



东营市第一中学

2019级部 名师空中课堂

# 两角和与差正弦、 余弦、正切专题

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## 今天重点讲解四类问题：

1. 正用、逆用、变形公式化简求值
2. 恰当利用角的变换进行求值
3. 给值求角
4. 辅助角公式的应用





### 一. 正用、逆用、变形公式化简求值

1. 已知  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha\right)$ , 则  $\tan \alpha = \underline{\quad}$ .

变: 若  $\sin(\theta + 24^\circ) = \cos(24^\circ - \theta)$ , 则  $\tan(\theta + 60^\circ)$

解:  $\because \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha\right)$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sin\alpha$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\sin\alpha = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\alpha$   
 $\tan\alpha = -1$

变:  $\because \sin(\alpha + 24^\circ) = \cos(24^\circ - \alpha)$   
 $\sin\alpha\cos 24^\circ + \cos\alpha\sin 24^\circ = \cos 24^\circ\cos\alpha + \sin 24^\circ\sin\alpha$   
 $(\cos 24^\circ - \sin 24^\circ)\sin\alpha = (\cos 24^\circ - \sin 24^\circ)\cos\alpha$   
 $\tan\alpha = -1$   
 $\tan(\alpha + 60^\circ) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan 60^\circ}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan 60^\circ} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$





例 1.  $\frac{\sin 58^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\frac{\sin 58^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ} = \frac{\sin(60^\circ - 2^\circ) + \cos 60^\circ \sin 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 60^\circ \cos 2^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 2^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 60^\circ \cos 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

异角化同角





### 提升

$$1. \tan 20^\circ + 2 \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$2. \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \cos 10^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ$$

# 切化弦

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ + 2 \sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ + 2 \sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ + \cos 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sin 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ + \cos 10^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(60^\circ - 20^\circ) + \cos(30^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$





例题 2、已知  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2}{3}$ ， $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2}{5}$ ，

则  $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}$  的值为\_\_\_；

解：  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2}{3}$ ， $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2}{5}$ ，

$$\text{即：} \begin{cases} \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{3} \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}, \text{解得：} \begin{cases} \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{8}{15} \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{2}{15} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\frac{8}{15}}{\frac{2}{15}} = 4.$$





已知  $2\sin\alpha + 3\sin\beta = 3, 2\cos\alpha + 3\cos\beta = 4$   
求  $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$  的值.

$$\begin{cases} 2\sin\alpha + 3\sin\beta = 3 \\ 2\cos\alpha + 3\cos\beta = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4 + 12\sin\alpha\sin\beta + 12\cos\alpha\cos\beta + 9}{12\cos(\alpha - \beta)} &= 25 \\ 12\cos(\alpha - \beta) &= 12 \\ \therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

已知  $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta + \sin\gamma = 0, \cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma = 0$

则  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{1}{2}$

跟踪 2.  $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \frac{1}{3},$  |

$$\begin{cases} \sin\alpha + \sin\beta = -\sin\gamma \\ \cos\alpha + \cos\beta = -\cos\gamma \end{cases}$$

$\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2},$  则  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{59}{72}$





# 提升

16. 若  $\sin x + \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 则  $\cos x + \cos y$  的取值范围是  $\left[ -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} \right]$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x + \cos y = t & \text{①} & -2 \leq t \leq 2 \\ \sin x + \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①}^2 + \text{②}^2: 1 + 1 + 2(\sin x \sin y + \cos x \cos y) = \frac{1}{2} + t^2$$

$$\therefore t^2 = 2\cos(x-y) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq t^2 \leq \frac{7}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} \quad \text{又} \quad -2 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$





正用

(1)  $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

逆用

(2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan 15^\circ}{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan 15^\circ} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha}$

左边同除以  $a \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$  得:

$\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{b}{a}}{1 - \frac{b}{a} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{3})$

Handwritten derivation showing the transformation of the fraction to  $\frac{1 + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 15^\circ} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ . Includes labels '特殊值' and '特殊角' with a blue arrow pointing up.

