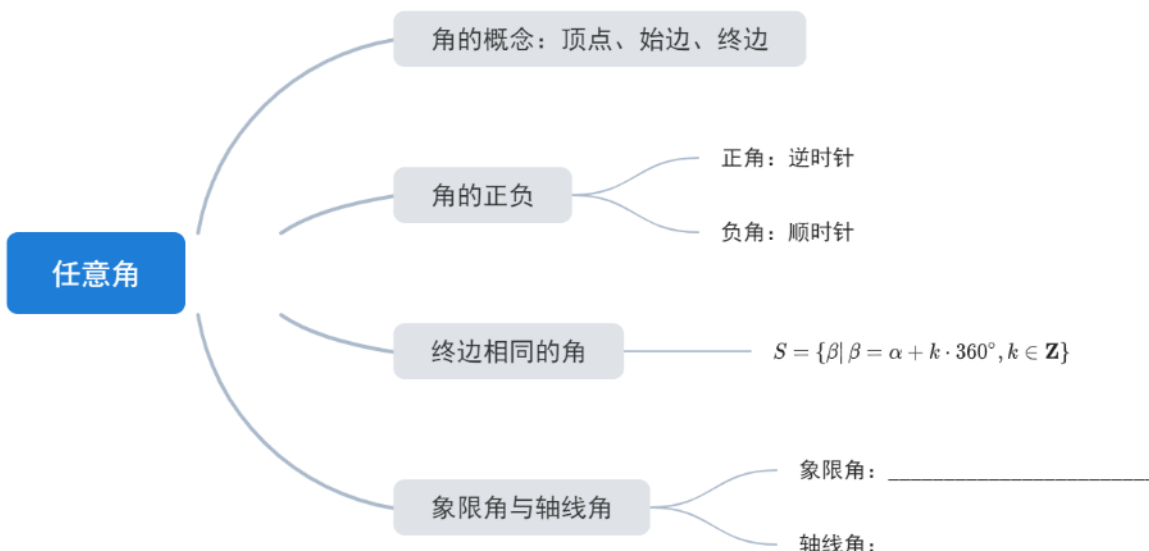


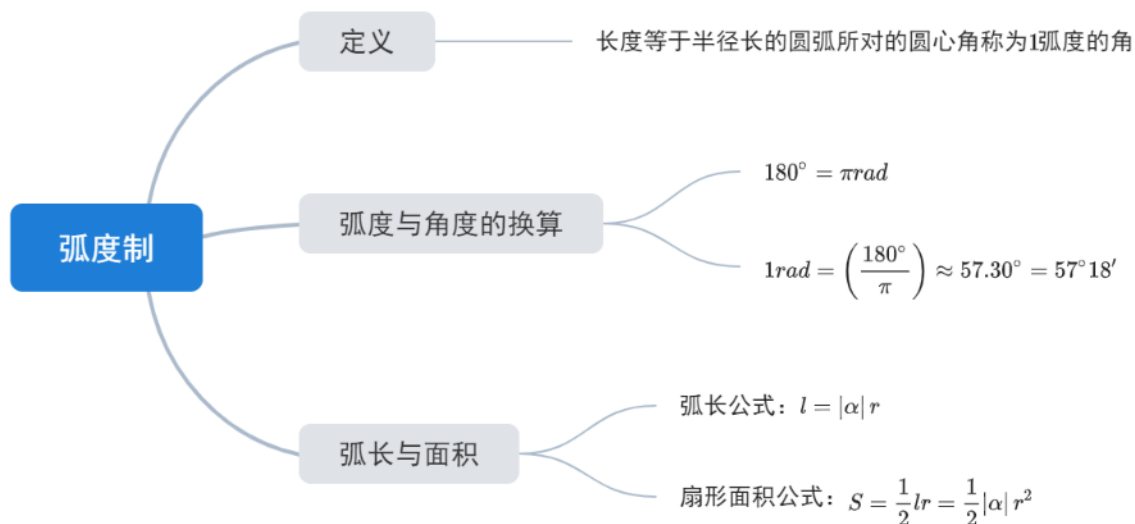
01三角函数定义与恒等变换

任意角与弧度制



教法备注

可以选一两个象限角或轴线角让学生自己填空.



