

# 初二数学秋季·联赛班第五讲作业答案

## 《三角函数》

### 【习题 1】

【解析】  $-\frac{5}{3}\pi, \frac{1}{3}\pi$  .

### 【习题 2】

【解析】 (1)  $5, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{3}$ ; (2) B; (3) C; (4) B;  
(5)  $46^\circ$ .

### 【习题 3】

【解析】 (1) 解法一:  $\because \cos 53^\circ = \sin 37^\circ$ ,  
且  $\sin 37^\circ < \sin 53^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin 53^\circ > \cos 53^\circ$ .

解法二:  $\because \sin 53^\circ = \cos 37^\circ$ , 且  $\cos 37^\circ > \cos 53^\circ$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin 53^\circ > \cos 53^\circ$ .

(2) 解法一: 根据三角比定义:  $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$ ,  $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$

$\because b < c$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a}{c} < \frac{a}{b}$ , 即  $\sin A < \tan A$ .

解法二:  $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$ ,  $\therefore \sin A - \tan A = \sin A \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos A}\right)$

$\because \angle A$  是锐角,  $\therefore 0 < \sin A < 1$ ,  $0 < \cos A < 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{\cos A} > 1$ ,

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{\cos A} < 0$$

$$\therefore \sin A \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos A}\right) < 0, \text{ 即 } \sin A - \tan A < 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin A < \tan A.$$

### 【习题 4】

【解析】(1)

$$\frac{2\sin 30^\circ}{4\cos 60^\circ - 1} + \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ \cdot \tan 75^\circ$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{4 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + 1 = 2 + \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}.$$

(2)

$$2\sin 30^\circ - 3\tan 45^\circ \cot 45^\circ + 4\cos 60^\circ = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 3 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

### 【习题 5】

【解析】(1) 原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 88^\circ + \cdots + \cos^2 46^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 46^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 88^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ \\ &= (\cos^2 89^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ) + (\cos^2 88^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ) + \cdots + (\cos^2 46^\circ + \sin^2 46^\circ) + \sin^2 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \cdots + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 44\frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$\therefore$

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

$$\therefore 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \because \alpha \text{ 为锐角}, \therefore \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha > 0$$

$\therefore$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

(3) 原式

$$= \sqrt{\tan^2 50^\circ + \cot^2 50^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ \cot 50^\circ} = \sqrt{(\tan 50^\circ + \cot 50^\circ)^2} = \tan 50^\circ + \cot 50^\circ.$$

(4)

$$\tan^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \alpha = (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)^2 - 2 \tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 9 - 2 = 7.$$

### 【习题 6】

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】 (1) 原式} &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \sin^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

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

### 【习题 7】

【解析】(1)①  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

$$\textcircled{2} \cos 225^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sin \frac{25\pi}{6} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 4\pi\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sin\left(-\frac{17\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 3 \times 2\pi\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(2)A

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{25\pi}{6} \cdot \tan \frac{5\pi}{4} &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 4\pi\right) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi\right) \\ &= -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{3}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

### 【习题 8】

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

### 【习题 9】

【解析】 因为

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left[\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right)\right] = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

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

$$\text{所以 } \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) - \sin^2\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

### 【练习 1】

【解析】 (1)  $\times$ ; (2)  $\checkmark$ ; (3)  $\checkmark$ ; (4)  $\times$ ; (5)  $\checkmark$ .

### 【练习 2】

【解析】 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$  中, 由正切定义可知

$$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{5}{12}, \text{ 设 } BC = 5k, AC = 12k,$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{(5k)^2 + (12k)^2} = 13k.$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{12k}{13k} = \frac{12}{13}, \quad \cos B = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{5k}{13k} = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\tan B = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{12k}{5k} = \frac{12}{5}, \quad \cot B = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{5k}{12k} = \frac{5}{12}.$$

### 【练习 3】

【解析】 (1)  $\because \tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 1, \tan \alpha = \cot(90^\circ - \alpha)$

$$\therefore \tan 1^\circ \tan 89^\circ = \tan 1^\circ \cot 1^\circ = 1,$$

$$\tan 2^\circ \tan 88^\circ = \tan 2^\circ \cot 2^\circ = 1,$$

$$\tan 44^\circ \tan 46^\circ = \tan 44^\circ \cot 44^\circ = 1$$

$$\text{而 } \tan 45^\circ = 1,$$

$$\therefore \tan 1^\circ \cdot \tan 2^\circ \cdot \tan 3^\circ \cdots \tan 89^\circ = 1.$$

$$(2) \therefore \tan A - \cot A = 2, \quad \tan A \cot A = 1,$$

$$\therefore$$

$$(\tan A - \cot A)^2 = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A - 2 \tan A \cot A = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A - 2 = 4.$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A = 4 + 2 = 6.$$

$$(3) \therefore \tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 1,$$

$$\text{又 } \tan 40^\circ = \cot(90^\circ - 40^\circ) = \cot 50^\circ < \cot 40^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\tan^2 40^\circ + \cot^2 40^\circ - 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\tan^2 40^\circ + \cot^2 40^\circ - 2 \tan 40^\circ \cot 40^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\cot 40^\circ - \tan 40^\circ)^2} = \cot 40^\circ - \tan 40^\circ.$$

### 【练习 4】

【解析】 原式

$$= 3(\sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 + 6(\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$4(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha)$$

$$= 3(1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^2 + 6(1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) + 4[(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha]$$

$$= 3(1 + 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha) + 6(1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) + 4(1 - 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= 13.$$

### 【练习 5】

【解析】  $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$

### 【练习 6】

【解析】  $\because \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2}$ , 两边平方得:

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

又  $\because \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ ,  $\therefore \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 2\sqrt{2}, \quad \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = 2$$

$\therefore$  以  $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$  和  $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$  为两根的一元二次方程为:

$$x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 = 0$$

### 【练习 7】

【解析】 ① $\times$ ②可得,  $\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = ab$  ④,

由③, ④可知,  $\sin \alpha = ab + b^2$ .

①+②可得,  $2\sin \alpha = a + b \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$ , 从而

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(a - b),$$

从而有  $ab + b^2 = \frac{1}{2}(a + b) \Rightarrow (2b - 1)(a + b) = 0$ .

若  $a + b = 0$ , 则  $\sin \alpha = 0$ ,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(a - b) = -b$ , 故

$b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow b = \pm 1$ , 此时  $a = \mp 1$ ;

若  $2b-1=0 \Rightarrow b=\frac{1}{2}$ , 则由

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 2, \text{ 故 } a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2},$$

综上所述,  $\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} a=\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} a=-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}.$

### 【练习 8】

【解析】(1)原式

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cdot (-\cos \alpha)}{-\cos \alpha - (-\cos \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{-\cos \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)} = -\tan \alpha,$$

而  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\alpha$  是第四象限角,  $\therefore \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ,

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

(2)A

$$\sqrt{1-2\sin(\pi+2)\cos(\pi+2)} = \sqrt{1-2(-\sin 2)(-\cos 2)} = \sqrt{(\sin 2 - \cos 2)^2} = |\sin 2 - \cos 2|$$

又  $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2 < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ,  $\therefore \sin 2 > 0, \cos 2 < 0$ ,  $\therefore$  原式

$$= \sin 2 - \cos 2.$$



### 【练习 9】

【解析】 因为  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ , 所以

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

所以  $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$ .