高一数学第三章章末检测第3章 三角恒等变换(B)

(时间: 120 分钟 满分: 160 分)

一、填空题(本大题共 14 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 70 分)

1. 函数 $f(x) = \sin^2(2x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的最小正周期是_____.
2. $\sin 15^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ \sin 105^\circ =$ _____.
3. 已知 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\tan(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) =$ _____.
4. 函数 $f(x) = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x (x \in [-\pi, 0])$ 的单调递增区间是_____.
5. 化简: $\frac{\sin(60^\circ + \theta) + \cos 120^\circ \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ 的结果为_____.
6. 已知 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = 1$, 则 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____.
7. 若函数 $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + a \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$ 的一条对称轴方程为 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $a =$ _____.
8. 函数 $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \sin^2 x$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$ 的值域是_____.
9. 若 $3 \sin \theta = \cos \theta$, 则 $\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta$ 的值等于_____.
10. 已知 $3 \cos(2\alpha + \beta) + 5 \cos \beta = 0$, 则 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \alpha$ 的值为_____.
11. 若 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{4}{5}$, 则角 θ 的终边一定落在直线_____上.
12. 若 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, 且 $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos \alpha =$ _____.
13. 函数 $y = \sin(x + 10^\circ) + \cos(x + 40^\circ)$, ($x \in \mathbf{R}$) 的最大值是_____.
14. 使奇函数 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \theta) + \sqrt{3} \cos(2x + \theta)$ 在 $[-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0]$ 上为减函数的所有 θ 的集合为_____.

二、解答题(本大题共 6 小题, 共 90 分)

15. (14 分) 已知 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$.

(1) 求 $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) - \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha)}{\sin(\pi - \alpha) + \cos(3\pi + \alpha)}$ 的值;

(2) 求 $\cos(2\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{4})$ 的值.

16. (14 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = 2 \cos x \sin x + 2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3}$.

- (1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期;
- (2) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的最大值和最小值及相应的 x 的值;
- (3) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的单调增区间.

17. (14分) 已知向量 $\mathbf{a} = (\cos \frac{3x}{2}, \sin \frac{3x}{2})$, $\mathbf{b} = (\cos \frac{x}{2}, -\sin \frac{x}{2})$, 且 $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

(1) 求 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ 及 $|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|$;

(2) 若 $f(x) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|$, 求 $f(x)$ 的最大值和最小值.

18. (16分) 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 B 满足 $2\cos 2B - 8\cos B + 5 = 0$, 若 $\vec{BC} = \mathbf{a}$, $\vec{CA} = \mathbf{b}$ 且 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ 满足: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -9$, $|\mathbf{a}| = 3$, $|\mathbf{b}| = 5$, θ 为 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ 的夹角.

(1) 求角 B ;

(2) 求 $\sin(B + \theta)$.

19. (16分) 已知向量 $\mathbf{m} = (-1, \cos \omega x + \sqrt{3}\sin \omega x)$, $\mathbf{n} = (f(x), \cos \omega x)$, 其中 $\omega > 0$, 且 $\mathbf{m} \perp \mathbf{n}$, 又函数 $f(x)$ 的图象任意两相邻对称轴的间距为 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

(1) 求 ω 的值;

(2) 设 α 是第一象限角, 且 $f(\frac{3}{2}\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{23}{26}$, 求 $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos(4\pi + 2\alpha)}$ 的值.

20. (16分) 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x \sin \varphi + \cos^2 x \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi)$ ($0 < \varphi < \pi$), 其图象过点 $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2})$.

(1) 求 φ 的值;

(2)将函数 $y=f(x)$ 的图象上各点的横坐标缩短到原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$, 纵坐标不变, 得到函数 $y=g(x)$ 的图象, 求函数 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上的最大值和最小值.

第3章 三角恒等变换(B)

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

解析 $\because f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - \cos(4x - \frac{\pi}{2})]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sin 4x$
 $\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2. 1

解析 原式 $= \sin 15^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \sin 90^\circ = 1$.

3. $\frac{1}{7}$

解析 $\because \alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$,

$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$,

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

$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1 + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{7}$.

4. $[-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0]$

解析 $f(x) = \sin x - \sqrt{3}\cos x = 2\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$.

令 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

得 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

令 $k=0$ 得 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

由此可得 $[-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0]$ 符合题意.

5. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 原式 = $\frac{\sin 60^\circ \cos \theta + \cos 60^\circ \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
 $= \frac{\sin 60^\circ \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

6. 1

解析 $\because \sin \alpha \cos \beta = 1$,
 $\therefore \sin \alpha = \cos \beta = 1$, 或 $\sin \alpha = \cos \beta = -1$,
 $\therefore \cos \alpha = \sin \beta = 0$.
 $\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta = 1$.

7. $\sqrt{3}$

解析 $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - a \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x)$
 $= \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) - a \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} + x)$
 $= \sqrt{1+a^2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi)$
 $\therefore f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} + a \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{1+a^2}$.

解得 $a = \sqrt{3}$.

8. $[\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}]$

解析 $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}$,
 $\because x \in \mathbf{R}$,
 $\therefore -1 \leq \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$,
 $\therefore y \in [-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}]$.

9. $\frac{7}{5}$

解析 $\because 3 \sin \theta = \cos \theta$, $\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$.
 $\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$
 $= \frac{1 + 2 \tan \theta - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{7}{5}$.