圆心角为 120° 的扇形面积为 $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ ，则该扇形的半径为_____.

答案 2

解析 扇形面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2}\alpha r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\pi}{3} \times r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$.

2 扇形的圆心角与半径相等，面积为4，这个扇形的圆心角等于().

A. $\sqrt[3]{4}$

B. 2

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

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

答案 B

解析 扇形的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}\alpha r^2 = 4$ ，又因为 $\alpha = r$ ，所以 $\frac{1}{2}\alpha^3 = 4$ ，所以 $\alpha = 2$.
故选B.

3 终边在 y 轴上的角的集合是().

A. $\{\alpha | \alpha = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

B. $\{\alpha | \alpha = 90^\circ + 2k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

C. $\{\alpha | \alpha = 270^\circ + 2k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

D. $\{\alpha | \alpha = 90^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

答案 A

解析 终边在 y 轴上的集合是： $\left\{\alpha | \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$. 终边在 xy 轴上的集合是： $\{\alpha | \alpha = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$.
终边在坐标轴上的集合是： $\left\{\alpha | \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.
故选A.

4 设角 α 与角 β 的终边关于 x 轴对称，则 α 与 β 的关系是().

A. $\alpha + \beta = 0$

B. $\alpha - \beta = 0$

C. $\alpha + \beta = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$

D. $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$

答案 C

解析 $\because$ 角 α 与角 β 关于 x 轴对称,

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

故选 C.

5 若扇形的圆心角 $\alpha = 120^\circ$, 弦长 $AB = 12\text{cm}$, 则弧长 $l = (\quad)\text{cm}$.

A. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$

B. $\frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$

C. $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

D. $\frac{8\pi}{3}$

答案 B

解析 $\because$ 扇形的圆心角 $\alpha = 120^\circ$, 弦长 $AB = 12\text{cm}$,

$$\therefore \text{半径 } r = \frac{6}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 4\sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \text{弧长 } l = |\alpha|r = \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}.$$

故选 B.

三角函数定义

三角函数定义

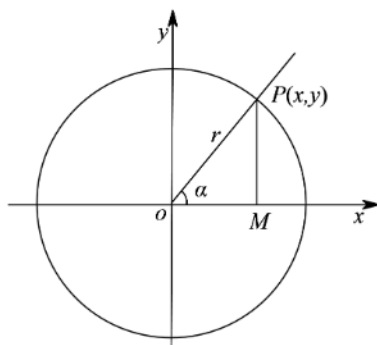
在直角坐标系中, 设 α 是一个任意角, α 终边上任意一点 P (除了原点) 的坐标为 (x, y) , 它与原

点的距离为 $r (r = \sqrt{|x|^2 + |y|^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 0)$, 那么:

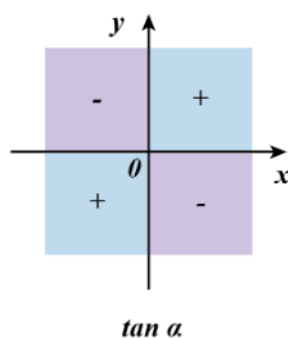
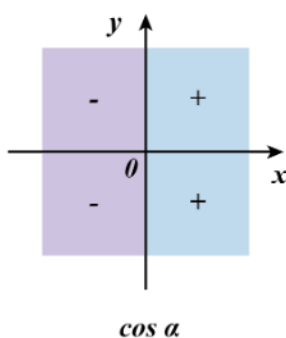
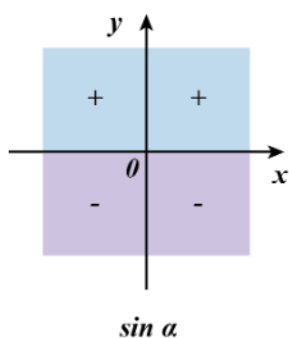
① 比值 $\frac{y}{r}$ 叫做 α 的正弦, 记作 $\sin \alpha$, 即 $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$;

② 比值 $\frac{x}{r}$ 叫做 α 的余弦, 记作 $\cos \alpha$, 即 $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$;

③ 比值 $\frac{y}{x}$ 叫做 α 的正切, 记作 $\tan \alpha$, 即 $\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x} (x \neq 0)$.



