

第一讲-三角恒等变换练习题

一、 逆向合并+知值求值

1. 已知 a, b, c 分别是 $\triangle ABC$ 的内角 A, B, C 的对边, 且 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\cos A}{2 - \cos B}$.
求 $\frac{a}{c}$.

【答案】(1) $\frac{1}{2}$.

【解析】(1) $\because \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\cos A}{2 - \cos B}$, $\therefore 2a - a \cos B = b \cos A$,

由正弦定理得 $2 \sin A = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin(A + B) = \sin C$,

$$\therefore \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{1}{2}$.

【标注】【知识点】倍角、和差角公式综合; SSA类三角形(利用余弦定理)

2. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 内角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c , 已知 $3 \cos C(a \cos B + b \cos A) = c$.
(1) 求 $\cos C$ 的值.
(2) 求 $\sin\left(2C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $\cos C = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) $\frac{2\sqrt{6}+1}{9} - \frac{1}{2}$.

【解析】(1) 已知 $3 \cos C(a \cdot \cos B + b \cdot \cos A) = c$,

由余弦定理可得 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$,

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}, \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

故上式可化为: $\frac{3(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab} \cdot \left(\frac{2bc}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2} + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c}\right) = c$,

整理得 $\frac{3(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ac} = 1$, 即 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - \frac{2}{3}ac$,

由余弦定理知 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C$, 故有 $2 \cos C = \frac{2}{3}$,

即 $\cos C = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) 由(1)知 $\cos C = \frac{1}{3}$, $0 < C < \pi$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \sin C &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \\
 \text{所以} \sin\left(2C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2C + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2C \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \sin C \cdot \cos C + \cos^2 C - \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{6} + 1}{9} - \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】余弦定理；正余弦定理综合求解边角；和差角公式化简求值综合运用；两角和与差的正弦

3. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，角 A 、 B 、 C 的对边分别为 a 、 b 、 c ，且 $\frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{2a + c} = 0$ 。
求角 B 的大小。

【答案】 (1) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 。

【解析】 (1) $\because \sin A = \sin(B + C) = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cdot \cos B$

$$\therefore a = b \cos C + c \cdot \cos B$$

$$\text{又} \because \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{2a + c} = 0$$

$$\therefore -2a \cdot \cos B - c \cdot \cos B = b \cos C$$

$$-2a \cos B = b \cos C + c \cdot \cos B = a$$

$$\therefore \cos B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{又} \because B \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

【标注】【知识点】正弦定理；余弦定理；正余弦定理综合求解边角

4. 已知在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，角 A 、 B 、 C 所对的边分别为 a 、 b 、 c ，且 $c = 1$ ，
 $\cos B \sin C + (\sqrt{3}a - \sin B) \cos(A + B) = 0$ 。
(1) 求角 C 的大小。
(2) 若 $a = 3b$ ，求 $\cos(2B - C)$ 的值。

【答案】 (1) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 。
(2) $\frac{13}{14}$ 。

【解析】 (1) 由 $\cos B \sin C + (\sqrt{3}a - \sin B) \cos(A + B) = 0$ ，

$$\text{可得} \cos B \sin C - (\sqrt{3}a - \sin B) \cos C = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \sin(B+C) - \sqrt{3}a \cos C = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin A - \sqrt{3}a \cos C = 0, \frac{\sin A}{a} = \sqrt{3} \cos C,$$

$$\text{由正弦定理及} c=1 \text{ 可得} \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = \sin C,$$

$$\text{所以} \sin C = \sqrt{3} \cos C, \text{ 即} \tan C = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故} C = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由余弦定理得} 1^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 9b^2 + b^2 - 3b^2 = 7b^2,$$

$$\text{则} b = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}, \text{ 由正弦定理得} \sin B = \frac{b \sin C}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14},$$

$$\text{因为} b < c,$$

$$\text{所以} B < C, B \text{ 为锐角},$$

$$\text{故} \cos B = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{14},$$

$$\sin 2B = 2 \sin B \cos B = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}, \cos 2B = 2\cos^2 B - 1 = \frac{11}{14},$$

$$\text{所以} \cos(2B - C) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos 2B + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin 2B = \frac{13}{14}.$$

【标注】【知识点】正余弦定理综合求解边角；正弦定理；两角和与差的余弦；和差角公式化简求值综合运用

二、正向拆解

5. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，内角 A, B, C 所对的边分别为 a, b, c ，且满足 $\frac{a}{b} - 1 = \frac{c}{b} \cos B - \cos C$ 。

求角 C 的大小。

【答案】 (1) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 。

【解析】 (1) 由 $\frac{a}{b} - 1 = \frac{c}{b} \cos B - \cos C$ 得： $a - b = c \cos B - b \cos C$ ，

$$\text{由正弦定理可得：} \sin A - \sin B = \sin C \cos B - \sin B \cos C,$$

$$\text{又} A = \pi - (B + C),$$

$$\therefore \sin(B + C) - \sin B = \sin C \cos B - \sin B \cos C,$$

$$\text{故：} -\sin B = -2 \sin B \cos C,$$

$$\text{又} \because \sin B > 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\because C \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

【标注】【知识点】正余弦定理综合求解边角；三角形面积公式；正弦定理；余弦定理

三、化简+知值求值

6. 已知函数 $f(x) = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin x$.

