## 模块二 三角恒等变换

## 第1节 和差角、辅助角、二倍角公式(★★☆)

## 强化训练

- 1. (2023 江苏南京模拟 ★) 已知  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha =$  ( )

- (A)  $\frac{1}{27}$  (B)  $\frac{2}{27}$  (C)  $\frac{8}{27}$  (D)  $\frac{16}{27}$

答案: D

解析:已知 $\cos \alpha$ ,故将 $\sin 2\alpha$ 用二倍角公式化单倍角,

由题意,  $\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha = \sin \alpha \cdot 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = 2(1-\cos^2 \alpha)\cos \alpha = 2\times[1-(\frac{1}{2})^2]\times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16}{27}$ .

2.  $(2022 \cdot 安徽模拟 \cdot ★★) 若 α 是第二象限的角,且 <math>\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{3}{5}$ ,则  $\tan 2\alpha =$ \_\_\_\_.

解析:由题意, $\sin(\pi-\alpha)=\sin\alpha=\frac{3}{5}$ ,又 $\alpha$ 是第二象限的角,所以 $\cos\alpha=-\sqrt{1-\sin^2\alpha}=-\frac{4}{5}$ ,

从而  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{3}{4}$ ,故  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = -\frac{24}{7}$ .

3.  $(2023 \cdot 新高考 II 卷 \cdot \star \star)$  已知  $\alpha$  为锐角,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ ,则  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = ($  )

$$(A) \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{8}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{8}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

(A) 
$$\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{8}$$
 (B)  $\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{8}$  (C)  $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ 

答案: D

解析:  $\cos \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$ ,

接下来开根号, 若不会开, 可将选项平方, 进行对比; 若直接开,则需上下同乘以2,将分子化为完全平方,

所以  $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{16} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2}{4^2}$ , 故  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ ,

又 $\alpha$ 为锐角,所以 $\frac{\alpha}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,故  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ .

4. (2023 · 重庆模拟 · ★★) sin 20° sin 10° - cos 20° sin 80° =\_\_\_\_.

答案: 
$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

解析:目标式与和差角公式比较接近,可朝此方向变形,不妨凑成正弦的差角公式,换掉 sin 10°即可,

 $\sin 20^{\circ} \sin 10^{\circ} - \cos 20^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ} = \sin 20^{\circ} \sin (90^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}) - \cos 20^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ} = \sin 20^{\circ} \cos 80^{\circ} - \cos 20^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ}$ 

$$= \sin(20^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}) = \sin(-60^{\circ}) = -\sin 60^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

5. 
$$(2021 \cdot 全国乙卷 \cdot *****) \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} = ($$
 )

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (D)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

答案: D

解法 1: 两项都有平方,可降次,且降次后恰好都化为特殊角,

曲题意,
$$\cos^2\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2\frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \cos\frac{\pi}{6}}{2} - \frac{1 + \cos\frac{5\pi}{6}}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

解法 2: 注意到  $\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故用诱导公式将角统一成  $\frac{\pi}{12}$ , 可利用倍角公式求值,

曲题意,
$$\cos^2\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2\frac{5\pi}{12} = \cos^2\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}) = \cos^2\frac{\pi}{12} - \sin^2\frac{\pi}{12} = \cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
.

6. (2022·黑龙江模拟·★★) 数学家华罗庚倡导的"0.618 优选法"在各领域都有广泛应用,0.618 就是

黄金分割比 
$$m = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$
 的近似值,黄金分割比还可以表示成  $2\sin 18^{\circ}$  ,则  $\frac{2m\sqrt{4-m^2}}{2\cos^2 27^{\circ}-1} = ($  )

(B) 
$$\sqrt{5} + 1$$

$$(C)$$
 2

(A) 4 (B) 
$$\sqrt{5}+1$$
 (C) 2 (D)  $\sqrt{5}-1$ 

答案: A

解析: 由题意, 
$$\frac{2m\sqrt{4-m^2}}{2\cos^2 27^\circ - 1} = \frac{4\sin 18^\circ \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 18^\circ}}{\cos 54^\circ} = \frac{4\sin 18^\circ \sqrt{4\cos^2 18}}{\cos 54^\circ} = \frac{8\sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ}$$
$$= \frac{4\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} = \frac{4\sin (90^\circ - 54^\circ)}{\cos 54^\circ} = \frac{4\cos 54^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} = 4.$$