三角函数符号



记忆口诀：一全正，二正弦，三正切，四余弦。



同角三角函数基本关系

(1) 平方和关系： $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ ；

(2) 商的关系： $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ 。

三角函数符号

6

若 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{4}$ ，则终边过点 $(\sin \alpha, \tan \alpha)$ 的角是 ()。

A. 第一象限角

B. 第二象限角

C. 第三象限角

D. 第四象限角

答案

D

解析

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{4} > 1,$$

$$\sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0,$$

故 α 为第二象限， $\tan \alpha < 0$ ，

则 $(\sin \alpha, \tan \alpha)$ 在第四象限.

故选D.

7 已知 $\theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$, 那么点 $P(\cos \theta - \sin \theta, \cos \theta + \sin \theta)$ 所在的象限是().

A. 第一象限

B. 第二象限

C. 第三象限

D. 第四象限

教法备注

可以通过画图的形式给学生捋清各象限角平分线两侧正余弦值的大小关系.

答案 B

解析 $\because \theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$,

$$\therefore 0 < \cos \theta < \sin \theta < 1,$$

$$\text{即 } x = \cos \theta - \sin \theta < 0,$$

$$y = \cos \theta + \sin \theta > 0,$$

$\therefore$ 在第二象限.

故选B.

同角三角函数基本关系

8 已知 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha =$ _____.

答案 $-\frac{4}{9}$

解析 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$,
 $\therefore 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{9}$, 解得 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{9}$.

9 已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 则 $\sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha$ 的值为().

A. $-\frac{1}{5}$

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

C. $\frac{1}{5}$

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

答案 B

解析 $\sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha = (\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha$.

又 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以 $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$. 故选B.

分式齐次式

10 已知 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{17\pi}{12}\right)$ 的值等于 ().

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

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

C. $-\frac{1}{3}$

D. $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

答案 A

解析 由 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{则 } \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{17\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

故选A.

11 已知 $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = ()$.

A. $-\frac{1}{3}$

B. $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

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

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

答案 D

解析 $\because \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left[-\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha\right) = \sin 2\alpha,$

$$\therefore \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{3},$$

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

故选D.

如果 $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 那么 $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$ 等于 () .

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

B. $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

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

D. $-\frac{1}{3}$

答案 C

解析

$$\because \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$

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

$$= \cos \alpha$$

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

故选C .

13 已知 $\frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha}{3 \sin \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha} = 2$, 则 $\tan \alpha$ 的值为 () .

A. $\frac{12}{5}$

B. $-\frac{12}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $-\frac{5}{12}$

答案 B

解析

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha}{3 \sin \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha - 2}{\tan \alpha + 5} = 2 \text{ 则 } \tan \alpha = -\frac{12}{5},$$

故选 : B .

14 已知 $\tan \theta = 2$, 则 $\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta$ 的值为 _____ .

答案 $\frac{4}{5}$

解析

$$\text{已知 } \tan \theta = 2, \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1,$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta},$$

分子分母同时除以 $\cos^2 \theta$,

得原式 $= \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta - 2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1}$, $\tan \theta = 2$ 代入得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{4 + 2 - 2}{4 + 1} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

15 已知 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = 2$, 计算下列各式的值.

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

(2) $\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 1$.

答案

(1) $\frac{8}{9}$.

(2) $\frac{13}{10}$.

解析

(1) 由 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = 2$, 化简, 得 $\sin \alpha = 3 \cos \alpha$,

所以 $\tan \alpha = 3$.

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

把 $\tan \alpha = 3$ 代入, 得原式 $= \frac{8}{9}$.

