 0, \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0, \quad \cos \frac{x}{2} < 0,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{(1 + \sin x + \cos x) \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1}}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)}{-2 \cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \cos x,$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in (-1, 0).$$

故选：C.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】因为 α, β, γ 是三个互不相同的锐角，

所以 $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta + \sin \beta + \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2},$$

所以在 $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta$, $\sin \beta + \cos \gamma$, $\sin \gamma + \cos \alpha$ 三个值中, 不会全部大于 $\sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{若令 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ 则 } \sin \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > \sqrt{2},$$

$$\sin \beta + \cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} > \sqrt{2}, \quad \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha = 1 < \sqrt{2}$$

所以大于 $\sqrt{2}$ 的个数最多有 2 个.

故选: C

3. 【答案】B

【解析】

$f(x+\pi) = |\sin(x+\pi)| + |\cos(x+\pi)| - 2\sin[2(x+\pi)] = |\sin x| + |\cos x| - 2\sin 2x = f(x)$, 故 A 正确;

$$\text{当 } x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ 时, } f(x) = \sin x + \cos x - 2\sin 2x,$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x - 4\cos 2x = \cos x - \sin x - 4(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$$

$$= (\cos x - \sin x) [1 - 4(\cos x + \sin x)] = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left[1 - 4\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right],$$

$$\text{则在 } \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ 上, } \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) > 0, \quad 1 - 4\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0, \quad f'(x) < 0, \quad f(x) \text{ 递减,}$$

$$\text{在 } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ 上, } \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0, \quad 1 - 4\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0, \quad f'(x) > 0, \quad f(x) \text{ 递增,}$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上不单调, 故 B 错误;

$f\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ 定义域为 \mathbf{R} , 且:

$$f\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \left|\sin\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right| + \left|\cos\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right| - 2\sin 2\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \left|\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + \left|\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| - 2\cos 2x$$

$$= \left|\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)\right| + \left|\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)\right| - 2\cos 2x,$$

$$f\left(-x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \left|\sin\left(-x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right| + \left|\cos\left(-x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right| - 2\sin 2\left(-x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \left|\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + \left|\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| - 2\cos 2x$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x - \sin x) \right| + \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) \right| - 2\cos 2x,$$

$\therefore f\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = f\left(-x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$, 故 $f\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ 是偶函数, 故 C 正确;

当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$, $f(x) > 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ 无零点,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 上单调递减, $f(0) = 1 > 0$, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} - 2 < 0$,

由零点存在定理可知 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 上有且仅有一个零点,

同理可证 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上有且仅有一个零点,

综上, $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 恰有两个零点, 故 D 正确.

故选: B.

4. 【答案】A

【解析】由 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$, 可得 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$,

因为 $\sin A \sin B \sin(C - \theta) = \lambda \sin^2 C$, 得 $\sin A \sin B \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \sin C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cos C\right) = \lambda \sin^2 C$,

即 $\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \sin C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cos C\right) = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A \sin B}$,

又由 $\frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{2}{\tan C} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} + \frac{2\cos C}{\sin C}$

$= \frac{\sin C}{\sin A \sin B} + \frac{2\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} + \frac{2\cos C}{\sin C}$

$= \frac{1}{\sin C} \times \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \sin C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cos C\right) + \frac{2\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} + \frac{2\cos C}{\sin C} = k$ (定

值),

即 $3\sin C - \cos C + 2\sqrt{10}\lambda \cos C = \sqrt{10}k\lambda \sin C$,

即 $3\sin C - \cos C = 2\sqrt{10}\lambda \left(\frac{k}{2} \sin C - \cos C\right)$ 恒成立,

可得 $\begin{cases} 3 = 2\sqrt{10} \cdot \lambda \times \frac{k}{2} \\ 1 = 2\sqrt{10} \cdot \lambda \end{cases}$, 解得 $k = 6$, $\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{20}$.

故选: A.

5. 【答案】B

【解析】 $f(x) = \sin \omega x + a \cos \omega x = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ ，其中 $\tan \varphi = a$ ，

Q $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 处取得最大值，

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} \omega + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \text{ 即 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \omega, \quad k \in Z,$$

$$\therefore \tan \varphi = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \omega\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \omega\right) = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi \omega}{6}} = a, \quad \textcircled{1}, \quad k \in Z,$$

$$Q f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \omega + \varphi\right) = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \omega + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \omega\right) = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \omega = \sqrt{3}, \quad k \in Z,$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \omega = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}, \quad \textcircled{2},$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \omega = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{3}{a^2 + 1}},$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \frac{\omega \pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\omega \pi}{6} = \frac{3}{a^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{a^2(a^2 + 1)} = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } a^4 - 2a^2 - 3 = 0, \text{ 解得 } a = \sqrt{3}, \quad a = -\sqrt{3} \text{ (舍去)},$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } \tan \frac{\omega \pi}{6} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi\right), \quad k \in Z,$$

$$Q \cos \frac{\omega \pi}{6} > 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\omega \pi}{6} \text{ 在第一象限},$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\right), \quad k \in Z,$$

$$\text{由 } T = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega|} < 2\pi, \text{ 即 } |\omega| > 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\omega \pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in Z,$$

$$\therefore \omega = 12k + 1, \quad k \in Z,$$

$$\text{使 } |\omega| \text{ 最小, 则 } k = -1,$$

$$\text{即 } |\omega|_{\min} = 11,$$

$$\text{若不等式 } \lambda |\omega| \leq a \text{ 恒成立, 则 } \lambda \leq \left(\frac{a}{|\omega|}\right)_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{11},$$

