

第 10 章 三角恒等变换 章末题型归纳总结（基础篇）

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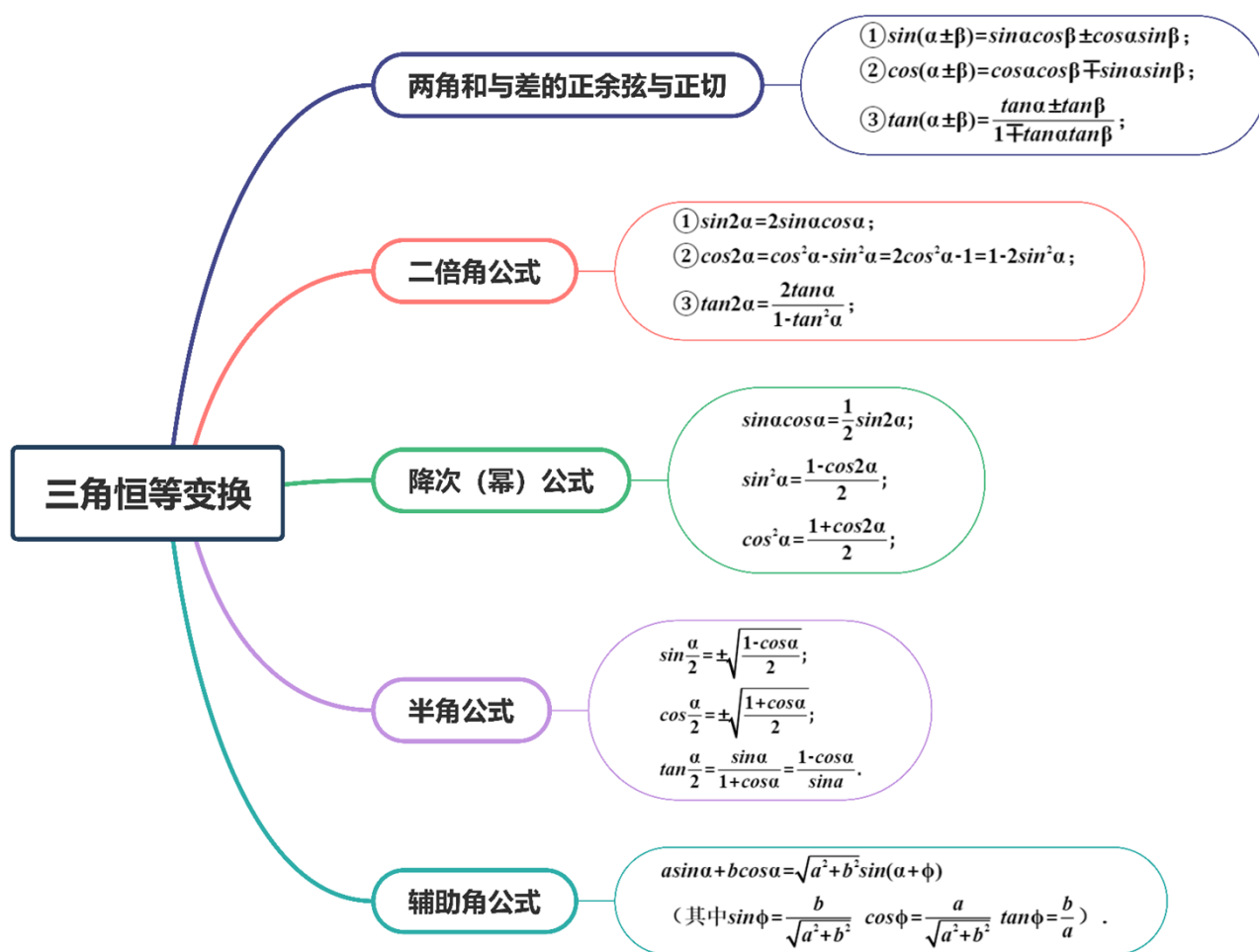
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【知识点梳理】

知识点 1: 两角和与差的正弦与正切

$$\textcircled{1} \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta ;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta ;$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta} ;$$

