

## 专题十九 两角和与差的三角函数

### 【高频考点解读】

1. 会用向量的数量积推导出两角差的余弦公式.
2. 能利用两角差的余弦公式导出两角差的正弦、正切公式.
3. 能利用两角差的余弦公式导出两角和的正弦、余弦、正切公式, 导出二倍角的正弦、余弦、正切公式, 了解它们的内在联系.

### 【热点题型】

#### 题型一 化简求值

例1、求下列各式的值：

$$(1) \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 80^\circ} - \frac{3}{\cos^2 10^\circ} \right) \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ};$$

$$(2) \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} \cdot \cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ \tan 70^\circ - 2 \cos 40^\circ.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】} \quad (1) & \because \frac{1}{\cos^2 80^\circ} - \frac{3}{\cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 10^\circ} - \frac{3}{\cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 10^\circ - 3 \sin^2 10^\circ}{\sin^2 10^\circ \cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sin^2 10^\circ \cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{4 \cos 50^\circ \cdot \cos 70^\circ}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 20^\circ} = \frac{16 \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 20^\circ}{\sin^2 20^\circ} = 32 \cos 20^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 32 \cos 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ} = 32$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} \cdot \cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ \tan 70^\circ - 2 \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ \sin 70^\circ}{\cos 70^\circ} - 2 \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} - 2 \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} - 2 \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} - 2 \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{2 \cos 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ - 2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

### 【提分秘籍】

在三角函数的化简、求值、证明中, 常常对条件和结论进行合理变换、转化, 特别是角的变化、名称的变化、切化弦、常数代换、幂的代换、结构变化都是常用的技巧和方法.

### 【举一反三】

求值： $\frac{\cos 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ + \sin 6^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ - \cos 6^\circ}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解析】 原式} &= \frac{\cos 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ + \sin 15^\circ - 9^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ - \cos 15^\circ - 9^\circ} \\&= \frac{\cos 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \cos 9^\circ - \cos 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ - \cos 15^\circ \cos 9^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \sin 9^\circ} \\&= \frac{\sin 15^\circ \cos 9^\circ}{-\cos 15^\circ \cos 9^\circ} = -\tan 15^\circ \\&= -\frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3} - 2.\end{aligned}$$

### 【热点题型】

#### 题型二 条件求值问题

例2、已知  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , 求  $\tan 2\alpha$  和  $\sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解析】 } \because \tan \alpha &= \frac{1}{2}, \\ \therefore \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}, \\ \text{且 } \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \cos \alpha = 2\sin \alpha, \\ \text{又 } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha &= 1, \\ \therefore 5\sin^2 \alpha &= 1, \text{ 而 } \alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ \therefore \sin \alpha &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \\ \therefore \sin 2\alpha &= 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{4}{5}, \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}, \\ \therefore \sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) &= \sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{10}.\end{aligned}$$

### 【提分秘籍】

(1) 在三角函数式的求值过程中, 要始终做好“角”的文章; 特殊角与特殊值的转化; 角的合并; 角的分解.

(2) 已知三角函数式的值, 求其他三角函数式的值, 一般思路为:

①先化简所求式子或所给条件；

②观察已知条件与所求式子之间的联系(从三角函数名及角入手)；

③将已知条件代入所求式子，化简求值.

### 【举一反三】

已知  $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1$ .

(1) 求  $\tan \beta$  及  $\cos \beta$  的值；

(2) 求  $\frac{1 + \sqrt{2} \cos 2\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta}$  的值.

【解析】 (1)  $\tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta - \alpha)$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha + \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha + \beta \cdot \tan \alpha} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 2,$$

$$\because \beta \in (0, \pi), \tan \beta = 2 > 0,$$

$$\therefore \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \therefore \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} \cos 2\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta} &= \frac{1 + \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta}{\cos \beta} \\ &= \frac{2\cos^2 \beta + 2\sin \beta \cos \beta}{\cos \beta} = 2\cos \beta + 2\sin \beta = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

### 【热点题型】

#### 题型三 给值求角

例3、若  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ , 且  $A, B$  均为钝角, 求  $A + B$  的值.

【解析】  $\because A, B$  均为钝角且  $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,

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

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

$$\therefore \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

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