

第十五课时三角恒等变换精讲学习指南--答案及解析

一. 典型例题分析:

题型一 三角函数式的化简与求值:

例 1. 化简: $\frac{2\sin(\pi-\alpha)+\sin 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 $4\sin \alpha$

解析 $\frac{2\sin(\pi-\alpha)+\sin 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\sin \alpha + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos \alpha)} = \frac{2\sin \alpha(1+\cos \alpha)}{\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos \alpha)} = 4\sin \alpha$.

例 2. 计算 $\frac{\sin 110^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\cos^2 155^\circ - \sin^2 155^\circ}$ 的值为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 $\frac{\sin 110^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\cos^2 155^\circ - \sin^2 155^\circ} = \frac{\sin 70^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 310^\circ} = \frac{\cos 20^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$.

例 3. $\frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos(-100^\circ)}{\sqrt{1 - \sin 10^\circ}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 $\sqrt{2}$ $\frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos(-100^\circ)}{\sqrt{1 - \sin 10^\circ}} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \cos 80^\circ}{\sqrt{1 - \cos 80^\circ}} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sqrt{2} \sin 40^\circ} =$

$\frac{2\sin(10^\circ + 30^\circ)}{\sqrt{2} \sin 40^\circ} = \sqrt{2}$.

思维升华: 解决三角函数的求值问题的关键是把“所求角”用“已知角”表示. ①当“已知角”有两个时,“所求角”一般表示为两个“已知角”的和或差的形式;②当“已知角”有一个时,此时应着眼于“所求角”与“已知角”的和或差的关系.

题型二: 角的变换: 常见的配角技巧: $2\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)$, $\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) - \beta$, $\beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$,

$\alpha = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$, $\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \left(\alpha + \frac{\beta}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta\right)$ 等.

例 1 已知 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 且 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{11}{14}$, 求 $\sin \beta$.

答案 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 由已知可得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$,

$$\therefore \sin \beta = \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} \times \frac{1}{7} - \left(-\frac{11}{14}\right) \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

例 2. 已知 $\cos(75^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos(30^\circ - 2\alpha)$ 的值为_____.

答案 $\frac{7}{9}$

解析 $\cos(75^\circ + \alpha) = \sin(15^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\therefore \cos(30^\circ - 2\alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2(15^\circ - \alpha) = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{9}.$$

题型三: 给值求角:

例 1. 设 α, β 为钝角, 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, 求 $\alpha + \beta$ 的值。

解析 $\because \alpha, \beta$ 为钝角, $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$,

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0.$$

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

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

例 2. 已知 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$, 且 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = -\frac{1}{7}$, 求 $2\alpha - \beta$ 的值。

解析 $\because \tan \alpha = \tan[(\alpha - \beta) + \beta]$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7}} = \frac{1}{3} > 0,$$

$$\therefore 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4} > 0,$$

$$\therefore 0 < 2\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{7}} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{7} < 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi, \quad -\pi < 2\alpha - \beta < 0,$$

$$\therefore 2\alpha - \beta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

题型四：三角恒等变换的应用：

例1. 已知函数 $f(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x (x \in \mathbf{R})$.

(1) 求 $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 的值；

(2) 求 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期及单调递增区间.

解 (1) 由 $\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 得

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2.$$

(2) 由 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ 与 $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$, 得

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

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期是 π .

由正弦函数的性质, 得

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $\left[\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

思维升华 三角恒等变换的应用策略

(1) 进行三角恒等变换要抓住：变角、变函数名称、变结构，尤其是角之间的关系；注意公式的逆用和变形使用.

(2) 把形如 $y = a\sin x + b\cos x$ 化为 $y = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi)$, 可进一步研究函数的周期性、单调性、最值与对称性.

例2. 已知函数 $f(x) = 4\tan x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3}$.

(1)求 $f(x)$ 的定义域与最小正周期;

(2)讨论 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上的单调性.

思想方法指导 (1)讨论形如 $y = a\sin \omega x + b\cos \omega x$ 型函数的性质,一律化成 $y = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 型的函数.

(2)研究 $y = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 型函数的最值、单调性,可将 $\omega x + \varphi$ 视为一个整体,换元后结合 $y = \sin x$ 的图象解决.

规范解答

解 (1) $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 4\tan x \cos x \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \\ &= 4\sin x \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \\ &= 4\sin x \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x\right) - \sqrt{3} \\ &= 2\sin x \cos x + 2\sqrt{3}\sin^2 x - \sqrt{3} \\ &= \sin 2x + \sqrt{3}(1 - \cos 2x) - \sqrt{3} \\ &= \sin 2x - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right). [5 \text{ 分}] \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$. [6 分]

(2)因为 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$, 所以 $2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$, [8 分]

由 $y = \sin x$ 的图象可知, 当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,

即 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递减;

当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$, 即 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递增. [10 分]

所以当 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 时, $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 上单调递增, 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$ 上单调递减.

例 3 解: (I) $f(x) = 4\sin(\pi - x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) - 1$

$$= 4\sin x \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) - 1$$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x = 2 \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}),$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$.

(II) 因为 $x \in [\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 所以 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in [0, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$.

所以当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值为 2;

当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = 0$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值为 0.

二. 能力提升训练

1. 若 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, 且 $3\cos 2\alpha = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)$, 求 $\sin 2\alpha$ 的值.

解析 由 $3\cos 2\alpha = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)$ 可得

$$3(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha),$$

又由 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 可知 $\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \neq 0$,

$$\text{于是 } 3(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

所以 $1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{18}$, 故 $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{17}{18}$.

2. 已知 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta)\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta) = \frac{1}{4}$, 则 $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta$ 的值为_____.

解析 因为 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta)\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta)$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{4}.$$

所以 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{故 } \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{5}{8}.$$

3. 在斜 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = -\sqrt{2}\cos B\cos C$, 且 $\tan B \tan C = 1 - \sqrt{2}$, 求角 A 的值.

解析 由已知 $\sin(B+C) = -\sqrt{2}\cos B\cos C$,

$$\therefore \sin B\cos C + \cos B\sin C = -\sqrt{2}\cos B\cos C,$$

$$\therefore \tan B + \tan C = -\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{又 } \tan B \tan C = 1 - \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \tan(B+C) = \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C} = -1, \quad \therefore \tan A = 1, \text{ 又 } 0 < A < \pi, \therefore A = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$