故选: B

$$6. \text{【答案】} \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$\text{【解析】解: 因为 } \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \tan^2 \theta + 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } 8 \tan^3 \theta + 2 \tan \theta - \frac{4}{\cos^2 \theta} = 8 \tan^3 \theta - 4 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \tan \theta - 4 > -3,$$

$$\text{即 } 8 \tan^3 \theta - 4 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \tan \theta > 1.$$

$$\text{设函数 } f(x) = 8x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = 24x^2 - 8x + 2,$$

$$\text{因为 } (-8)^2 - 4 \times 24 \times 2 < 0,$$

所以 $f'(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 为增函数.

$$\text{又 } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1, \text{ 所以 } f(x) > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \theta > \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \tan\left(\theta + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \theta - 1}{1 + \tan \theta} = 1 - \frac{2}{1 + \tan \theta} \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right).$$

$$\text{故答案为: } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

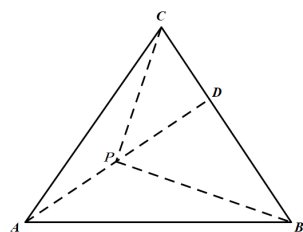
$$7. \text{【答案】 } \frac{1}{3}$$

【解析】设正三角形边长为 2, $|CD| = 2\lambda$, 设 $\angle CDP = \theta$,

$$\text{在 } \triangle CAD \text{ 中, } \angle CAD = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta, \quad \frac{CD}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} = \frac{CA}{\sin \theta},$$

$$\text{代入数据可得, } \frac{2\lambda}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} = \frac{2}{\sin \theta} \text{ ①,}$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle CDP \text{ 中, } CP = CB \cdot \cos \angle BCP = 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \theta\right), \quad \frac{CD}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{CP}{\sin \theta}$$



$$\text{代入数据可得, } 4\lambda = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \theta\right)}{\sin \theta} \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{①/②得, } \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \theta\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta\right), \text{ 解得 } \tan \theta = -3\sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{代入①式得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{|CD|}{|CB|} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{1}{3}$.

8. 【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$

【解析】因为 $2\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = 2\sin^2 C$,

$$\text{所以 } 2a^2 + b^2 = 2c^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{b^2}{4ab} = \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{\sin B}{4\sin A},$$

$$\text{又 } \sin B = \sin(A+C) = \sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C,$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos C = \frac{\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C}{4\sin A} = \frac{\cos C}{4} + \frac{\sin C}{4\tan A},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan C = 3\tan A.$$

$$\text{因为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \tan C = -\tan(A+B) = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan C - \tan C \tan A \tan B = -\tan A - \tan B$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C,$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan B = \frac{4\tan A}{3\tan^2 A - 1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{1}{\tan C} = \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{3\tan^2 A - 1}{4\tan A} + \frac{1}{3\tan A} = \frac{3\tan A}{4} + \frac{13}{12\tan A},$$

$$\text{因为 } \cos C = \frac{\sin B}{4\sin A} > 0, \text{ 所以 } C \text{ 为锐角.}$$

$$\text{因为 } \tan C = 3\tan A > 0, \text{ 所以 } \tan A > 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{1}{\tan C} = \frac{3\tan A}{4} + \frac{13}{12\tan A} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{3\tan A}{4} \cdot \frac{13}{12\tan A}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} \text{ 时等号成立.}$$

$$\text{故答案为: } \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

第 26 讲 三角函数的图象与性质

【基础巩固】

1. 【答案】C

【解析】当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 时, $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$, 当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时,

$f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ 取最大值 1, 当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $x = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ 取最小值大

于 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故值域为 $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1\right]$

故选: C

2. 【答案】B

【解析】因为 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 上单调递减, 又 $f(0) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} < 1 < \frac{\pi}{3} < 2 < \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

所以 $f(1) > f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = f(0) > f(2)$, 即 $f(2) < f(0) < f(1)$.

故选: B.

3. 【答案】D

【解析】解: 因为 $f(x) = 2022 \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$, 令 $-\pi + 2k\pi \leq x - \frac{\pi}{12} \leq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 解得

$-\frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 所以函数的单调递增区间为

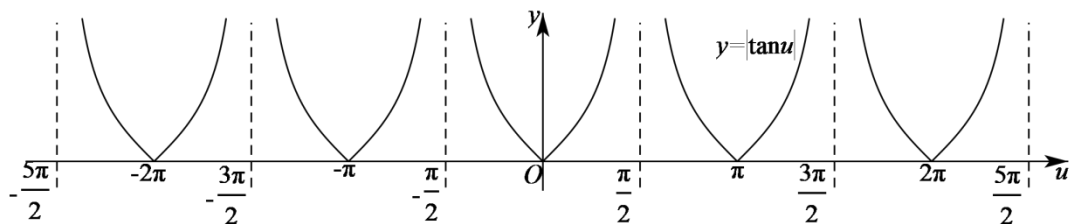
$\left[-\frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi\right], k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 当 $k=1$ 时可得函数的一个单调递增区间为 $\left[\frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{25\pi}{12}\right]$, 因