附加题 1. 在数学解题中, 时常会碰到形如 “1-” 子, 它与 “两角和的正切公式” 的结构类似. 若 a

数, 且满足  $\frac{a \sin \frac{\pi}{5} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{5}}{a \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - b \sin \frac{\pi}{5}} = \tan \frac{8\pi}{15}$ , 则  $\frac{b}{a} =$





$$\tan(15^\circ + 30^\circ) = \frac{\tan 15^\circ + \tan 30^\circ}{1 - \tan 15^\circ \tan 30^\circ}$$

变形用

$$(3) \tan 15^\circ + \tan 30^\circ + \tan 15^\circ \tan 30^\circ$$

$$= \tan 45^\circ (1 - \tan 15^\circ \tan 30^\circ) + \tan 15^\circ \tan 30^\circ$$

$$= 1$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) + \tan(\beta) + \tan(\alpha)\tan(\beta)$$

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha + \beta) (1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$

$$\tan \alpha - \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha - \beta) (1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$



例题 3.  $\tan 70^\circ - \tan 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \tan 70^\circ \tan 10^\circ = \underline{\quad}$ .

跟踪 3.  $\tan 17^\circ \tan 13^\circ + \sqrt{3}(\tan 17^\circ + \tan 13^\circ) = \underline{\quad}$ .

14. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 3\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\tan^2 B = \tan A \cdot \tan C$  则 $\angle B =$

例3.  

$$= \tan(70^\circ - 10^\circ)(1 + \tan 70^\circ \tan 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \tan 70^\circ \tan 10^\circ$$

$$= \tan 60^\circ(1 + \tan 70^\circ \tan 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \tan 70^\circ \tan 10^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

跟踪3.  

$$= \tan 17^\circ \tan 13^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 30^\circ(1 - \tan 17^\circ \tan 13^\circ)$$

$$= \tan 17^\circ \tan 13^\circ + (1 - \tan 17^\circ \tan 13^\circ)$$

$$= 1.$$

$\therefore \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \tan(A+C)(1 - \tan A \tan C) + \tan B = 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \tan B(1 - \tan^2 B) + \tan B = 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \tan^3 B = 3\sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{3})^3$   
 $\therefore \tan B = \sqrt{3}$   
 又  $0 < B < \pi$   
 $\therefore B = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .



分析式子结构，找到变形方向

变形应用公式，消除非特殊角

变：若  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，  $(1 + \tan \alpha) \cdot (1 + \tan \beta) =$

变：若  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ，  $(1 - \tan \alpha) \cdot (1 - \tan \beta) =$

$(1 + \tan 1^\circ) (1 + \tan 2^\circ) (1 + \tan 3^\circ) \cdots (1 + \tan 44^\circ) (1 + \tan 45^\circ)$  的值.

$2^{23}$





### 二. 恰当利用角的变换进行求值

跟踪训练 1. 已知  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$  且  $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$ . 则

$$\sin \alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

因为  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ , 所以  $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ ,

当  $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right]$  时,  $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} > \frac{3}{5}$ ;

当  $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$  时,  $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) < 0$ ;

因为  $\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$ , 所以  $0 < \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以  $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$ ;

因此  $\sin \alpha = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\frac{\pi}{6}$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}.$$

关注角的范围





例题 2、若  $\sin \alpha + \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ ,

$\tan(\beta + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 4$ , 则  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } \sin \alpha + \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore \sin \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\because \alpha \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right), \therefore \tan \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan \left[ \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left( \beta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 4}{1 + 2} = -\frac{7}{6}.$$

异名化同名





跟踪 2. 已知锐角  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  满足  $\sin(2\alpha + \beta) = 3\sin\beta$ ,

则  $\tan(\alpha + \beta)\cot\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

锐角  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  满足  $\sin(2\alpha + \beta) = 3\sin\beta$

变形可得  $\sin[(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha] = 3\sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha]$

由正弦和角与差角公式展开可得

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 3\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos\alpha - 3\sin\alpha\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

