

高一数学第三章章末检测(1)第3章 三角恒等变换(A)

(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. $(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin \frac{\pi}{12})(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin \frac{\pi}{12}) =$ _____.

2. $\frac{\sqrt{3}\tan 15^\circ + 1}{\sqrt{3} - \tan 15^\circ}$ 的值是_____.

3. 已知 $\sin x - \sin y = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\cos x - \cos y = \frac{2}{3}$, 且 x, y 为锐角, 则 $\sin(x+y) =$ _____.

4. 设 $a = \sin 14^\circ + \cos 14^\circ$, $b = \sin 16^\circ + \cos 16^\circ$, $c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 则 a, b, c 按从小到大的顺序排列为_____.

5. 已知 $\sin(45^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 则 $\sin 2\alpha =$ _____.

6. 若 $\sin x - \sin y = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\cos x - \cos y = \frac{1}{4}$, 则 $\cos(x-y)$ 的值是_____.

7. 若函数 $f(x) = \sin(2x + \theta) + \sqrt{3}\cos(2x + \theta)$ 为奇函数, 则 θ 的取值集合是_____.

8. 已知 $\tan 2\theta = -2\sqrt{2}$, $\pi < 2\theta < 2\pi$, 则 $\tan \theta$ 的值为_____.

9. 函数 $y = 2\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)$ 的最大值为_____.

10. 化简: $\frac{1 + \sin 4\alpha - \cos 4\alpha}{1 + \sin 4\alpha + \cos 4\alpha} =$ _____.

11. 已知 $\sin \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$, $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$, 则 $\tan \alpha =$ _____.

12. 若 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = 3$, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2$, 则 $\tan(\beta - 2\alpha) =$ _____.

13. 函数 $y = \sin \frac{2x}{3} + \cos \left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$ 的图象中相邻对称轴的距离是_____.

14. 已知 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$, 且 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$, 则 $\sin \alpha =$ _____.

二、解答题(本大题共 6 小题, 共 90 分)

15. (14 分) 已知 $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 是方程 $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ 的两根, 且 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

求: $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 及 $\alpha + \beta$ 的值.

16. (14 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\cos 2x + \sin^2 x - 4\cos x$.

(1) 求 $f(\frac{\pi}{3})$ 的值;

(2) 求 $f(x)$ 的最大值和最小值.

17. (14 分) 已知向量 $\mathbf{a} = (3\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$, $\mathbf{b} = (2\sin \alpha, 5\sin \alpha - 4\cos \alpha)$, $\alpha \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$, 且 $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}$.

(1) 求 $\tan \alpha$ 的值;

(2) 求 $\cos \left[\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 的值.

18. (16 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin^2\left[\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right] - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x$.

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 的周期和单调递增区间;

(2) 若关于 x 的方程 $f(x) - m = 2$ 在 $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上有解, 求实数 m 的取值范围.

19. (16 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x - 1 (x \in \mathbf{R})$.

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期及在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值和最小值;

(2) 若 $f(x_0) = \frac{6}{5}$, $x_0 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 求 $\cos 2x_0$ 的值.

20. (16分) 已知 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

(1) 求 $\sin \alpha$ 的值; (2) 求 β 的值.

第3章 三角恒等变换(A)

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

解析 $(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin \frac{\pi}{12})(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin \frac{\pi}{12})$
 $= \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

2. 1

解析 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan 15^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \tan 15^\circ + 1} = \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 15^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan 15^\circ}$
 $= \tan 45^\circ = 1,$
 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan 15^\circ + 1}{\sqrt{3} - \tan 15^\circ} = 1.$

3. 1

解析 $\therefore \sin x - \sin y = -\frac{2}{3}, \cos x - \cos y = \frac{2}{3},$ 两式相加得:

$$\sin x + \cos x = \sin y + \cos y,$$

$$\therefore \sin 2x = \sin 2y,$$

$$\text{又} \therefore x, y \text{ 均为锐角且 } x \neq y,$$

$$\therefore 2x = \pi - 2y, x + y = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin(x + y) = 1.$$

4. $a < c < b$

解析 $a = \sqrt{2} \sin 59^\circ < \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, a < c.$

$$b = \sqrt{2} \sin 61^\circ > \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, b > c.$$

从而 $a < c < b.$

5. $-\frac{3}{5}$

解析 $\sin(\alpha+45^\circ)=(\sin \alpha+\cos \alpha) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$

$\therefore \sin \alpha+\cos \alpha=\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}.$

两端平方, $\therefore 1+\sin 2 \alpha=\frac{2}{5},$

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

6. $\frac{263}{288}$

解析 由 $\begin{cases} \sin x-\sin y=-\frac{1}{3} & \textcircled{1} \\ \cos x-\cos y=\frac{1}{4} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1}^2+\textcircled{2}^2$ 得

$2-2(\sin x \sin y+\cos x \cos y)=\frac{25}{144}.$

$\therefore \cos (x-y)=\frac{263}{288}.$

7. $\left\{\theta \mid \theta=k \pi-\frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$

解析 $f(x)=\sin (2 x+\theta)+\sqrt{3} \cos (2 x+\theta)$

$=2 \sin \left[2 x+\frac{\pi}{3}+\theta\right].$

$f(0)=2 \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{3}+\theta\right]=0.$