7. 
$$(2022 \cdot 北京模拟 \cdot \star \star \star \star)$$
 若  $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\beta$  可以为\_\_\_\_\_. (写出一个满足条件的  $\beta$ )

答案: 
$$-\frac{\pi}{4}$$
 (答案不唯一,满足  $\beta = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 的  $\beta$  均可)

解析: 先用诱导公式把
$$\cos(\pi - \alpha)$$
 化简, $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$   $\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,

又
$$\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
,所以 $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,故 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 3$ ,

我们要写出一个 $\beta$ ,可以先计算 $\tan \beta$ ,直接把已知的 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 展开即可,

由题意, 
$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\beta} = \frac{3+\tan\beta}{1-3\tan\beta} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,解得:  $\tan\beta = -1$ ,所以  $\beta = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}(k \in \mathbf{Z})$ .

8. 
$$(2023 \cdot 江苏常州模拟 \cdot \star \star \star)$$
 已知  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{4}$ , 则  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = ____.$ 

答案:  $\frac{1}{5}$ 

解析: 涉及  $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ 和  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ ,不外乎探究角的关系,或全部展开. 经尝试,按前者处理不易,故展 开,

由题意,  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{3}$  ①,

$$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = -\frac{1}{4}$$
 ②,联立①②解得: 
$$\begin{cases}
\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{4}{15} \\
\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{15}
\end{cases}$$

所以  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{4}{15} + (-\frac{1}{15}) = \frac{1}{5}$ .

9. (2022 • 江苏常州模拟 • ★ ★ ) 已知 
$$a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos 1^{\circ} - \sin 1^{\circ})$$
,  $b = \frac{1 - \tan^{2} 22.5^{\circ}}{1 + \tan^{2} 22.5^{\circ}}$ ,

 $c = \sin 22^{\circ} \cos 24^{\circ} + \cos 22^{\circ} \sin 24^{\circ}$ ,则 a, b, c 的大小关系为(

(A) 
$$b > a > c$$
 (B)  $c > b > a$  (C)  $c > a > b$  (D)  $b > c > a$ 

(B) 
$$c > b > a$$

$$(C)$$
  $c > a > b$ 

(D) 
$$b > c > a$$

答案: B

解析:观察发现a,b,c的式子都可化简,故先化简,

由题意, 
$$a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos 1^{\circ} - \sin 1^{\circ}) = \sin 45^{\circ} \cos 1^{\circ} - \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 1^{\circ} = \sin(45^{\circ} - 1^{\circ}) = \sin 44^{\circ}$$
,

$$b = \frac{1 - \tan^2 22.5^{\circ}}{1 + \tan^2 22.5^{\circ}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 22.5^{\circ}}{\cos^2 22.5^{\circ}}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 22.5^{\circ}}{\cos^2 22.5^{\circ}}} = \frac{\cos^2 22.5^{\circ} - \sin^2 22.5^{\circ}}{\cos^2 22.5^{\circ} + \sin^2 22.5^{\circ}} = \cos^2 22.5^{\circ} - \sin^2 22.5^{\circ} = \cos 45^{\circ} = \sin 45^{\circ},$$

 $c = \sin 22^{\circ} \cos 24^{\circ} + \cos 22^{\circ} \sin 24^{\circ} = \sin(22^{\circ} + 24^{\circ}) = \sin 46^{\circ}$ ,

因为  $y = \sin x$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上之,所以  $\sin 46^{\circ} > \sin 45^{\circ} > \sin 44^{\circ}$ ,故 c > b > a.

10. (★★★) 设当 $x = \theta$ 时,函数 $f(x) = \sin x - 2\cos x$ 取得最大值,则 cos $\theta =$ \_\_\_\_.

答案: -<sup>2√5</sup>/<sub>5</sub>

解析: 先用辅助角公式,将 f(x)合并,求出其最大值,  $f(x) = \sqrt{5}\sin(x+\varphi)$ ,所以  $f(x)_{max} = \sqrt{5}$ ,

由题意,  $f(\theta) = \sqrt{5}\sin(\theta + \varphi) = \sqrt{5}$  , 所以  $\sin(\theta + \varphi) = 1$  , 要求  $\cos\theta$  , 可先由此式将  $\theta$  求出来,

从而 
$$\theta + \varphi = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 故  $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi(k \in \mathbf{Z})$ , 所以  $\cos \theta = \cos(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi) = \sin \varphi$ ,

由辅助角公式,  $\sin \varphi = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , 故  $\cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

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