为 $\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right) \cap \left[\frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{25\pi}{12}\right]$, 所以函数在 $\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$ 上单调递增;

故选: D

4. 【答案】C

【解析】作出函数 $y = |\tan u|$ 的图象如下图所示:



由图可知, 函数 $y=|\tan u|$ 的最小正周期为 π , 且其增区间为 $\left(k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

对于函数 $f(x)$, 其最小正周期为 $T = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = 4$, 可得 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 则 $f(x) = \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$,

由 $k\pi < \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{4} < k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 解得 $4k+1 < x < 4k+3$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

所以, $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $(4k+1, 4k+3) (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

所以, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ 上递减, 在 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$ 上不单调, 在 $\left(\frac{5}{3}, 3\right)$ 上递增, 在 $(3, 4)$ 上递减.

故选: C

5. 【答案】C

【解析】因为 $f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$.

对于 A 选项, 当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < -\frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $-\pi < 2x < -\frac{\pi}{3}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 上单调递增, A 错;

对于 B 选项, 当 $-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < 2x < \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ 上不单调, B 错;

对于 C 选项, 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $0 < 2x < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 上单调递减, C 对;

对于 D 选项, 当 $\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{7\pi}{12}$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2x < \frac{7\pi}{6}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$ 上不单调, D 错.

故选: C.

6. 【答案】A

【解析】由函数的最小正周期 T 满足 $\frac{2\pi}{3} < T < \pi$, 得 $\frac{2\pi}{3} < \frac{2\pi}{\omega} < \pi$, 解得 $2 < \omega < 3$,

又因为函数图象关于点 $\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\right)$ 对称, 所以 $\frac{3\pi}{2}\omega + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 且 $b = 2$,

所以 $\omega = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k, k \in \mathbf{Z}$, 所以 $\omega = \frac{5}{2}$, $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2$,

所以 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 = 1$.

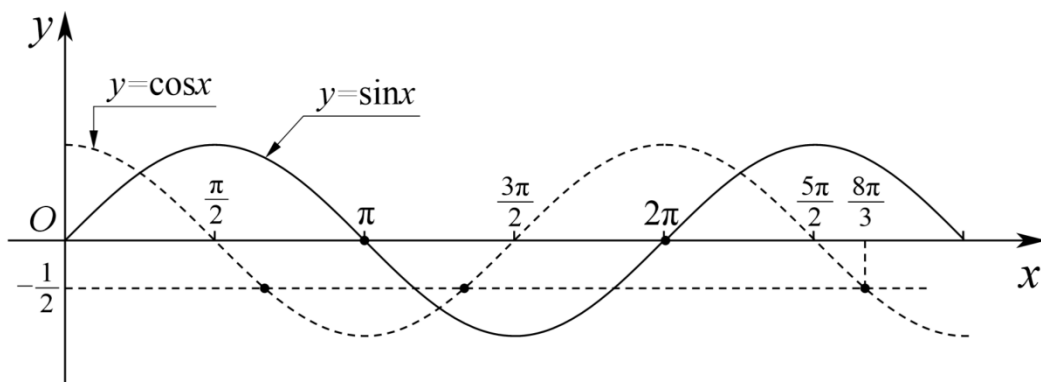
故选: A

7. 【答案】C

【解析】 $f(x) = \sin x + \sin 2x = \sin x + 2\sin x \cos x = \sin x(1 + 2\cos x)$,

令 $f(x) = 0$ 得 $\sin x = 0$ 或 $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$,

作出 $y = \sin x$ 和 $y = \cos x$ 的图象:



$f(x)$ 在 $(0, a)$ 上有 4 个零点, 则 $2\pi < a \leq 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{8\pi}{3}$, 故 a 的最大值为 $\frac{8\pi}{3}$.

故选: C.

8. 【答案】A

【解析】由 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 上单调递减可知 $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 是最小值

由两条对称轴直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 和 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 可知 $x = 0$ 也是对称轴且 $f(0) = -2$, 为最小值

故 $\sin \varphi = -1$

又 $-\pi < \varphi \leq \pi$, 解得 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

故选: A

9. 【答案】ABC

【解析】当 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \pi = 0$, 所以 $y = f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)$ 对称, A 正

确;

当 $x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $f\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, 所以 $y = f(x)$ 的图象关于直线 $x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ 对称, B 正确;

当 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 时, $u = 2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right]$, $f(u) = \sin u$ 在 $\left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right]$ 上单调递减, 故 C 正

确;

当 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right]$ 时, $u = 2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$, $f(u) = \sin u$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$ 上的最小值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, D 错

误.

故选: ABC

10. 【答案】AD

【解析】由题意得: $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) = 0$, 所以 $\frac{4\pi}{3} + \varphi = k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

即 $\varphi = -\frac{4\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

又 $0 < \varphi < \pi$, 所以 $k = 2$ 时, $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 故 $f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$.

