

两角和与差的正弦、余弦和正切公式

参考答案与试题解析

一. 选择题 (共 10 小题, 满分 50 分, 每小题 5 分)

$$1. \text{ 原式} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 15^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ - 15^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

故选: B

$$2. \text{ 因为 } \tan \alpha = \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7},$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1 - \frac{3}{49}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{23},$$

即选项 ABC 错误, 选项 D 正确,

故选: D.

$$3. \text{ 因为 } \alpha \text{ 为锐角, 且 } \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}, \therefore \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{5}{13}.$$

$$\because \beta \text{ 为第三象限角, 且 } \sin \beta = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{12}{13} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{63}{65}. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

$$4. \because \cos B = -\frac{5}{13} < 0, \therefore B \text{ 为钝角, 从而 } A \text{ 为锐角,}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}, \sin B = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{12}{13},$$

$$\cos C = \cos[\pi - (A + B)] = -\cos(A + B) = -\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5} \times \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{56}{65}.$$

故选：C.

5. 方法一：由题意，得 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ， $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ，所以 $\alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ ， $k \in Z$ ，所以

$$\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.$$

故选：B.

方法二：由题意得 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ， $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ，所以 $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin \alpha = 0$.

故选：B.

6. 将 $\sin \alpha - \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ， $\cos \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 两式平方相加，

得 $2 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta = 1$,

即 $2 - 2\sin(\alpha - \beta) = 1$

可得 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$.

故选：C.

7. 因为 $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 $\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$

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

而所求的 $\cos x + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

故选：C.

8. 因为 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = (\alpha + \beta) - \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 所以

$$\tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan\left[(\alpha + \beta) - \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta)\tan\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{3}{22},$$

故选：C

$$9. \because \begin{cases} 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0 \end{cases}, \therefore 0 < \alpha - \beta < \pi. \text{ 又 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{4}{5}. \because -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0, \sin\beta = -\frac{5}{13}, \therefore \cos\beta = \frac{12}{13},$$

$$\therefore \cos\alpha = \cos[(\alpha - \beta) + \beta] = \cos(\alpha - \beta)\cos\beta - \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin\beta = \frac{56}{65}.$$

故选：B

$$10. \because A, B \text{ 均为钝角且 } \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \cos A = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos B = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 B} = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10},$$

$$\therefore \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \times \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ①, 又 } \frac{\pi}{2} < A < \pi, \frac{\pi}{2} < B < \pi, \therefore \pi < A + B < 2\pi \text{ ②, 由①②, 知}$$

$$A + B = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

故选：B

二. 填空题（共 7 小题，单空每小题 4 分，两空每小题 6 分，共 36 分）

11. $\because \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{7}, \therefore$

$$\tan \alpha = \tan\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{7} - 1}{1 + \frac{1}{7} \times 1} = -\frac{3}{4}, \text{ 又 } \alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \therefore$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}, \text{ 故答案为: } -\frac{3}{4}; -\frac{4}{5}.$$

12. \because 角 α 与角 β 的终边关于 y 轴对称,

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta = \sin[(2k+1)\pi - \alpha] = \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{又 } |\cos \alpha| = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = |\cos \beta|, \text{ 且 } \cos \alpha = -\cos \beta,$$

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

答案：(1). $\frac{1}{3}$ (2). $-\frac{7}{9}$

13. 因为 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$, 所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$,

由 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, 则 $0 < \beta - \alpha < \pi$,

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

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

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

14. 因为 $\beta - \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以

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

同理可得 $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$,

$$\text{所以 } \sin \beta = \sin(\beta - \alpha + \alpha) = \sin(\beta - \alpha) \cos \alpha + \cos(\beta - \alpha) \sin \alpha = \frac{8\sqrt{2} + 3}{15}.$$

15. 由三角函数的定义可知: 点 P_2 的坐标为 $(\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}), \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}))$, 因为

$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{3} < \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{5\pi}{6}$, 所以点 P_2 在第二象限, 已知点 P_2 的横坐标为 $-\frac{4}{5}$,

即

$\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{4}{5}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{3}{5}$, 因此有

$$\cos \alpha = \cos[(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\pi}{3}] = \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 4}{10}$$

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16. 由 $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}(1 + m)$ 得 $\sqrt{3}m = \tan \alpha - \sqrt{3}$, 所以

$$\sqrt{3}(\tan \alpha \tan \beta + m) + \tan \beta = \sqrt{3} \tan \alpha \tan \beta + \tan \alpha - \sqrt{3} + \tan \beta = 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 由于 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 均为锐角, 所以 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

17. 因为 $5 \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 5 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 3(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$,

$$\text{所以 } 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 8 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{1}{4},$$

因为 α, β 均为锐角, 所以 $\tan \alpha > 0, \tan \beta > 0$.

因为 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{4}{3}(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) \geq \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{\tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{4}{3}$,

等号成立当且仅当 $\tan \alpha = \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 的最小值是 $\frac{4}{3}$.

故答案为: $\frac{4}{3}$.

三. 解答题 (共 5 小题, 满分 64 分, 18--20 每小题 12 分, 21,22 每小题 14 分)

18. (1) 由 $|AB| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$, 得 $\sqrt{(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$,

$$\therefore 2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4}{5}.$$

(2) $\because \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$, α, β 为锐角,

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \pm \frac{3}{5}.$$

当 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{5}$ 时,

$$\cos \beta = \cos[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \cos \alpha \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \sin \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{24}{25}.$$

当 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}$ 时,

$$\cos \beta = \cos[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \cos \alpha \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \sin \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 0.$$

$\because \beta$ 为锐角, $\therefore \cos \beta = \frac{24}{25}$.

19. 因为 $\vec{a} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$, $\vec{b} = (\cos \beta, \sin \beta)$

所以 $|\vec{a}|=1$, $|\vec{b}|=1$, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$,

$$\text{又 } |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{得 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(2) \because \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi, \quad \sin \beta = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = -\frac{3}{5},$$

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

$$\therefore -\pi < \alpha - \beta < 0,$$

$$\text{又 } \because \cos(\alpha - \beta) < 0, \quad \text{故 } -\pi < \alpha - \beta < -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6\sqrt{2} - 4}{15}.$$

$$20. \quad (1) \text{ 由 } \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{7}{5}\sin \alpha, \text{ 得 } \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \beta] = \frac{7}{5}\sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta],$$

整理, 得 $6\cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \beta$.

又 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 6\tan \beta$.

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1), 知 } \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = 6\tan \beta, \text{ 又 } \tan \alpha = 3\tan \beta,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\frac{4}{3}\tan \alpha}{1 - \frac{1}{3}\tan^2 \alpha} = 2\tan \alpha.$$

又 $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\tan \alpha = 1$, 所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

21. (1) 因为 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \omega x + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega x$,

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

因为函数 $f(x)$ 的图象的两条相邻对称轴之间的距离为 π ,

所以 $T = 2\pi$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1$, 所以 $f(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

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

(2) 由 (1), 得 $f\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$,

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

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

所以 $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos \beta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = \frac{4}{5}$,

所以 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} - \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{16}{65}$.

22. (1) 函数 $f(x) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 3 = 3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 3$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$,

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

得 $-\frac{4\pi}{3} + 4k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4k\pi$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$,

所以函数 $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $\left[-\frac{4\pi}{3} + 4k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4k\pi\right]$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

(2) 因为 $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{4\pi}{3}$, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$,

所以 $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$,

所以当 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$, 即 $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最小值, 为 $\frac{9}{2}$;

当 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 取得最大值, 为 6.