

周五数学小测试

1、已知 $\sin(\alpha - \beta)\cos\alpha - \cos(\alpha - \beta)\sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ ，且 β 是第三象限角，则 $\cos\frac{\beta}{2}$ 的值等于()

- A. $\pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ B. $\pm\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$
C. $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ D. $-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

解析：由已知，得 $\sin[(\alpha - \beta) - \alpha] = \sin(-\beta) = \frac{4}{5}$ ，

得 $\sin\beta = -\frac{4}{5}$ 。

$\because \beta$ 在第三象限， $\therefore \cos\beta = -\frac{3}{5}$ 。

$$\therefore \cos\frac{\beta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\beta}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

答案：A

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

- A. 16 B. 8
C. 4 D. 2

解析 $(1+\tan 21^\circ)(1+\tan 24^\circ)=2$ ， $(1+\tan 22^\circ)(1+\tan 23^\circ)=2$ ，更一般的结论：若 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$ ，则 $(1+\tan \alpha)(1+\tan \beta)=2$ 。

答案 C

3、函数 $f(x) = \sin^4 x + \cos^2 x$ 的最小正周期是()

- A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. π D. 2π

$$\begin{aligned} 3、B \quad [f(x) &= \sin^4 x + 1 - \sin^2 x \\ &= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = -\sin^2 x(1 - \sin^2 x) + 1 \\ &= 1 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{7}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}.]$$

4、函数 $f(x) = \sin x - \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的值域为()

A. $[-2, 2]$ B. $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$

C. $[-1, 1]$ D. $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$

解析：因为 $f(x) = \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x = \sqrt{3}\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right] = \sqrt{3}\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$.

答案： B

5、已知 $f(\tan x) = \sin 2x$, 则 $f(-1)$ 的值是()

A. 1

B. -1

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 0

【答案】 B

【解析】 $f(\tan x) = \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \frac{2\tan x}{\tan^2 x + 1}$, $\therefore f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$, $\therefore f(-1) = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$.

6、若函数 $f(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + a\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的一条对称轴方程为 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 a 等于()

A. 1

B. $\sqrt{3}$

C. 2

D. 3

7、已知 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\alpha < \pi$, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 的值为()

A. -2 B. -1

C. $-\frac{2}{11}$ D. $\frac{2}{11}$

解析：由 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, 且 $\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\alpha < \pi$, 可得 $\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$, 所以 $\tan 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$, 所以 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan[2\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)]$

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

8、已知 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ，且 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ ，则 $\frac{\sin 2\alpha - 2\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = (\quad)$

A. $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ B. $-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$ C. $-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ D. $-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

解析： $\frac{\sin 2\alpha - 2\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2\cos^2 \alpha}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)} = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha.$

由 $\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$,

得 $\frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \alpha = -3$,

因为 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$,

所以 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$

答案：C

9、(2012 江苏高考) 设 α 为锐角，若 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$ ，则 $\sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ 的值为_____.

15. 解析：因为 α 为锐角， $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$,

所以 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$,

所以 $\sin\left[2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = 2\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25},$

且 $0 < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，故 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{12}$,

所以 $2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \left[2 \left(a + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] = \frac{7}{25},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \left(2a + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = \sin \left[\left(2a + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

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

$$= \sin \left[2 \left(a + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \left[2 \left(a + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{7}{25} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{17}{50} \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{答案: } \frac{17}{50} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}-3}{10}.$$

10、已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$, α 、 β 均为锐角, 求 $\cos \frac{\beta}{2}$ 的值.

剖析 利用已知角, 将 $\cos \beta$ 的三角函数值先求出, 然后利用半角公式.

$$\text{解析 } \because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{5}{13}.$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi.$$

$$\text{若 } 0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) < \sin \alpha,$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta < \alpha \text{ 不可能成立, 故 } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \pi.$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha]$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{33}{65}.$$

$$\therefore 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 即 } 0 < \frac{\beta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}.$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{33}{65}.$$

$$\therefore 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 即 } 0 < \frac{\beta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65}.$$

11、已知函数 $f(x) = 4\cos \omega x \cdot \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$) 的最小正周期为 π .

(1) 求 ω 的值;

(2) 讨论 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的单调性.

解析 (1) $f(x) = 2\left[\sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right] = 2 \cdot \sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2}$. $\therefore f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π ,

$$\therefore \frac{2\pi}{2\omega} = \pi, \text{ 故 } \omega = 1.$$

(2) 由 (1), 得 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2}$. 令 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, 解得 $-\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi < x \leq \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi$; 令 $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$< 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, 解得 $\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi < x \leq \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi$, 故 $y = f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right], \left[\frac{5\pi}{8}, 2\right]$ 上单调递增; 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}\right]$ 上单调递减.

12、已知函数 $f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期和对称轴方程;

(2) 求函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的值域.

【解析】 (1) $\therefore f(x) = \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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

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

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

$$= \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}),$$

$$\therefore \text{最小正周期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

$$\because 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\therefore \text{对称轴方程为 } x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$(2) \because x \in [-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{2}],$$

$$\therefore 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}].$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \text{ 在区间 } [-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}] \text{ 上单调递增,}$$

$$\text{在区间 } [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 上单调递减.}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 取最大值 } 1.$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(-\frac{\pi}{12}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = -\frac{\pi}{12} \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 取最小值 } -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{所以函数 } f(x) \text{ 在区间 } [-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 上的值域为 } [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1].$$

