

第5章 三角函数

考点 15 三角函数的定义、同角三角函数的基本关系、诱导公式

1. D 【解析】 $1\ 240^\circ = 3 \times 360^\circ + 160^\circ$, 160° 是第二象限角, 所以 $\sin 1\ 240^\circ > 0$, $\cos 1\ 240^\circ < 0$, 点 A 在第四象限. 故选 D.

2. B 【解析】依题意 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

3. A 【解析】 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots +$

$$(-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} + \dots, \text{ 令 } x=3, \text{ 得 } \cos 3 = 1 -$$

$$\frac{3^2}{2!} + \frac{3^4}{4!} - \frac{3^6}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} + \dots, \text{ 即}$$

$$T = \cos 3 \approx \cos 172^\circ = -\cos 8^\circ. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

4. A 【解析】设扇形的圆心角为 α , 半径为 r , 弧长为 l , 则 $l+2r=6$, $l=6-2r$,

由 $\begin{cases} r > 0, \\ l = 6 - 2r > 0, \end{cases}$ 可得 $0 < r < 3$, 所以扇形的面

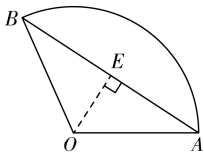
$$\text{积 } S = \frac{1}{2}lr = (3-r)r \leq \left(\frac{3-r+r}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4},$$

当且仅当 $3-r=r$, 即 $r = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, 扇形的面积

S 最大, 此时 $l = 6 - 2r = 3$.

扇形的圆心角 $\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}} = 2$, 取线段 AB

的中点 E , 连接 OE , 则 $OE \perp AB$.



因为 $OA = OB$, 则 $\angle AOE = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times$

$$2 = 1,$$

所以 $AB = 2AE = 2OA \sin 1 = 3 \sin 1$. 故选 A.

5. B 【解析】由 $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 +$

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

$$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{9}{5}.$$

而 $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则 $\sin \theta > 0$, $\cos \theta > 0$, 故

$$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ ②,}$$

由①②得 $\sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 所以

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2. \text{ 故选 B.}$$

6. C 【解析】由已知得, $\sin(\pi - \alpha) - \cos(\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$,

将上式两边平方得 $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha +$

$$2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$\therefore 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{9} - 1 = -\frac{5}{9},$$

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{14}{9}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}.$$

故选 C.

7. D 【解析】由 $|\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha| = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$,

$$\text{得 } 3\cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } 6\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (3\cos \alpha - 1)(2\cos \alpha + 1) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$\text{则 } \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2\sqrt{2}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

8. D 【解析】由诱导公式可得

$$\sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{2023\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos 2\alpha = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4},$$

由倍角公式有 $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 =$

$$-\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)^2}{16}, \text{ 由 } \alpha \text{ 为锐}$$

$$\text{角, 得 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{4}. \text{ 故选 D.}$$

9. D 【解析】 $S_{11} = \frac{11(a_1 + a_{11})}{2} = 11a_6 = \frac{22}{3}\pi,$

$$\text{所以 } a_6 = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

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