合并化简可得  $4\sin\alpha\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos\alpha$

等式两边同时除以  $2\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos\alpha$

可得  $2\tan\alpha = \tan(\alpha + \beta)$

即  $\tan(\alpha + \beta)\cot\alpha = 2$





### 三角函数式的化简

#### 1. 化简原则

(1) 一看角之间的差别与联系，把角进行合理的拆分，正确使用公式；

(2) 二看函数名称之间的差异，确定使用的公式，常见的有“切化弦”；

(3) 三看结构特征，找到变形的方向，常见的有“遇到分式要通分”。

#### 2. 化简方法

(1) 切化弦；

(2) 异名化同名；

(3) 异角化同角；

#### 【方法技巧】

(1)三角化简的常用方法：异名三角函数化为同名三角函数，异角化为同角，切化弦，特殊值与特殊角的三角函数互化。

(2)三角化简的标准：三角函数的角与名称尽量少，项数最少，最好不含分母，能求值的尽量求值。

(3)在化简时要注意角的取值范围。





### 三. 给值求角

例题 1、已知锐角  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  满足  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,

$\cos \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ , 则  $\alpha + \beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 所以  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

跟踪训练 1. 已知锐角  $\alpha, \beta$  满足,

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$  则  $\beta$  等于\_\_\_\_\_.

$\therefore$  锐角  $\alpha, \beta$  满足  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \beta &= \sin(\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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





通过求角的某种三角函数值来求角，  
在选取函数名时，有以下原则：

- (1) 已知正切函数值，则选正切函数。
- (2) 已知正、余弦函数值，则选正弦或余弦函数。

若角的范围是  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  ， 则选**正、余**弦皆可；

若角的范围是  $(0, \pi)$  ， 则选**余弦**较好；

若角的范围为  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  ， 则选**正弦**较好。





### 四. 辅助角的应用

例1. 求函数  $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$  的最大值

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x + \sin x \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x \\ &= \sqrt{3}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \therefore f(x)_{\max} &= \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

跟踪1. 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$  的最大值

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{5}(\frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x \\ &= \frac{3}{5}\sin x + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}\cos x \\ &= \frac{6}{5}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ \therefore f(x)_{\max} &= \frac{6}{5} \end{aligned}$$

解法二:  $\because \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6} - x)$   
 又  $\frac{\pi}{6} - x = \frac{\pi}{2} - (x + \frac{\pi}{3})$   
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{5}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$   
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{6}{5}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$





4. 已知角  $\alpha$  的顶点在原点, 始边与  $x$  轴的正半轴重合, 终边经过点  $P(-3, \sqrt{3})$ , 若函数  $f(x) = \sin(x + \alpha) + \cos(x + \alpha)$  ( $x \in \mathbf{R}$ ) 的图像关于直线  $x = x_0$  对称, 则  $\tan x_0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

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

图像关于直线  $x = x_0$  对称, 则  $x_0 + \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \therefore x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ .

角  $\alpha$  终边经过点  $P(-3, \sqrt{3})$ , 故  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

$$\tan x_0 = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha + k\pi\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$





### 三角变换中的对偶式

(15) 设当  $x = \theta$  时, 函数  $f(x) = \sin x - 2\cos x$  取得最大值, 则  $\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

### 构建对偶式

$f(x) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin x - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \cos x \right)$   
 令  $\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\sin \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 则  $f(x) = \sqrt{5} \sin(x - \varphi)$   
 当  $x = \theta$  时,  $f(x)_{\max} = f(\theta) = \sqrt{5} \sin(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{5}$ .  
 路线1:  $\sin(\theta - \varphi) = 1$ .  $\therefore \cos(\theta - \varphi) = 0$   
 $\cos \theta = \cos[(\theta - \varphi) + \varphi]$   
 $= -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .  
 路线2: 由  $\sin(\theta - \varphi) = 1$  知,  $\theta - \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\therefore \cos \theta = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi + 2k\pi)$   
 $= -\sin \varphi$   
 $= -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin \theta - 2\cos \theta = \sqrt{5} & \text{①} \\ \cos \theta + 2\sin \theta = t & \text{②} \end{cases}$   
 ①<sup>2</sup> + ②<sup>2</sup> 得:  $t^2 = 0$   
 $t = 0$ .  
 $\therefore \cos \theta + 2\sin \theta = 0$  ③  
 ①  $\times 2$  得:  
 $2\sin \theta - 4\cos \theta = 2\sqrt{5}$  ④  
~~③~~ ③ - ④ 得:  
 $5\cos \theta = -2\sqrt{5}$   
 $\cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .





