

第三章 单元质量测评

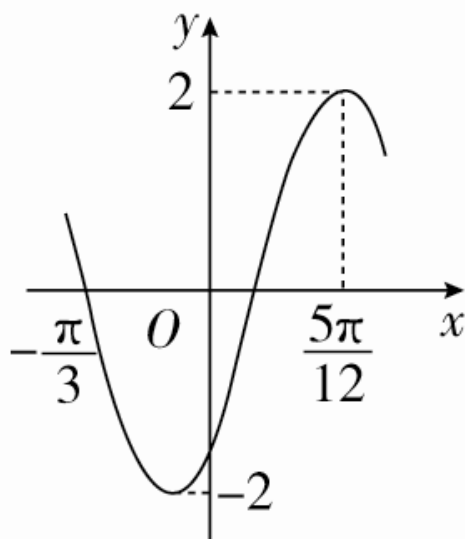
一、选择题(本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 60 分. 在每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项是符合题目要求的)

1. $\frac{2\sin^2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{2\cos^2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$ 等于()

- A. $\tan\alpha$ B. $\tan 2\alpha$ C. 1 D. $\frac{1}{2}$

答案 B

解析 原式 = $\frac{(2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha)^2}{\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \tan 2\alpha$. 故选 B.



2. 函数 $f(x) = 2\sin\omega x\cos\varphi + 2\cos\omega x\sin\varphi$ ($\omega > 0$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 的部分图象如图所示, 则 φ 的值是()

- A. $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ B. $-\frac{\pi}{6}$
C. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

答案 A

解析 $f(x) = 2\sin\omega x\cos\varphi + 2\cos\omega x\sin\varphi = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$. 由图象, 得 $\frac{3}{4}T = \frac{5\pi}{12} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, $T = \pi$, 所以 $\omega = 2$. 因为图象过点 $\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}, 2\right)$, 且 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $2 \times \frac{5\pi}{12} + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$, 故选 A.

3. 设 $a = \frac{1}{2}\cos 6^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 6^\circ$, $b = \frac{2\tan 13^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 13^\circ}$, $c = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 50^\circ}{2}}$, 则有()

- A. $c < b < a$ B. $a < b < c$
 C. $a < c < b$ D. $b < c < a$

答案 C

解析 $\because a = \sin 30^\circ \cos 6^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 6^\circ = \sin(30^\circ - 6^\circ) = \sin 24^\circ$, $b = \tan(2 \times 13^\circ) = \tan 26^\circ$, $c = \sin \frac{50^\circ}{2} = \sin 25^\circ$, $\therefore a < c < b$.

4. $4\cos 50^\circ - \tan 40^\circ =$ ()

- A. $\sqrt{2}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{2}$
 C. $\sqrt{3}$ D. $2\sqrt{2} - 1$

答案 C

解析 $4\cos 50^\circ - \tan 40^\circ = 4\cos 50^\circ - \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ}$

$$= \frac{4\sin 40^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} - \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} = \frac{2\sin 80^\circ - \sin 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ}$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2}\cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}(\cos 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ)}{\cos 40^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} = \sqrt{3}.$$

5. 函数 $y = \cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - 1$ 是()

- A. 周期是 2π 的奇函数 B. 周期是 π 的偶函数
 C. 周期是 π 的奇函数 D. 周期是 2π 的偶函数

答案 C

解析 $y = \cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1 + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2} - 1 \\
&= \frac{\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2} \\
&= \frac{\cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin 2x}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$, 且 $\sin(-2x) = -\sin 2x$. 故选 C.

6. 已知 $f(x) = \sin \omega x + \cos\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的图象上相邻两条对称轴间的距离是 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 则 ω 的一个值是()

- A. $\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{4}{3}$ C. $\frac{3}{2}$ D. $\frac{3}{4}$

答案 C

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

由题意可知, $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 $\frac{2\pi}{3} \times 2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 所以 $\frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega|}$, 所以 $|\omega| = \frac{3}{2}$, 故选 C.

7. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\cos A \cos B = -\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + 1$, 则 $\triangle ABC$ 一定是()

- A. 等腰直角三角形 B. 直角三角形
C. 等腰三角形 D. 等边三角形

答案 C

解析 由已知得 $2\cos A \cos B = -2\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + 2 = -\cos C + 1 = \cos(A+B) + 1 = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B + 1$, $\therefore \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) = 1$, 又 $-\pi < A-B < \pi$, $\therefore A-B=0$, 即 $A=B$, 故选 C.

8. 设函数 $f(x) = \sin \omega x + \cos \omega x (\omega > 0)$ 的最小正周期为 π , 将 $y = f(x)$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{8}$ 个单位长度得函数 $y = g(x)$ 的图象, 则()

A. $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递减

B. $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$ 上单调递减

C. $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递增

D. $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$ 上单调递增

答案 A

解析 $f(x) = \sin \omega x + \cos \omega x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

$$\therefore \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi, \therefore \omega = 2,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

\therefore 将 $y = f(x)$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{\pi}{8}$ 个单位长度得函数 $y = g(x)$ 的图象,

$$\therefore g(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \cos 2x.$$

$$\text{令 } 2k\pi \leq 2x \leq 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

$$\text{得 } k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z},$$

当 $k = 0$ 时, $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 即 $g(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调递减.