对 A, 当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$ 时, $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 由正弦函数 $y = \sin u$ 图象知 $y = f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$ 上是单调递减;

对 B, 当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$ 时, $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$, 由正弦函数 $y = \sin u$ 图象知 $y = f(x)$ 只有

1 个极值点, 由 $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 解得 $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$, 即 $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ 为函数的唯一极值点;

对 C, 当 $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ 时, $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = 3\pi$, $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = 0$, 直线 $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ 不是对称轴;

对 D, 由 $y' = 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -1$ 得: $\cos\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$,

解得 $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ 或 $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

从而得: $x = k\pi$ 或 $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

所以函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 处的切线斜率为 $k = y'|_{x=0} = 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} = -1$,

切线方程为: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -(x - 0)$ 即 $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - x$.

故选: AD.

11. 【答案】 $\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}x$ (答案不唯一)

【解析】由余弦函数性质知: $y = \cos(kx)$ 为偶函数且 k 为常数,

又最小正周期为 3, 则 $\frac{2\pi}{k} = 3$, 即 $k = \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

所以 $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right)$ 满足要求.

故答案为: $\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right)$ (答案不唯一)

12. 【答案】 1

【解析】 $f(x) = 3\sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) (\omega > 0)$ 对应的增区间应满足

$$\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right], k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 解得 } x \in \left[\frac{-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{\omega}, \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{\omega} \right], k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 当}$$

$k=0$ 时, $x \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{4\omega}, \frac{\pi}{4\omega} \right]$, 要使 $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$) 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 上是增函数, 则应满

足, $\frac{\pi}{4\omega} \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$, 解得 $\omega \leq 1$, 则 ω 的最大值是 1

故答案为: 1

13. 【答案】3

【解析】解: 因为 $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \varphi)$, ($\omega > 0, 0 < \varphi < \pi$)

所以最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, 因为 $f(T) = \cos\left(\omega \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} + \varphi\right) = \cos(2\pi + \varphi) = \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

又 $0 < \varphi < \pi$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $f(x) = \cos\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

又 $x = \frac{\pi}{9}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的零点, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{9}\omega + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 解得 $\omega = 3 + 9k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

因为 $\omega > 0$, 所以当 $k=0$ 时 $\omega_{\min} = 3$;

故答案为: 3

14. 【答案】①②

【解析】对于①: 因为函数的定义域为 $[-2\pi, 0) \cup (0, 2\pi]$, 且

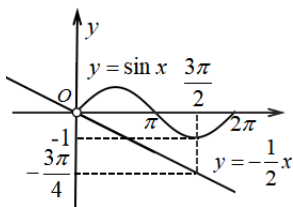
$f(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} = \frac{-\sin x}{-x} = f(x)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 是偶函数. 故①正确;

对于②: 在 $x \in [-2\pi, 0) \cup (0, 2\pi]$, 令 $f(x) = 0$, 解得: $x = -2\pi, x = -\pi, x = \pi, x = 2\pi$.

所以 $f(x)$ 有 4 个零点. 故②正确;

对于③: 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以只需研究 $x \in (0, 2\pi]$ 的情况. 如图示, 作出 $y = \sin x$

($x \in (0, 2\pi]$) 和 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$ 的图像如图所示:



在 $x \in (0, 2\pi]$ 上, 有 $\sin x > -\frac{1}{2}x$, 所以 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > -\frac{1}{2}$, 即 $f(x)$ 的最小值大于 $-\frac{1}{2}$. 故③错误;

对于④: 当 $x \in [-2\pi, 0) \cup (0, 2\pi]$ 时, $f(x) < \frac{1}{2x}$ 可化为:

当 $x > 0$ 时, $\sin x < \frac{1}{2}$, 解得: $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5}{6}\pi, 2\pi\right]$;

当 $x < 0$ 时, $\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$, 解得: $x \in \left(-\frac{11}{6}\pi, -\frac{7}{6}\pi\right)$;

综上所述: $f(x) < \frac{1}{2x}$ 的解集为 $\left(-\frac{11}{6}\pi, -\frac{7}{6}\pi\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5}{6}\pi, 2\pi\right]$. 故④不正确.

故答案为: ①②

15. 【解】(1) 由辅助角公式得 $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

$$\text{则 } y = \left[f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]^2 = \left[\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right]^2 = 2 \sin^2\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 1 - \sin 2x,$$

所以该函数的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$;

$$(2) \text{ 由题意, } y = f(x)f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin x = 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin x$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 x + \sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\text{由 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 可得 } 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right],$$

所以当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 即 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ 时, 函数取最大值 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

16. 【解】(1) 解: 因为 $f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right)$$

$$= 2 \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = 2 \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } f\left(\frac{7\pi}{24}\right) = 2 \sin\left(2 \times \frac{7\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$$

(2)解: 由(1)可得 $f\left(x+\frac{\pi}{12}\right)=2\sin\left[2\left(x+\frac{\pi}{12}\right)+\frac{\pi}{6}\right]=2\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,

因为 $x\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 所以 $2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\in\left[\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{4\pi}{3}\right]$, 所以 $\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\in\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},1\right]$, 则

$$f\left(x+\frac{\pi}{12}\right)\in[-\sqrt{3},2],$$

令 $\frac{\pi}{3}\leq 2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\leq\frac{\pi}{2}$, 解得 $0\leq x\leq\frac{\pi}{12}$, 即函数在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$ 上的单调递增区间为 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$;

17. 【解】(1)解: $f(x)=(\sin x+\sqrt{3}\cos x)(\cos x-\sqrt{3}\sin x)$,

$$=-2\sin x\cos x+\sqrt{3}\cos^2 x-\sqrt{3}\sin^2 x,$$

$$=-\sin 2x+\sqrt{3}\cos 2x,$$

$$=2\sin\left(2x+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right),$$

令 $-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi\leq 2x+\frac{2\pi}{3}\leq\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z}$,

解得 $-\frac{7\pi}{12}+k\pi\leq x\leq-\frac{\pi}{12}+k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z}$,

所以 $f(x)$ 的单调增区间为 $\left[k\pi-\frac{7\pi}{12},k\pi-\frac{\pi}{12}\right], k\in\mathbb{Z}$.