### 三角变换中的对偶式

练习：已知  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，且  $\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})$ ，则  $\tan \alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$\cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$  ①

思路1. 两边平方. 求  $\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha = ?$   
 再求.  $(\sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{求}} \sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$ . ②  
 联立 ① ②.

思路2. 构建对偶式.  $\begin{cases} \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} & \text{①} \\ \sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = t & \text{②} \end{cases}$   
 $\text{①}^2 + \text{②}^2 \Rightarrow t$ .

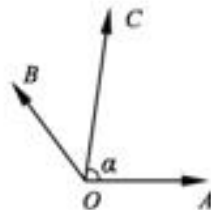
思路3. 构建方程组  $\begin{cases} \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$ .

→ 也可构建齐次式.





2. 在同一个平面内, 向量  $\overline{OA}, \overline{OB}, \overline{OC}$  的模分别为  $1, 1, \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\overline{OA}$  与  $\overline{OC}$  的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 且  $\tan \alpha = 7$ ,  $\overline{OB}$  与  $\overline{OC}$  的夹角为  $45^\circ$ , 若  $\overline{OC} = m\overline{OA} + n\overline{OB}$  ( $m, n \in R$ ), 则  $m+n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.



以  $OA$  为  $x$  轴, 建立直角坐标系, 则  $A(1, 0)$ , 由  $\overline{OC}$  的模为  $\sqrt{2}$  与  $\overline{OA}$  与  $\overline{OC}$  的夹角为  $\alpha$ ,

且  $\tan \alpha = 7$  知,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \sin \alpha = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$ , 可得

$C\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{7}{5}\right), B\left(\cos(\alpha + 45^\circ), \sin(\alpha + 45^\circ)\right), \therefore B\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$ , 由  $\overline{OC} = m\overline{OA} + n\overline{OB}$  可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{7}{5}\right) = \left(m - \frac{3}{5}n, \frac{4}{5}n\right), \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} = m - \frac{3}{5}n \\ \frac{7}{5} = \frac{4}{5}n \end{cases} \quad m = \frac{5}{4}, n = \frac{7}{4}, \therefore m+n=3, \text{ 故答案为 } 3.$$





3. 在角  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_{30}$  的终边上分别有一点  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_{30}$ , 如果点  $P_k$  的坐标为  $(\sin(15^\circ - k^\circ), \sin(75^\circ + k^\circ))$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq 30, k \in \mathbf{N}$ , 则  $\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 + \dots + \cos \theta_{30} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$P_k (\sin(15^\circ - k^\circ), \sin(75^\circ + k^\circ))$ , 即  $P_k (\sin(15^\circ - k^\circ), \cos(15^\circ - k^\circ))$

由三角函数定义知  $\cos \theta_k = \sin(15^\circ - k^\circ)$

$$\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 + \dots + \cos \theta_{30} = \sin 14^\circ + \sin 13^\circ + \dots + \sin(-14^\circ) + \sin(-15^\circ)$$

