# 数学笔记

于洋

# 1 三角函数

## 基础知识

诱导公式:

$$\sin(2k\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos(2k\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\tan(2k\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha \qquad \qquad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cot \alpha \qquad \qquad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha$$

两角和差:

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

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \qquad \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \qquad \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

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

二倍角和降幂:

$$\begin{split} \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \\ \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \end{split} \qquad \qquad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}, \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \end{split}$$

辅助角公式:  $a\sin\alpha + b\cos\alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(\alpha + \varphi), \tan\varphi = \frac{b}{a}$  弧长和扇形面积公式:  $l = r|\alpha|, \quad S = \frac{1}{2}\ln = \frac{1}{2}|\alpha|r^2$ 

## 1.1 终边一点

#### 角 α 终边上一点 (-4,3):

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

## 1.2 平移

## $\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 移动变成 $\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ :

1) 提括号:  $\sin \left[ 2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] \quad \sin \left[ 2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \right]$ 

2) 相减:  $\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ 

3) 翻译:  $-\frac{\pi}{12}$  是向右移动  $\frac{\pi}{12}$ 

#### 1.3 sin 和 cos 互化

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

$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{RE } \sin x = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

#### 1.4 区间内最值, 值域

# $f(x) = 4\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3}$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值, 最小值

$$x \in \left[0, \tfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

 $2x \in [0,\pi]$ 

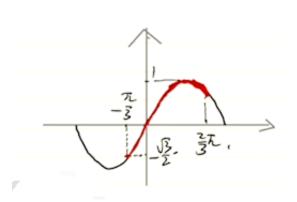
$$2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\pi \right]$$

如图此区间的最小值  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 最大值 1, 所以

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

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

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



#### 1.5 伸缩变换

 $y = \cos x$ 

横坐标缩短到原来的  $\frac{1}{2}$  (x 换成 2x)  $\longrightarrow y = \cos 2x$ 

纵坐标伸长到原来的 2 倍 (A 换成 2A)  $\longrightarrow y = 2\cos 2x$ 

向左平移  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (x 换成  $x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \longrightarrow y = 2\cos\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$ 

#### 1.6 对称中心, 对称轴, 单调区间

# $y = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的减区间

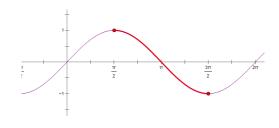


图 1: sin x 减区间

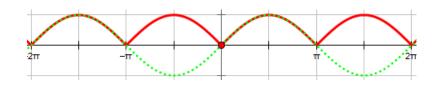
与基础图形对照:

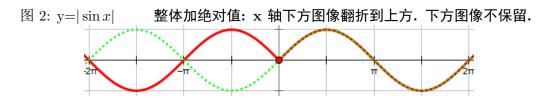
	$\sin x$ 减区间	$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi\right] (k \in z)$
	$\sin\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 减区间	$2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi\right] (k \in z)$

计算出 x 范围. 对称中心, 对称轴, 同样原理, 都是根据基础图形, 替换即可

#### 1.7 sinx 图像翻转

 $y = |\sin x|$  ,  $y = \sin |x|$  ,  $y = -\sin x$  图像





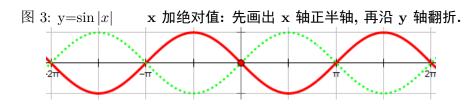


图 4:  $y=-\sin x$  整体加负号: 沿 x 轴上下翻折.

## 1.8 零点个数

 $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - \sin x$  零点个数

 $\diamondsuit f(x) = 0 \ \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = \sin x$ 

画出等号左右两侧图像, 交点个数就是零点个数 (2 个)

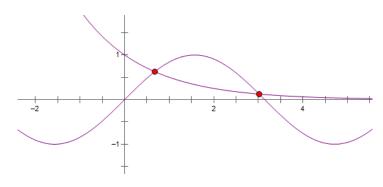


图 5: 
$$f(x) = (\frac{1}{2})^x$$
,  $f(x) = \sin x$ 

## 基础知识

## 2.1 正弦定理 (多解取舍)

在  $\triangle ABC$  中, $b = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $B = 60^{\circ}$ , c = 1, 求 C

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$
 ∴  $\sin C = \frac{1}{2}, c = 30^{\circ}$  或  $150^{\circ}$ 

角度取舍两种思路:

1) 依据大边对大角:  $\therefore b > c, \therefore B > C \therefore C = 30^{\circ}$ 

2) 三角形内角和  $180^\circ$ :  $\therefore B = 60^\circ, \therefore 0^\circ < C < 120^\circ \therefore C = 30^\circ$ 

## 2.2 角化边, 边化角, 角化角

 $3a\cos A = c\cos B + b\cos C$ ,  $\Re \cos A$ 

两种思路都可以:

边→角

 $3\sin A\cos A = \sin C\cos B + \sin B\cos C = \sin(B+C) = \sin A : \cos A = \frac{1}{3}$ 

角→边

 $3a\cos A = c \cdot \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} + b \cdot \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{3}$ 

## 2.3 三角形形状 (讨论 n 种情况)

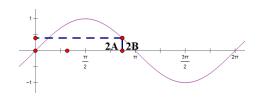


图 6: 2A=2B

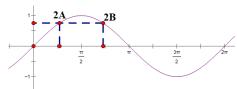
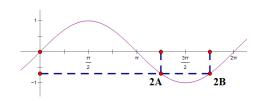