9. 设向量 $\mathbf{a} = (1, \cos \theta)$ 与 $\mathbf{b} = (-1, 2\cos \theta)$ 垂直, 则 $\cos 2\theta$ 等于()

A. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. 0 D. -1

答案 C

解析 $\mathbf{a} = (1, \cos \theta), \mathbf{b} = (-1, 2\cos \theta)$.

$$\therefore \mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}, \therefore \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -1 + 2\cos^2 \theta = 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

10. 设函数 $f(x) = 2\cos^2x + \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + a$ (a 为实常数) 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最小值为 -4 , 则 a 的值等于()

A. 4 B. -6 C. -4 D. -3

答案 C

解析 $f(x) = 2\cos^2x + \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + a = 1 + \cos 2x + \sqrt{3}\sin 2x + a = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + a + 1$. 当 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时, $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right]$, $\therefore f(x)_{\min} = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + a + 1 = -4$. $\therefore a = -4$. 故选 C.

11. 已知 $\frac{1 - \cos x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x + \sin x} = -2$, 则 $\sin x$ 的值为()

A. $\frac{4}{5}$ B. $-\frac{4}{5}$ C. $-\frac{3}{5}$ D. $-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$

答案 B

解析 原式 $= \frac{(1 - \cos x) + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x) + \sin x} =$

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

$$\therefore \sin x = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2\frac{x}{2} + \cos^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \times (-2)}{1 + 4} = -\frac{4}{5}, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

12. 已知方程 $x^2 + 4ax + 3a + 1 = 0$ ($a > 1$) 的两根均为 $\tan\alpha, \tan\beta$, 且 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则 $\tan\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ 的值是()

A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. -2 C. $\frac{4}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 -2

答案 B

解析 由题意知：
$$\begin{cases} \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -4a, \\ \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta = 3a + 1, \end{cases}$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -2.$$

由 $a > 1$ ，可得

$$\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -4a < 0,$$

$$\tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta = 3a + 1 > 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan\alpha < 0, \tan\beta < 0,$$

$$\text{结合 } \alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right), \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right),$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} < 0, \text{ 故 } \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -2, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

二、填空题(本大题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分．把答案填在题中的横线上)

13. 已知 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，向量 $\mathbf{a} = (\sin 2\theta, \cos \theta)$ ， $\mathbf{b} = (\cos \theta, 1)$ ，若 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$ ，则 $\tan \theta =$ _____.

答案 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 因为向量 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$ ，所以 $\sin 2\theta - \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 0$ ，又 $\cos \theta \neq 0$ ，所以 $2\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ ，

故 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

14. 设 α 为锐角, 若 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$, 则 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) =$ _____.

答案 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

解析 因为 α 为锐角, 所以 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$, 所以 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{3}{5}$,
则 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$.

15. 已知 $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 则 $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - x\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) =$ _____.

答案 $\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析 $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - x\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$
 $= \sin\left[\pi - \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - x\right)\right] + \cos^2\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)\right]$
 $= \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 - \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$.

16. 关于函数 $f(x) = \cos 2x - 2\sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x$, 下列命题:

①存在 x_1, x_2 , 当 $x_1 - x_2 = \pi$ 时, $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ 成立;

② $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 上是单调递增;

③ 函数 $f(x)$ 的图象关于点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, 0\right)$ 成中心对称图形;

④ 将函数 $f(x)$ 的图象向左平移 $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ 个单位长度后将与 $y = 2\sin 2x$ 的图象重合. 其中正

确命题的序号是 _____ (注: 把你认为正确命题的序号都填上).

答案 ①③

解析 $\because f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 2x\right) = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin\left[2\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)\right]$, \therefore 周期 $T = \pi$, 故①正确;
 $\because \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2x + \frac{5\pi}{6} \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 解之得 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, 是其递减区间, 故②错误; \because 对称中心的横坐

标满足 $2x + \frac{5\pi}{6} = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{12}$, 当 $k=1$ 时, $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$, 故③正确; ④中应该是向右平移, 故④不正确.

三、解答题(本大题共 6 小题, 共 70 分. 解答应写出必要的文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤)

17. (本小题满分 10 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = \sin 2x \cos \varphi + \cos 2x \sin \varphi (x \in \mathbf{R}, 0 < \varphi < \pi)$, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 的解析式;

(2) 若 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{13}$, $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 求 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的值.

解 (1) 由 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 可得 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \varphi + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 所以 $\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

又 $0 < \varphi < \pi$, 所以 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$,

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

(2) 由 $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{13}$, 可得 $\sin\left[2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] = \frac{5}{13}$, 即 $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{13}$, 所以 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}$.

又 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, 所以 $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{12}{13}$,

所以 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{26}$.