令 $k=1$ 得区间为 $\left[\frac{5\pi}{12},\frac{11\pi}{12}\right]$,

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的单调增区间为 $\left[\frac{5\pi}{12},\frac{11\pi}{12}\right]$;

(2)因为 $f(x_0)=\frac{6}{5}$,

所以 $\sin\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)=\frac{3}{5}$,

又 $x_0\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 且 $\sin\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)>0$,

所以 $2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\in\left[\frac{2\pi}{3},\pi\right]$, 则 $\cos\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)=-\frac{4}{5}$

所以 $\cos 2x_0=\cos\left[\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right]=\cos\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}+\sin\left(2x_0+\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$=\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{3}{5}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=\frac{4+3\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$

18. 【解】(1)选择条件①②:

由条件①及已知得 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$ ，所以 $\omega = 2$ 。

由条件② $f(0) = 0$ ，即 $\sin \varphi = 0$ ，解得 $\varphi = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 。

因为 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，所以 $\varphi = 0$ ，

所以 $f(x) = \sin 2x$ ，

经检验 $\varphi = 0$ 符合题意。

选择条件①③：

由条件①及已知得 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi$ ，所以 $\omega = 2$ 。

由条件③得 $2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ ，

解得 $\varphi = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ ，因为 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，

所以 $\varphi = 0$ ，

所以 $f(x) = \sin 2x$ 。

若选择②③：由条件② $f(0) = 0$ ，即 $\sin \varphi = 0$ ，解得 $\varphi = k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ ，

因为 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，所以 $\varphi = 0$ ，

由条件③得 $\omega \times \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ ，

$\therefore \omega = 4k + 2 (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ ，则 $f(x)$ 的解析式不唯一，不合题意。

(2) 由题意得 $g(x) = \sin 2x + \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ，

化简得 $g(x) = \sin 2x + \sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

$= \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x = \sqrt{3} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

因为 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ，

所以当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时， $g(x)$ 的最大值为 $\sqrt{3}$ 。

【素养提升】

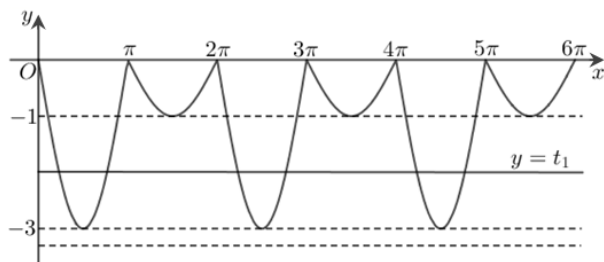
2. 【答案】A

【解析】依题意， $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3\sin x, & 2k\pi \leq x < 2k\pi + \pi \\ \sin x, & 2k\pi + \pi \leq x < 2k\pi + 2\pi \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，函数 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $[-3, 0]$ ，

由 $f^2(x) + \sqrt{a}f(x) - 1 = 0$ 解得： $f(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+4}}{2}$ ，或 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{a+4} - \sqrt{a}}{2} > 0$ （舍去），

而 $a \geq 0$ ，令 $t_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+4}}{2} \leq -1$ ，则方程 $f^2(x) + \sqrt{a}f(x) - 1 = 0$ 的根是函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 交点横坐标，

作出函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, 6\pi]$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ ，如图，



当 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ 时， $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3\sin x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ \sin x, & \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$ ，观察图象知，

当 $a = 0$ 时， $t_1 = -1$ ，函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 有 3 个交点，

当 $0 < a < \frac{64}{9}$ 时， $-3 < t_1 < -1$ ，函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 有 2 个交点，

当 $a = \frac{64}{9}$ 时， $t_1 = -3$ ，函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 有 1 个交点，

当 $a > \frac{64}{9}$ 时， $t_1 < -3$ ，函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 没有交点，

所以当 $a \geq 0$ 时， $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ ，函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 的交点可能有 3 个、2 个、1 个、0 个，①正确，②不正确；

当 $x \in [0, 6\pi]$ 时，函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, 6\pi]$ 的图象与直线 $y = t_1$ 的交点个数为偶数，

观察图象知，此时 $0 < a < \frac{64}{9}$ ， $-3 < t_1 < -1$ ，即直线 $y = t_1$ 与 $y = f(x)$ 的图象在

$[0, \pi], [2\pi, 3\pi], [4\pi, 5\pi]$ 上各有两个交点，

它们分别关于直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{5\pi}{2}, x = \frac{9\pi}{2}$ 对称，这 6 个交点横坐标和即方程 6 个根的和为：

$2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \times \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2 \times \frac{9\pi}{2} = 15\pi$ ，③正确，④不正确，

所以所有正确结论的序号是①③.