图 7:  $2A + 2B = \frac{\pi}{2} * 2$ 



 $8: 2A + 2B = \frac{3\pi}{2} * 2$ 

 $\sin 2A = \sin 2B$ 

 $0 < A < \pi : 0 < 2A < 2\pi$ 

如图: 三种情况

1) 当 2A = 2B 时等腰三角形

2) 当  $2A + 2B = \frac{\pi}{2} * 2$  时, 直角三角形

3) 当  $2A + 2B = \frac{3\pi}{2} * 2$  时, 不符合三角形

## 2.4 已知三边判断三角形形状

已知三角形三边为 3,5,7 求三角形是形状 (锐角, 直角, 钝角)

 $:: 3^2 + 5^2 < 7^2$  : 純角

#### 3.1 绝对值

绝对值、想平方, 算完之后不要慌.

#### 题目:

已知向量 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ 满足 $|\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{b}|=2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{a}|=\sqrt{2}$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{b}|=\sqrt{3}$ , 则 $|\overrightarrow{a}-\overrightarrow{b}|=$  ( ) 。

- A:  $\sqrt{2}$
- **B**: 2
- C: 1
- D:  $-\frac{1}{2}$

解答: A

- $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8$
- $\therefore 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3$
- $|\vec{a} \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2$

#### 3.2 夹角锐角钝角

#### 题目:

已知  $\overrightarrow{a}=(\lambda,2)$  ,  $\overrightarrow{b}=(-3,5)$  ,且  $\overrightarrow{a}$  与  $\overrightarrow{b}$  的夹角为锐角,则  $\lambda$  的取值范围( )

解答:  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} > 0$  且不共线

解:由题意可得  $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} > 0$ ,且  $\overrightarrow{a}$  与  $\overrightarrow{b}$  不共线,即  $-3\lambda + 10 > 0$ ,且, $5\lambda \neq 2 \times (-3)$ ,解得  $\lambda < \frac{10}{3}$  且  $\lambda \neq -\frac{6}{5}$ ,所以C选项是正确的

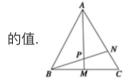
## 3.3 基础图形 (理)

题目:

## 3.4 基底建模法 (理)

#### 题目:

如图所示,在△ABC中,点M是BC的中点,点N在AC上,且AN=2NC,AM与BN相交于点P,求AP∶PM



解答:以 $\overrightarrow{BM}$ , $\overrightarrow{CN}$ 为基底,进行计算.

设: $e_1 = \overrightarrow{BM}$ ,  $e_2 = \overrightarrow{CN}$ , 则

$$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CM} = -3e_2 - e_1$$
$$\overrightarrow{BN} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CN} = 2e_1 + e_2$$

因为 A,P,M 和 B,P,N 分别共线所以:

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AM} = -\lambda e_1 - 3\lambda e_2$$

$$\overrightarrow{BP} = \mu \overrightarrow{BN} = 2\mu e_1 + \mu e_2$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{BP} - \overrightarrow{AP} = (\lambda + 2\mu)e_1 + (3\lambda + \mu)e_2$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = 2e_1 + 3e_2$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda + 2\mu = 2 \\ 3\lambda + \mu = 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{4}{5} \\ \mu = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$
$$\therefore AP : PM = 4 : 1$$

#### 4.1 分式数列单调性

数列  $a_n=\frac{n-\sqrt{2016}}{n-\sqrt{2017}},$  则前 100 项的最大项, 最小项是第几项解: $a_n=\frac{n-\sqrt{2016}}{n-\sqrt{2017}}=1+\frac{\sqrt{2017}-\sqrt{2016}}{n-\sqrt{2017}}$ 

解:
$$a_n = \frac{n-\sqrt{2016}}{n-\sqrt{2017}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2017}-\sqrt{2016}}{n-\sqrt{2017}}$$

根据函数图像:

当  $n \in [1,44]$  时, $\{a_n\}$  单调递减,

当  $n \in [45, +\infty)$  单调递增,

$$(a_n)_{\text{max}} = a_{45}, (a_n)_{\text{min}} = a_{44}$$

#### 4.2 分段数列单调性

#### 题目:

已知函数 
$$f(x)=\left\{egin{array}{c} (3-a)x-3,x\leq 7 \\ a^{x-6},x>7 \end{array}
ight.$$
 ,若数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_n=f(n)(n\in N^*)$  ,且  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列,则实数a

的取值范围是()

A. 
$$\left[\frac{9}{4},3\right)$$

B. 
$$(\frac{9}{4},3)$$

C. 
$$(2,3)$$

D. 
$$(1,3)$$

#### 解答:

解:根据题意, 
$$a_n=f(n)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} (3-a)n-3,n\leq 7\\ a^{n-6},n>7 \end{array}\right.$$
 ; 要使  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列,必有 
$$\left\{egin{array}{ll} 3-a>0\\ a>1\\ (3-a)\times 7-3< a^{8-6} \end{array}\right.$$
 ;

解可得, 2 < a < 3;

所以C选项是正确的.

#### 4.3 一般数列单调性