(2) $\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 1$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} + 1$$

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

把 $\tan \alpha = 3$ 代入, 得原式 $= \frac{3^2 - 2 \times 3}{3^2 + 1} + 1 = \frac{13}{10}$.

诱导公式

公式一	$\sin(\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi) = \sin\alpha$, $\cos(\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi) = \cos\alpha$, $\tan(\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi) = \tan\alpha$ (其中 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$)
公式二	$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin\alpha$, $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos\alpha$, $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan\alpha$
公式三	$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin\alpha$, $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos\alpha$, $\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha$
公式四	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin\alpha$, $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos\alpha$, $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan\alpha$
公式五	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos\alpha$, $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin\alpha$
公式六	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos\alpha$, $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin\alpha$

意义： $k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) 的三角函数值

记忆方法一：奇变偶不变，符号看象限.

记忆方法二：无论 α 是多大的角，都将 α 看成锐角.

教法备注

其中的奇偶是指 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的奇偶数倍，变与不变是指三角函数名称的变化，若变，则是正弦变余弦，余弦变正弦

奇变偶不变 符号看象限

根据角的范围以及原三角函数值在四个象限的正负来判断新三角函数的符号

其中的奇偶是指 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的奇偶数倍，变与不变是指三角函数名称的变化，若变，则是正弦变余弦，余弦变正弦

奇变偶不变

符号看象限

根据角的范围以及原三角函数值在四个象限的正负来判断新三角函数的符号

16 已知 $\frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - a) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + a)}{\cos(\pi - a) \sin(3\pi - a) \sin(-\pi - a)} = 3$.

(1) 求 $\sin a$ 的值 .

(2) 当 a 为第三象限角时，求 $\cos a$, $\tan a$ 的值 .

答案

(1) $-\frac{1}{3}$.

(2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

解析

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - a) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + a)}{\cos(\pi - a) \sin(3\pi - a) \sin(-\pi - a)} = 3, \\ & \frac{-\cos a \cdot (-\sin a)}{-\cos a \cdot \sin a \cdot \sin a} = 3, \\ & \therefore -\frac{1}{\sin a} = 3, \sin a = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\because a$ 为第三象限角,

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \cos a = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \\ & \therefore \tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

17 已知角 α 终边上的一点 $P(7m, -3m)(m \neq 0)$.

(1) 求 $\frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) \sin(-\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\frac{11\pi}{2} - \alpha) \sin(\frac{9\pi}{2} + \alpha)}$ 的值.

(2) 求 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha$ 的值.

答案

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & -\frac{3}{7}. \\ (2) \quad & -\frac{35}{29}. \end{aligned}$$

解析

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \text{由题意得 } \tan \alpha = \frac{-3m}{7m} = -\frac{3}{7}, \\ & \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin \alpha, \\ & \sin(-\pi - \alpha) = \sin(2\pi - \pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \\ & \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{2} - \alpha - 6\pi\right) \\ & = \cos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\pi - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \\ & \sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \alpha, \\ & \text{故, 原式} = \frac{-\sin \alpha \sin \alpha}{-\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故原式} &= \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha - 1}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1}, \\ &= -\frac{35}{29}. \end{aligned}$$

已知 α 是第三象限角，且 $f(\alpha) = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) \tan(\pi - \alpha)}{\tan(-\alpha - \pi) \cdot \sin(-\pi - \alpha)}$.

(1) 化简 $f(\alpha)$.

(2) 若 $\cos(\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{5}$ ，求 $f(\alpha)$ 的值.

答案

(1) $-\cos \alpha$.

(2) $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$.

解析

(1) 由题意知 $f(\alpha) = \frac{-\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot (-\tan \alpha)}{-\tan \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha} = -\cos \alpha$.

(2) $\because \cos(\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{2}) = \cos(-3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$,

$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$, $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5^2 - 1}}{5} = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$.

$\therefore f(\alpha) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$.

和差角公式

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

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

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

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

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

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



三角函数的给值求值问题

教法备注

解决的关键在于把“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，应关注“所求角”与“已知角”的和或差，进而应用诱导公式把“所求角”变成“已知角”.