18. (本小题满分 12 分) 求证: $\tan^2 x + \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} = \frac{2(3 + \cos 4x)}{1 - \cos 4x}$.

证明 证法一: 左边 $= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$

$$= \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x}{\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x}{\frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 4x)} = \frac{8 - 4\sin^2 2x}{1 - \cos 4x} = \frac{4 + 4\cos^2 2x}{1 - \cos 4x}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 2(1 + \cos 4x)}{1 - \cos 4x} = \frac{2(3 + \cos 4x)}{1 - \cos 4x} = \text{右边}.$$

∴原式得证.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证法二：右边} &= \frac{2(2 + 1 + \cos 4x)}{2\sin^2 2x} = \frac{2(2 + 2\cos^2 2x)}{8\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{2(1 + \cos^2 2x)}{4\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)^2}{2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{2(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)}{2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} = \text{左边}. \end{aligned}$$

∴原式得证.

19. (本小题满分 12 分)在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中, 设向量 $\mathbf{a} = (2\sin\theta, 1)$, $\mathbf{b} = \left(1, \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$, $\theta \in \mathbf{R}$.

(1)若 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$, 求 $\tan\theta$ 的值;

(2)若 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$, 且 $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 求 θ 的值.

解 (1)由 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$, 得 $2\sin\theta + \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } 2\sin\theta + \sin\theta\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \cos\theta\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 0,$$

$$\text{整理得 } \frac{5}{2}\sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta = 0, \text{ 所以 } \tan\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

(2)由 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$, 得 $2\sin\theta\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1$,

$$\text{即 } 2\sin^2\theta\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\theta = 1,$$

$$\text{整理得 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以 $\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

又 $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$,

所以 $2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

20. (本小题满分 12 分) 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{3}\sin\omega x \cdot \cos\omega x + \sin^2\omega x + k$, $\omega > 0$.

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 图象中相邻两条对称轴间的距离不小于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 求 ω 的取值范围;

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 的最小正周期为 π , 且当 $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最大值是 $\frac{1}{2}$, 求 $f(x)$ 最小值,

并说明如何由 $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象变换得到 $y = f(x)$ 的图象.

解 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\omega x + \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega x}{2} + k = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\omega x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\omega x + \frac{1}{2} + k = \sin\left(2\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + k + \frac{1}{2}$.

(1) 由题意可知 $\frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore \omega \leq 1$. 又 $\omega > 0$,

$\therefore 0 < \omega \leq 1$.

(2) $\because T = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = \pi$, $\therefore \omega = 1$.

$\therefore f(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + k + \frac{1}{2}$.

$\because x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$, $\therefore 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$.

从而当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时, $f(x)_{\max} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} + k + \frac{1}{2} = k + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore k = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $f(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, \therefore 当 $2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ 时 $f(x)$ 取最小值 -1 .

把 $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{12}$ 个单位得到 $y = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的图象.

21. (本小题满分 12 分) 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right)$.

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的单调减区间;

(2)求函数 $f(x)$ 的最大值并求 $f(x)$ 取得最大值时的 x 的取值集合;

(3)若 $f(x) = \frac{6}{5}$, 求 $\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的值.

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

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

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

(1)令 $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$,

$$\therefore 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \leq x \leq 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z}),$$

\therefore 单调递减区间为 $\left[2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3}\right] (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

(2) $f(x)$ 取最大值 2 时, $x - \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$, 则 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbf{Z})$.

$\therefore f(x)$ 的最大值是 2, 取得最大值时的 x 的取值集合是 $\left\{x \mid x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.

(3) $f(x) = \frac{6}{5}$ 即 $2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{6}{5}$,

$$\therefore \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{25}.$$

22. (本小题满分 12 分) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, a, b, c 分别是角 A, B, C 所对的边, 且 $2\sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2}$

$$+ \cos 2C = 1.$$

(1)求角 C 的大小;

(2)若 $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 C$, 试求 $\sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的值.

解 (1)由 $2\sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} + \cos 2C = 1$, 得

$$1 - \cos(A+B) + 2\cos^2 C - 1 = 1.$$

又由 $A + B + C = \pi$, 将上式整理 , 得

$$2\cos^2 C + \cos C - 1 = 0 ,$$

$$\text{即}(2\cos C - 1)(\cos C + 1) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \cos C = -1 (\text{舍去}) .$$

$$\text{由 } 0 < C < \pi , \text{ 得 } C = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 C ,$$

$$\text{得 } 2\sin^2 A - 2\sin^2 B = \sin^2 C , \text{ 即}$$

$$1 - \cos 2A - 1 + \cos 2B = \frac{3}{4} , \cos 2B - \cos 2A = \frac{3}{4} ,$$

$$\therefore A + B = \frac{2\pi}{3} , \therefore B = \frac{2\pi}{3} - A.$$

$$\therefore \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2A\right) - \cos 2A = \frac{3}{4} ,$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2}\cos 2A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2A = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 2A + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2A = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ,$$

$$\therefore \sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$