10. -4

解析 $3 \cos(2\alpha + \beta) + 5 \cos \beta$
 $= 3 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha - 3 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha + 5 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + 5 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = 0$,

$$\therefore 2\sin(\alpha+\beta)\sin\alpha = -8\cos(\alpha+\beta)\cos\alpha,$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha+\beta)\tan\alpha = -4.$$

$$11. 24x-7y=0$$

$$\text{解析 } \cos\frac{\theta}{2}=\frac{3}{5}, \sin\frac{\theta}{2}=-\frac{4}{5}, \tan\frac{\theta}{2}=-\frac{4}{3},$$

$$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{1-\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{8}{3}}{1-\frac{16}{9}} = \frac{24}{7}.$$

$\therefore$ 角 θ 的终边在直线 $24x-7y=0$ 上.

$$12. \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

$$\text{解析 } \cos\beta = -\frac{1}{3}, \sin\beta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \cos\alpha &= \cos[(\alpha+\beta)-\beta] \\ &= \cos(\alpha+\beta)\cos\beta + \sin(\alpha+\beta)\sin\beta \\ &= \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

13. 1

解析 令 $x+10^\circ=\alpha$, 则 $x+40^\circ=\alpha+30^\circ$,

$$\therefore y = \sin\alpha + \cos(\alpha+30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha\cos 30^\circ - \sin\alpha\sin 30^\circ$$

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

$$= \sin(\alpha+60^\circ).$$

$$\therefore y_{\max} = 1.$$

$$14. \left\{ \theta \mid \theta = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$$

解析 $\because f(x)$ 为奇函数, $\therefore f(0) = \sin\theta + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta = 0.$

$$\therefore \tan\theta = -\sqrt{3}. \therefore \theta = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2\sin(2x + k\pi).$$

当 k 为偶数时, $f(x) = 2\sin 2x$, 不合题意;

当 k 为奇数时, $f(x) = -2\sin 2x$,

函数在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right]$ 上为减函数.

$$\therefore f(x) = -2\sin 2x, \therefore \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$15. \text{解 } (1) \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \alpha \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \alpha \in (0, \pi) \Rightarrow \sin\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

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

$$(2) \because \cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\cos(2\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos 2\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

16. 解 (1) 原式 $= \sin 2x + \sqrt{3}\cos 2x = 2(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 2x)$

$$= 2(\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π .

(2) 当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$) 时, $f(x)$ 有最大值为 2.

当 $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$) 时, $f(x)$ 有最小值为 -2.

(3) 要使 $f(x)$ 递增, 必须使 $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$),

$$\text{解得 } k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(x)$ 的递增区间为 $[k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}]$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$).

17. 解 (1) $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \cos \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \cos 2x,$

$$|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{(\cos \frac{3x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2 + (\sin \frac{3x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 2x} = 2|\cos x|,$$

$$\because x \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}], \therefore \cos x > 0,$$

$$\therefore |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| = 2\cos x.$$

$$(2) f(x) = \cos 2x - 2\cos x = 2\cos^2 x - 2\cos x - 1$$

$$= 2(\cos x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\because x \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}], \therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1,$$

$\therefore$ 当 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 $-\frac{3}{2}$; 当 $\cos x = 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值 -1.

18. 解 (1) $2(2\cos^2 B - 1) - 8\cos B + 5 = 0$, 即 $4\cos^2 B - 8\cos B + 3 = 0$, 得 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$.

又 B 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角, $\therefore B = 60^\circ$.

$$(2) \because \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}|} = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \sin(B + \theta) = \sin B \cos \theta + \cos B \sin \theta = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$

19. 解 (1) 由题意, 得 $\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$, 所以

$$f(x) = \cos \omega x \cdot (\cos \omega x + \sqrt{3}\sin \omega x) = \frac{1 + \cos 2\omega x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin 2\omega x}{2} = \sin(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

根据题意知, 函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 3π .

又 $\omega > 0$, 所以 $\omega = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2)由(1)知 $f(x)=\sin(\frac{2x}{3}+\frac{\pi}{6})+\frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $f(\frac{3}{2}\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2})=\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2})+\frac{1}{2}=\cos\alpha+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{23}{26}$.

解得 $\cos\alpha=\frac{5}{13}$.

因为 α 是第一象限角, 故 $\sin\alpha=\frac{12}{13}$.

所以 $\frac{\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos(4\pi+2\alpha)}=\frac{\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos 2\alpha}=\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\alpha+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha-\sin^2\alpha}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2(\cos\alpha-\sin\alpha)}=-\frac{13\sqrt{2}}{14}$.

20. 解 (1) 因为 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\sin\varphi+\cos^2x\cos\varphi-\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+\varphi)$ ($0<\varphi<\pi$),

所以 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\sin\varphi+\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\cos\varphi-\frac{1}{2}\cos\varphi$

$=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\sin\varphi+\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\cos\varphi$

$=\frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x\sin\varphi+\cos 2x\cos\varphi)$

$=\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x-\varphi)$.

又函数图象过点 $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2})$, 所以 $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\cos(2\times\frac{\pi}{6}-\varphi)$,

即 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}-\varphi)=1$,

又 $0<\varphi<\pi$, 所以 $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{3}$.

(2)由(1)知 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x-\frac{\pi}{3})$, 将函数 $y=f(x)$ 的图象上各点的横坐标缩短到原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$, 纵坐

标不变, 得到函数 $y=g(x)$ 的图象, 可知 $g(x)=f(2x)=\frac{1}{2}\cos(4x-\frac{\pi}{3})$,

因为 $x\in[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$, 所以 $4x\in[0, \pi]$,

因此 $4x-\frac{\pi}{3}\in[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$,

故 $-\frac{1}{2}\leq\cos(4x-\frac{\pi}{3})\leq 1$.

所以 $y=g(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上的最大值和最小值分别为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 和 $-\frac{1}{4}$.