19 若 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\tan \beta = (\quad)$.

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

B. $\frac{1}{6}$

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

D. $\frac{5}{6}$

答案 A

解析

$$\tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta - \alpha) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{7}.$$

故选A.

20 已知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 且 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ 的值等于 ().

A. $-\frac{1}{2}$

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

C. $-\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{23}{27}$

答案 D

解析

因为 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 所以 $2\alpha \in (0, \pi)$. 因为 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{7}{9}$, 所以

$\sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$. 又 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi)$, 所以

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

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos[2\alpha - (\alpha + \beta)] = \cos 2\alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \sin 2\alpha \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \left(-\frac{7}{9}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{23}{27}$$

, 故选D.

21 已知 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2}{3}$, $\tan(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -1$, 则 $\tan(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) =$ _____.

答案 5

解析

$$\begin{aligned} & \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \tan\left[(\alpha + \beta) - \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4})}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4})} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 1}{1 + \frac{2}{3} \times (-1)} = 5. \end{aligned}$$

22 设 α 与 β 均为锐角, 且 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$, $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$, 则 $\cos \beta$ 的值为().

- A. $\frac{71}{98}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. $\frac{71}{98}$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{71}{98}$ 或 $\frac{59}{98}$

答案 B

解析 α 、 β 锐角.

$$\text{由 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7} \text{ 得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}.$$

$$\text{由 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} \text{ 得 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{11}{14}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha]$$

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

$$= -\frac{11}{14} \times \frac{1}{7} + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

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

故选B.

23 若 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = 3$, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2$, 则 $\tan(\beta - 2\alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 $\frac{4}{3}$

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

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 2.$$

$$\text{又 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2,$$

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

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

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

故答案为: $\frac{4}{3}$.

三角函数的给值求角问题

教法备注

(1)解给值求角问题的一般步骤：

①求角的某一个三角函数值；

②确定角的范围；

③根据角的范围写出所求的角.

(2)求某个角的三角函数值时，选取函数应遵照以下原则：

①已知正切函数值，选正切函数.

②已知正、余弦函数值，选正弦或余弦函数若角的范围是 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，选正、余弦函数皆可；若角的范围是 $(0, \pi)$ ，选余弦函数较好；若角的范围为 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，选正弦函数较好.

24 已知 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ， $\cos(\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ， $\alpha, \beta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$ ，则 $\alpha + \beta =$ _____.

答案 $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

解析

由 $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$ ，得 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ ，

故 $\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ，

由 $\beta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$ ，得 $\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4} \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ ，

故 $\sin(\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ，

$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\sin[(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) + (\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4})]$

$= -[\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \cos(\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4}) + \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin(\beta + \frac{3\pi}{4})]$

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

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

$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$.

25 已知 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$ ，且 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\tan \beta = -\frac{1}{7}$ ，则 $2\alpha - \beta =$ _____.

答案 $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$

解析

$$\begin{aligned}\because \tan \alpha &= \tan[(\alpha - \beta) + \beta] = \frac{\tan(\alpha - \beta) + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan(\alpha - \beta) \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7}} = \frac{1}{3} > 0, \\ \text{且 } \alpha &\in (0, \pi), \therefore 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}. \text{ 又 } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 - (\frac{1}{3})^2} = \frac{3}{4} > 0, \\ \therefore 0 < 2\alpha &< \frac{\pi}{2}. \therefore \tan(2\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan 2\alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan 2\alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{7}} = 1. \\ \therefore \tan \beta &= -\frac{1}{7} < 0, \beta \in (0, \pi), \therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi, \therefore -\pi < 2\alpha - \beta < 0, \therefore 2\alpha - \beta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

26 已知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$, $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{13}{14}$, 且 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 求 β 的值.

答案 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

解析 易知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$, 由 $0 < \beta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\text{得: } 0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\because \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{13}{14},$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{13}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{14},$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \cos[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{13}{14} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} \times \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{14}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

27 已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\alpha + \beta$ 的值为 ().

A. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

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

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

答案 C

解析 $\because \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

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

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi),$$

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

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

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

故选C.