故选：A

3. 【答案】ABD

【解析】根据题意可得 $\frac{T}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ，则 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 3\pi$ ，即 $\omega = \frac{2}{3}$ ，A 正确；

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

将函数 $f(x)$ 的图像向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 个单位长度得 $y = \sin\left[\frac{2}{3}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \sin\frac{2}{3}x$

$\therefore y = \sin\frac{2}{3}x$ 为奇函数，其图像关于原点对称，B 正确；

$$\therefore x \in \left[\pi, \frac{5}{2}\pi\right], \text{ 则 } \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $\left[\pi, \frac{5}{2}\pi\right]$ 上为减函数，C 错误；

$$g(x) = e^{|x|} f\left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e^{|x|} \sin x, \text{ 则 } g(-x) = e^{|-x|} \sin(-x) = -e^{|x|} \sin x = -g(x)$$

$\therefore g(x)$ 为奇函数

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } g(x) = e^x \sin x, \text{ 则 } g'(x) = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } g'(x) = 0, \text{ 则 } \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\therefore x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\therefore x \in [0, 10\pi), \text{ 即 } 0 \leq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} < 10\pi (k \in \mathbb{N}^*), \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{4} \leq k < \frac{41}{4} (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$\therefore k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$ 共 10 个

则 $g(x)$ 在 $(-10\pi, 10\pi)$ 内有 20 个极值点，D 正确；

故选：ABD.

4. 【答案】AD

$$\text{【解析】由题设 } f(x) = 2|\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})| + 2|\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3})|,$$

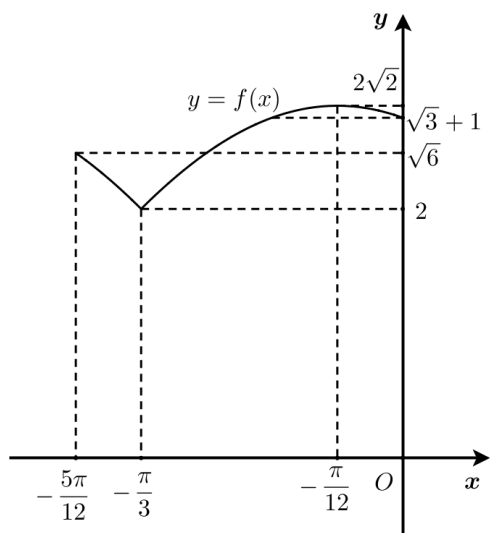
$$\text{所以 } f^2(x) = 4(1 + |\sin(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3})|) = 4(1 + |\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})|), \text{ 故 } f(x) = 2\sqrt{1 + |\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})|},$$

由 $y = \cos 2x$ 的最小正周期为 π ，则 $y = |\cos 2x|$ 的最小正周期为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ，

同理 $y = 2\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})}$ 的最小正周期为 π ，则 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ，A 正确；

对于 $f(x)$ ，令 $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ，则对称轴方程为 $x = \frac{k\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12}$ 且 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，B 错误；

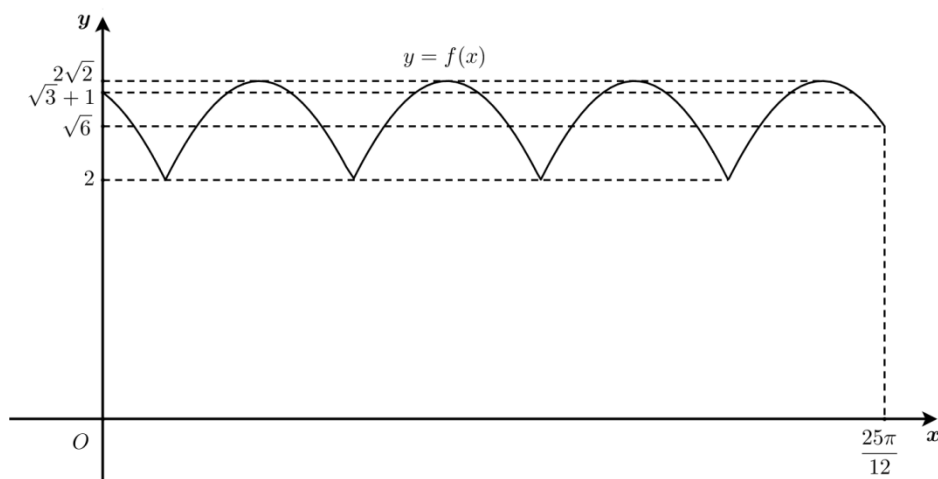
对任意 x 有 $f(x) \in [2, 2\sqrt{2}]$, $\exists a \in \mathbf{R}$, $\exists x_1, x_2 \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{12}, 0\right]$ 且 $x_1 \neq x_2$ 满足 $af(x_k) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)}$
 $\in \left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4}\right]$ 且 $(k=1, 2)$, 而 $x \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{12}, 0\right]$ 的 $f(x)$ 图象如下:



所以 $af(x_k) \in (2a, \sqrt{6}a] \cup [(\sqrt{3}+1)a, 2\sqrt{2}a)$, 则 $\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4}\right] \subseteq (2a, \sqrt{6}a] \cup [(\sqrt{3}+1)a, 2\sqrt{2}a)$,