知识点 2: 二倍角公式

$$\textcircled{1} \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha ;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha ;$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} ;$$

知识点 3: 降次(幂)公式

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

知识点 4: 半角公式

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}; \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}};$$

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

知识点 4: 辅助角公式

$$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \varphi) \quad \left(\text{其中 } \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a} \right).$$

解题方法总结

1、两角和与差正切公式变形

$$\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha \pm \beta)(1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta);$$

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

2、降幂公式与升幂公式

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

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

3、其他常用变式

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}; \cos 2\alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}; \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}.$$

4、拆分角问题：① $\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ； $\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) - \beta$ ；② $\alpha = \beta - (\beta - \alpha)$ ；③ $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)]$ ；

④ $\beta = \frac{1}{2}[(\alpha + \beta) - (\alpha - \beta)]$ ；⑤ $\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)$ 。

注意：特殊的角也看成已知角，如 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} - (\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)$ 。

5、和化积公式

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

6、积化和公式

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

【典型例题】

题型一：给角求值型问题

【典例 11】计算： $\cos 72^\circ \cos(-36^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$ / 0.25

【解析】由题意可得： $\cos 72^\circ \cos(-36^\circ) = \cos 72^\circ \cos 36^\circ = \frac{2 \sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{2 \sin 36^\circ}$
 $= \frac{2 \sin 72^\circ \cos 72^\circ}{4 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 144^\circ}{4 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 36^\circ)}{4 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{4 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}$.

故答案为： $\frac{1}{4}$.

【典例 12】 $\tan 20^\circ + 4 \sin 20^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】 $\sqrt{3}$

【解析】 $\tan 20^\circ + 4 \sin 20^\circ = \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{4 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\sin 20^\circ + 2 \sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin(30^\circ - 10^\circ) + 2 \sin(30^\circ + 10^\circ)}{\cos(30^\circ - 10^\circ)}$
 $= \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$.

故 $\tan 20^\circ + 4 \sin 20^\circ = \sqrt{3}$.

故答案为： $\sqrt{3}$.

【变式 11】 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 75^\circ}{\tan 75^\circ}$ 的值是 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】 $-2\sqrt{3}$

【解析】 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 75^\circ}{\tan 75^\circ} = \frac{2}{\frac{2 \tan 75^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 75^\circ}} = \frac{2}{\tan 150^\circ} = \frac{2}{-\tan 30^\circ} = -2\sqrt{3}$,

所以 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 75^\circ}{\tan 75^\circ}$ 的值是 $-2\sqrt{3}$.

故答案为： $-2\sqrt{3}$

【变式 12】 $(\tan 30^\circ + \tan 70^\circ) \sin 10^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【解析】} & (\tan 30^\circ + \tan 70^\circ) \sin 10^\circ = \left(\frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} + \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{\cos 70^\circ} \right) \sin 10^\circ \\
 & = \frac{(\sin 30^\circ \cos 70^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 70^\circ) \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 70^\circ} \\
 & = \frac{\sin 100^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

故答案为: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

$$\text{【变式 13】} \frac{\cos 80^\circ - 2 \cos^2 50^\circ + 1}{\cos 35^\circ \cos 65^\circ + \cos 55^\circ \cos 155^\circ} = \text{——}.$$

【答案】 -2

$$\text{【解析】原式} = \frac{\cos 80^\circ - 2 \cos^2 50^\circ + 1}{\sin 55^\circ \cos 65^\circ - \cos 55^\circ \sin 65^\circ} = \frac{\cos 80^\circ - \cos 100^\circ}{\sin(55^\circ - 65^\circ)} = \frac{2 \cos 80^\circ}{\sin(-10^\circ)} = -2.$$

故答案为: -2.

题型二: 给值求值型问题

【典例 21】已知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos 2\alpha =$ ()

- A. $-\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}$ C. $-\frac{7}{9}$ D. $\frac{7}{9}$

【答案】 C

【解析】由题意可得: $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{7}{9}$.

故选: C.