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{3}+\theta=k \pi$, 即 $\theta=k \pi-\frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$

8. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 $\because \pi < 2 \theta < 2 \pi,$

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi,$

则 $\tan \theta < 0, \tan 2 \theta=\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1-\tan ^2 \theta}=-2 \sqrt{2},$

化简得 $\sqrt{2} \tan ^2 \theta-\tan \theta-\sqrt{2}=0,$

解得 $\tan \theta=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $\tan \theta=\sqrt{2}$ (舍去),

$\therefore \tan \theta=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

9. $\sqrt{2}+1$

解析 $y=2 \sin ^2 x+2 \sin x \cos x$

$=1-\cos 2 x+\sin 2 x$

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

$\therefore y_{\max }=\sqrt{2}+1.$

10. $\tan 2 \alpha$

解析 原式 $=\frac{2 \sin ^2 2 \alpha+2 \sin 2 \alpha \cos 2 \alpha}{2 \cos ^2 2 \alpha+2 \sin 2 \alpha \cos 2 \alpha}$

$$= \frac{2\sin 2\alpha(\sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha)}{2\cos 2\alpha(\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)} = \tan 2\alpha.$$

$$11. -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

解析 $\because \sin \alpha = \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$

$$\therefore 2\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha - 1 = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } -1.$$

$$\because \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \therefore \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$12. \frac{4}{3}$$

解析 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\tan \alpha - 1} = 3$, 故 $\tan \alpha = 2$.

又 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2$, 故 $\tan(\beta - \alpha) = -2$,

$$\therefore \tan(\beta - 2\alpha) = \tan[(\beta - \alpha) - \alpha]$$

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

$$13. \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{解析 } y = \sin \frac{2x}{3} + \cos \frac{2x}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{2x}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{2x}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2x}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos \left(\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right), \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\pi,$$

3π , 相邻两对称轴的距离是周期的一半.

$$14. \frac{33}{65}$$

解析 由于 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$,

因此 $\alpha - \beta \in (0, \pi)$.

又由于 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{5} > 0$, 因此 $\alpha - \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4}{5} \text{ 且 } \cos \beta = \frac{12}{13},$$

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

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

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

15. 解 $\because \tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ 为方程 $6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ 的两根,

$$\therefore \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{5}{6}, \quad \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = 1.$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore \pi < \alpha + \beta < 2\pi, \quad \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}.$$

$$16. \text{ 解 } (1) f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - 4\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\ = -1 + \frac{3}{4} - 2 = -\frac{9}{4}.$$

$$(2) f(x) = 2(2\cos^2 x - 1) + (1 - \cos^2 x) - 4\cos x \\ = 3\cos^2 x - 4\cos x - 1 = 3\left(\cos x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{3}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

因为 $\cos x \in [-1, 1]$,

所以, 当 $\cos x = -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值 6;

当 $\cos x = \frac{2}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值 $-\frac{7}{3}$.

$$17. \text{ 解 } (1) \because \mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}, \therefore \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0.$$

而 $\mathbf{a} = (3\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$, $\mathbf{b} = (2\sin \alpha, 5\sin \alpha - 4\cos \alpha)$,

故 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 6\sin^2 \alpha + 5\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 4\cos^2 \alpha = 0$.

由于 $\cos \alpha \neq 0$, $\therefore 6\tan^2 \alpha + 5\tan \alpha - 4 = 0$.

解之, 得 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$, 或 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\therefore \alpha \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$, $\tan \alpha < 0$, 故 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ (舍去).

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

$$(2) \because \alpha \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right), \therefore \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right).$$

由 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$, 求得 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2$ (舍去).

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

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ = -\frac{2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{15}}{10}.$$

$$18. \text{ 解 } (1) f(x) = 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x$$

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

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

$$= 2\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1,$$

$$\text{周期 } T = \pi; \quad 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2},$$

解得 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $\left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

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

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

所以 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $[2, 3]$.

而 $f(x) = m + 2$, 所以 $m + 2 \in [2, 3]$, 即 $m \in [0, 1]$.

19. 解 (1) 由 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x - 1$, 得

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3}(2\sin x \cos x) + (2\cos^2 x - 1) \\ = \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$$

所以函数 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π .

因为 $f(x) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$ 上为增函数, 在区间 $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上为减函数, 又 $f(0) = 1$,

$f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 2$, $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$, 所以函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的最大值为 2, 最小值为 -1.

(2) 由 (1) 可知 $f(x_0) = 2\sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

因为 $f(x_0) = \frac{6}{5}$, 所以 $\sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$.

由 $x_0 \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 得 $2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6} \in [\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{6}]$,

从而 $\cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = -\frac{4}{5}$.

所以 $\cos 2x_0 = \cos\left[\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$

$$= \cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$

20. 解 (1) $\tan \alpha = \frac{2\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$,

所以 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{4}{3}$. 又因为 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

解得 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$.

(2) 因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, 所以 $0 < \beta - \alpha < \pi$.

因为 $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$, 所以 $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

所以 $\sin \beta = \sin[(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha]$

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

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

因为 $\beta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$,

所以 $\beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.