所以 $\begin{cases} 2a < \frac{5}{2} \\ \sqrt{6}a \geq \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} (\sqrt{3}+1)a \leq \frac{5}{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2}a > \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$, 无解, 即不存在这样的 a , C 错误;

由 $g(x) = 0$ 可转化为 $f(x)$ 与 $y = -\frac{b}{2}$ 交点横坐标, 而 $x \in \left[0, \frac{25\pi}{12}\right]$ 上 $f(x)$ 图象如下:



函数有奇数个零点, 由图知: $\sqrt{6} \leq -\frac{b}{2} \leq \sqrt{3}+1$, 此时共有 9 个零点,

$$\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{x_2+x_3}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad \frac{x_3+x_4}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{x_4+x_5}{2} = \frac{11\pi}{12}, \quad \frac{x_5+x_6}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = \frac{17\pi}{12},$$

$$\frac{x_7+x_8}{2}=\frac{5\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{x_8+x_9}{2}=\frac{23\pi}{12},$$

所以 $x_1+2(x_2+x_3+\dots+x_8)+x_9=\frac{50\pi}{3}$, D 正确.

故选: AD

5. 【答案】 ABD

【解析】显然, $f(-x)=|\sin(-x)|\cos(-x)=|\sin x|\cos x=f(x)$, 即函数 $f(x)$ 是偶函数,

又 $f(x+2\pi)=|\sin(x+2\pi)|\cos(x+2\pi)=|\sin x|\cos x=f(x)$, 函数 $f(x)$ 是周期函数, 2π 是它的一个周期, B 正确;

当 $0\leq x\leq\pi$ 时, $0\leq 2x\leq 2\pi$, $f(x)=\sin x\cos x=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$ 的最小值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$, 最大值为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

即当 $0\leq x\leq\pi$ 时, $f(x)$ 的取值集合是 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$, 因 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则当 $-\pi\leq x\leq 0$ 时, $f(x)$

的取值集合是 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$,

因此, 当 $-\pi\leq x\leq\pi$ 时, $f(x)$ 的取值集合是 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$, 而 2π 是 $f(x)$ 的周期, 所以 $x\in\mathbb{R}$,

$f(x)$ 的值域为 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$, A 正确;

因 $f(\frac{\pi}{4})=\frac{1}{2}$, $f(\frac{5\pi}{4})=-\frac{1}{2}$, 即函数 $f(x)$ 图象上的点 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ 关于直线 $x=\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 的对称点

$(\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ 不在此函数图象上, C 不正确;

因当 $x>2$ 时, 恒有 $\log_4 x > \frac{1}{2}$ 成立, 而 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$, 方程 $f(x)=\log_4 x$ 在 $(2, +\infty)$

上无零点,

又当 $0<x<1$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{2}<x<2$ 时, $f(x)$ 的值与 $\log_4 x$ 的值异号, 即方程 $f(x)=\log_4 x$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 、

$(\frac{\pi}{2}, 2)$ 上都无零点,

令 $g(x)=f(x)-\log_4 x=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x-\log_4 x$, $x\in[1, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 显然 $g(x)$ 在 $[1, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 单调递减,

而 $g(1)=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2>0$, $g(\frac{\pi}{2})=-\log_4 \frac{\pi}{2}<0$, 于是得存在唯一 $x_0\in(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使得 $g(x_0)=0$,

因此, 方程 $f(x)=\log_4 x$ 在 $[1, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上有唯一实根, 则方程 $f(x)=\log_4 x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有唯一实

根, 又 $\log_4 x$ 定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$,

所以方程 $f(x)=\log_4 x$ 有且仅有一个实数根, D 正确.

故选: ABD

6. 【答案】 $\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 2

【解析】由①得： $f\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{7\omega\pi}{12} + \varphi\right) = -1$ ，则 $\frac{7\omega\pi}{12} + \varphi = \pi + 2k_1\pi, k_1 \in Z$ ，①

由②得： $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\omega\pi}{3} + \varphi\right) = 0$ ，则 $\frac{\omega\pi}{3} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k_2\pi, k_2 \in Z$ ，②

由②③得： $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} > \frac{\pi}{6} \times 2$ ，即 $0 < \omega < 6$ ，

联立①②得： $\omega = 2 + 4(2k_1 - k_2), k_1, k_2 \in Z$ ，

因为 $0 < \omega < 6$ ，所以 $0 < 2 + 4(2k_1 - k_2) < 6$ ， $k_1, k_2 \in Z$

解得： $-\frac{1}{2} < 2k_1 - k_2 < 1$ ， $k_1, k_2 \in Z$ ，

所以 $2k_1 - k_2 = 0$ ，

所以 $\omega = 2$ ，

将 $\omega = 2$ 代入 $\frac{\omega\pi}{3} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + k_2\pi, k_2 \in Z$ 得： $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k_2\pi, k_2 \in Z$ ，

因为 $|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，所以 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ ，

所以 $f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ，

$f\left(-\frac{31\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{31\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $f\left(\frac{31\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{62\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$

$\left[f(x) - f\left(-\frac{31\pi}{4}\right)\right]\left[f(x) - f\left(\frac{31\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \left(f(x) - \frac{1}{2}\right)f(x) > 0$ ，