【典例 22】已知 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$ ()

- A. $-\frac{7}{9}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $\frac{8}{9}$ D. $-\frac{8}{9}$

【答案】 B

【解析】由题得 $\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - 2 \sin^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{9}$.

故选: B.

【变式 21】已知 $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \theta\right) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \theta\right) =$ ()

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

【答案】 A

【解析】由 $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{12}-\theta)=\frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{得 } \sin(\frac{\pi}{12}+\theta)=\cos[\frac{\pi}{2}-(\frac{\pi}{12}+\theta)]=\cos(\frac{5\pi}{12}-\theta)=\frac{1}{3}.$$

故选: A

【变式 22】已知 $\cos\theta+\cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{3})=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 则 $\cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6})=$ ()

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $-\frac{7}{9}$ D. $-\frac{1}{3}$

【答案】A

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解析】} \cos\theta+\cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{3}) &= \cos\theta+\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta \\ &= \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta+\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\right) \\ &= \sqrt{3}\cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6})=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6})=\frac{1}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

故选: A

【变式 23】已知 $\frac{\pi}{4}<\alpha<\frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\sin(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{4})=\frac{4}{5}$, $\cos\alpha=$ ()

- A. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$ B. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$ C. $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$ D. $-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$

【答案】B

【解析】因为 $\frac{\pi}{4}<\alpha<\frac{3\pi}{4}$, 所以 $0<\alpha-\frac{\pi}{4}<\frac{\pi}{2}$,

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

$$\text{所以 } \cos\alpha=\cos\left[(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{4})+\frac{\pi}{4}\right]=\cos(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{4})\cos\frac{\pi}{4}-\sin(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{4})\sin\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\times(\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4}{5})=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \text{ 故 A, C, D 错误.}$$

故选: B.

题型三: 给值求角型问题

【典例 31】已知: α, β 均为锐角, $\tan\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan\beta=\frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\alpha+\beta=$ ()

- A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ D. $\frac{5\pi}{12}$

【答案】B

【解析】由于 α, β 均为锐角, $\tan\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan\beta=\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 $0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$.

$$\text{所以 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = 1.$$

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

故选: B.

【典例 32】已知 $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, 则 $\alpha - \beta =$ ()

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

【答案】A

【解析】先利用平方关系求出 $\cos \alpha$, $\sin \beta$, 再利用两角差的余弦公式将 $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ 展开计算, 根据余弦值

$$\text{及角的范围可得角的大小. } \because \alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}},$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}},$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \sin \alpha < \sin \beta, \therefore \alpha < \beta,$$

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

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

故选: A.

【变式 31】已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, α, β 是锐角, 则 $\beta =$ ()

- A. $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{3}{5}$

【答案】C

【解析】因为 α, β 是锐角, $\alpha - \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) > 0$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

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

∵ β 为锐角

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

故选 C.

【变式 32】已知 $\alpha \in (0, \pi), \beta \in (0, \pi), \sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2\cos(\alpha - \beta), \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = \frac{4}{3}$, 则 $\alpha + \beta =$ ()

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

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

C. $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

D. $\frac{7\pi}{4}$

【答案】C

【解析】由 $\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta} = \frac{\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\beta\cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}$,

得 $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} = \frac{4}{3}$, 所以 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{3}\cos\alpha\cos\beta$,

又 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2\cos(\alpha - \beta)$, 所以 $\frac{4}{3}\cos\alpha\cos\beta = 2\cos(\alpha - \beta)$,

即 $\frac{4}{3}\cos\alpha\cos\beta = 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta + 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta$,

整理得 $-\frac{1}{3}\cos\alpha\cos\beta = \sin\alpha\sin\beta$, 即 $\tan\alpha\tan\beta = -\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 α, β 一个钝角一个锐角, 所以 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$,

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

所以 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$.

故选: C

【变式 33】已知 $\sin\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\cos\beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $\alpha + \beta =$ ()

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

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

C. $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

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

【答案】B

【解析】因为 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in (0, \pi)$,

又 $\sin\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\cos\beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

所以 $\cos\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$, $\sin\beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\beta} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$,

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