当 $x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 且 $f(x_0) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$, 求 $f\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的值.

【答案】(1) $\frac{4\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

【解析】(1) $\because f(x_0) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$, $\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}$,
即 $\sin\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$,
 $\because x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, $\therefore x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.
从而 $\cos\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$,
 $f\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left[\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$
 $= \sqrt{2} \left[\sin\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{2}}{10}$

【标注】【知识点】正弦函数的图象和性质

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

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

【答案】(1) $\frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}$.

【解析】(1) 由(1)可知 $f(x_0) = 2 \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,
又 $\because f(x_0) = \frac{6}{5}$, $\therefore \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$,
由 $x_0 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 得 $2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right]$,
从而 $\cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = -\frac{4}{5}$.
 $\therefore$
 $\cos 2x_0 = \cos\left[\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \cos\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\left(2x_0 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}$

8. 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos^2 x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.
若 $x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 且 $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $f(2x_0)$ 的值.

【答案】 (1) $f(2x_0) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

【解析】 (1) 由 $x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,
得 $2x_0 - \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$,
又因为 $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x_0 - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$,
所以 $2x_0 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,
即 $2x_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.
所以 $f(2x_0) = f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

【标注】【知识点】求正弦型函数的周期；最简三角方程

9. 已知函数 $f(x) = \cos^2 x + \sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x$.
若 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{13}{10}$, $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, 求 $\cos \alpha$ 的值.

【答案】 (1) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}+4}{10}$.

【解析】 (1) 由 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{13}{10}$, $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 得 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$,
 $\cos \alpha = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
 $= \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}+4}{10}$.

【标注】【知识点】和差角公式化简求值综合运用；两角和与差的余弦；正弦型函数的图象与性质；正弦函数的图象和性质

10. 已知函数 $f(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin^2 x + \sqrt{3}$.
设 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{10}{13}$, 求 $\sin \alpha$ 的值.

【答案】 (1) $\frac{5+12\sqrt{3}}{26}$.

【解析】 (1) 因为 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2 \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{10}{13}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{所以} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{13}, \\
&\frac{5\pi}{6} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{4\pi}{3}, \\
&\text{所以} \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{12}{13}, \\
&\sin \alpha = \sin\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \\
&\quad = \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\
&\quad = \frac{5 + 12\sqrt{3}}{26}
\end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】两角和与差的正弦；和差角公式化简求值综合运用；正弦函数的图象和性质；求固定区间正弦型函数值域；函数的值域

11. 若 $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 4$ ，则 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha =$ _____ .

【答案】 $\frac{2}{5}$

【解析】 $\because \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 4$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1}{1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} + \frac{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1}{1 - \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 4, \\
&\frac{-(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1)^2 + (\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1)^2}{(1 - \tan \frac{\alpha}{2})(1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2})} = 4,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则} \frac{4 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 4,$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 = 0,$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$\text{①当} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha},$$

$$\text{则} \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha},$$

$$\text{解得} \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{由} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0, \text{若} \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{则} \alpha \in (0, \pi).$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha > 0, \text{则} \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

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

$$\text{若} \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right),$$

则 $\alpha \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$,

$$\because \cos \alpha > 0, \alpha \in \left(2\pi, \frac{5}{2}\pi\right),$$

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

$$\therefore \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha},$$

$$\frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha},$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{由 } \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0, \text{ 若 } \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right),$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha \in (\pi, 2\pi),$$

$$\because \cos \alpha < 0, \text{ 则 } \alpha \in \left(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi\right),$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha \in (3\pi, 4\pi),$$

$$\because \cos \alpha < 0, \alpha \in \left(3\pi, \frac{7}{2}\pi\right),$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\text{综上所述 } \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{5}.$$

【标注】【知识点】两角和与差的正切；和差角公式化简求值综合运用；半角公式；同角三角函数的基本关系式的化简和求值；同角三角函数的基本关系式

12. 已知 $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{2}{3}$, 则 $\sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的值是 _____.

【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

【解析】 $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{2}{3},$

$$\text{化简得 } \frac{\tan \alpha (1 - \tan \alpha)}{1 + \tan \alpha} = -\frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{整理得 } 3\tan^2 \alpha - 5\tan \alpha - 2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin 2\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos 2\alpha \\
&= \sqrt{2}\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)}{\frac{\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha}{\tan^2\alpha + 1}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - \tan^2\alpha)}{\tan^2\alpha + 1}, \\
&\text{当}\tan\alpha = -\frac{1}{3}\text{时}, \\
&\text{上式} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)}{\frac{1}{9} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \\
&\text{当}\tan\alpha = 2\text{时}, \\
&\text{上式} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - 4)}{4 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \\
&\therefore \sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.
\end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】和差角公式化简求值综合运用；两角和与差的正切