则 $f(x) > \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $f(x) < 0$ ，

当 $f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > \frac{1}{2}$ ，解得： $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k_3\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k_3\pi\right)$ ， $k_3 \in Z$ ，

$x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{12} + k_3\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + k_3\pi\right)$ ， $k_3 \in Z$ ，

当 $k_3 = 1$ 时， $x \in \left(\frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ ，故最小正整数为 3，

当 $f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) < 0$ ，解得： $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k_4\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k_4\pi\right)$ ， $k_4 \in Z$ ，

$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k_4\pi, \frac{5\pi}{6} + k_4\pi\right)$ ， $k_4 \in Z$ ，

当 $k_4 = 0$ 时， $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ ，故最小正整数为 2，

比较得到答案为 2

故答案为: $\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 2

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{【解】} (1) & \because f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - 2x\right) - 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x + (\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x - \cos 2x \\ &= \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, \text{ 得 } k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3},$$

$$\text{解集为 } \left[k\pi, k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right], \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) F(x) &= -4\lambda f(x) - \cos\left(4x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -4\lambda \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \left[1 - 2\sin^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] \\ &= 2\sin^2\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 4\lambda \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1 = 2\left[\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \lambda\right]^2 - 1 - 2\lambda^2 \\ &\because x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right], \therefore 0 \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

①当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 当且仅当 $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 -1 , 这与已知不相符;

②当 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ 时, 当且仅当 $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \lambda$ 时, $f(x)$ 取最小值 $-1 - 2\lambda^2$, 由已知得

$$-1 - 2\lambda^2 = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2};$$

③当 $\lambda > 1$ 时, 当且仅当 $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 $1 - 4\lambda$, 由已知得 $1 - 4\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$,

解得 $\lambda = \frac{5}{8}$, 这与 $\lambda > 1$ 相矛盾. 综上所述, $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. 【解】(1) 当 $a = -4$ 时, $f(x) = \cos 2x - 4\sin x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x$, 令

$t = \sin x \in [-1, 1]$, 则 $y = 1 - 2t^2 - 4t$, 开口向下且对称轴为 $t = -1$,

$$y_{\max} = 1 - 2 \times (-1)^2 - 4 \times (-1) = 3, \text{ 即 } \sin x = -1 \text{ 时, } f(x)_{\max} = 3, \text{ 此时 } x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z});$$

(2) 当 $a = -2$ 时, $f(x) = \cos 2x - 2\sin x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x - 2\sin x$, 因为 $A \cup B = B$, 则 $A \subseteq B$,

因为 $A = \left\{ x \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$, 则 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin x \leq 1$,

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - m \sin x - 2m + 1 = -2 \sin^2 x - (2+m) \sin x - 2m + 2$$

令 $\sin x = t \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1 \right]$, 则 $g(t) = -2t^2 - (2+m)t - 2m + 2$, 开口向下, 所以 $g(t) > 0$ 需满足

$$\begin{cases} g\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(2+m) - 2m + 2 > 0, \\ g(1) = -2 \times 1^2 - (2+m) - 2m + 2 > 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得 } m < \frac{6-5\sqrt{2}}{7},$$

故实数 m 的取值范围为 $\left(-\infty, \frac{6-5\sqrt{2}}{7}\right)$;

$$(3) f(x) = \cos 2x + a \sin x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x + a \sin x,$$

令 $t = \sin x \in [-1, 1]$, 则 $y = 1 - 2t^2 + at$, 所以 $1 - 2t^2 + at = 0$, $\Delta = a^2 + 8 > 0$, 所以

$1 - 2t^2 + at = 0$ 有两个不同得实数根 t_1, t_2 , 又由韦达定理得 $t_1 t_2 = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$, 所以两根异号,

①当一根绝对值大于 1, 则另一根绝对值大于 0 且小于 1, 方程有偶数个根, 不符合题意;

②当两根绝对值均在 $(0, 1)$ 之间, $t_1 = \sin x$, $t_2 = \sin x$ 在区间 $(0, n\pi)$ 上均有偶数根, 不合题意;

③当 $t_1 = 1, t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, a = 1$ 时, 若 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\sin x = 1$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ 或

$x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$, 所以方程 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上有三个根, 因为 $2021 = 3 \times 673 + 2$, 所以方程在

$[0, 1346\pi]$ 上有 2019 个根, 又因为方程在 $[1346\pi, 1347\pi]$ 上只有 1 个根, 又因为方程在

$[1347\pi, 1348\pi]$ 上只有 2 个根, 所以方程在 $(0, 1347\pi)$ 有 2020 个根, 在 $(0, 1348\pi)$ 上有 2022 个根, 不合题意;

④当 $t_1 = -1, t_2 = \frac{1}{2}, a = -1$ 时, 若 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\sin x = -1$, 即 $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 或

$x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$, 所以方程 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上有三个根, 因为 $2021 = 3 \times 673 + 2$, 所以方程在

$[0, 1346\pi]$ 上有 2019 个根, 又因为方程在 $[1346\pi, 1347\pi]$ 上只有 2 个根, 又因为方程在

$[1347\pi, 1348\pi]$ 上只有 1 个根, 所以方程在 $(0, 1347\pi)$ 有 2021 个根, 满足题意;

综上: $n = 1347, a = -1$.