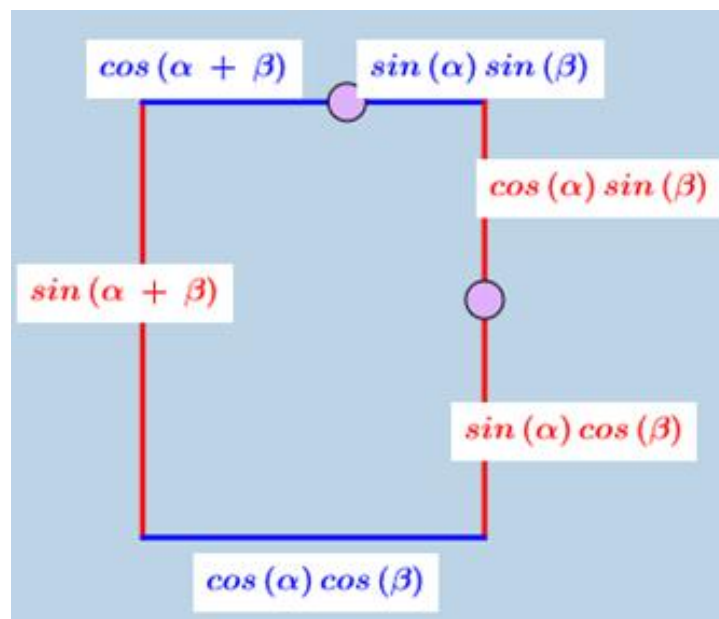
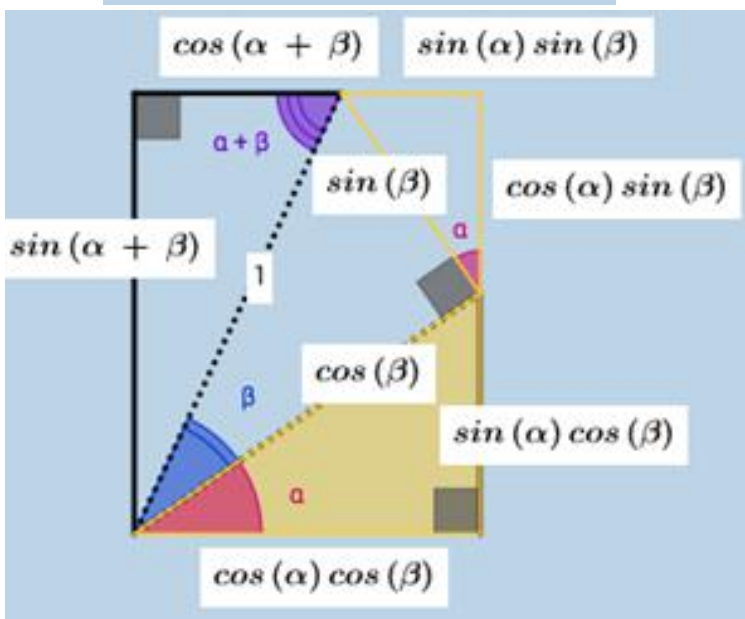
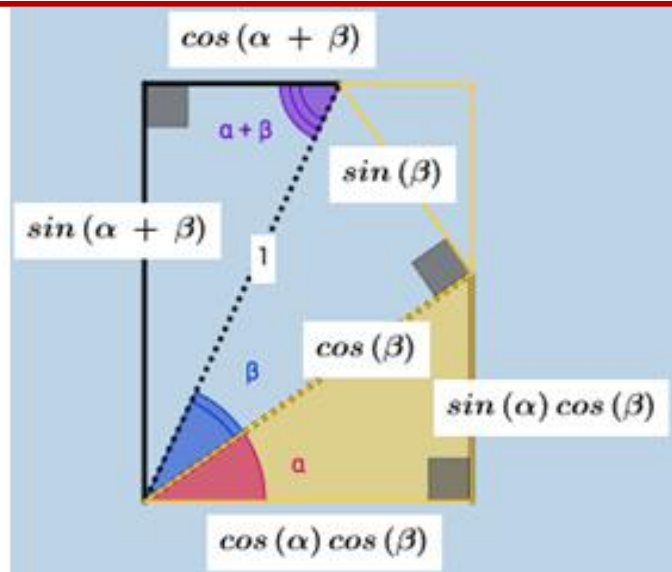
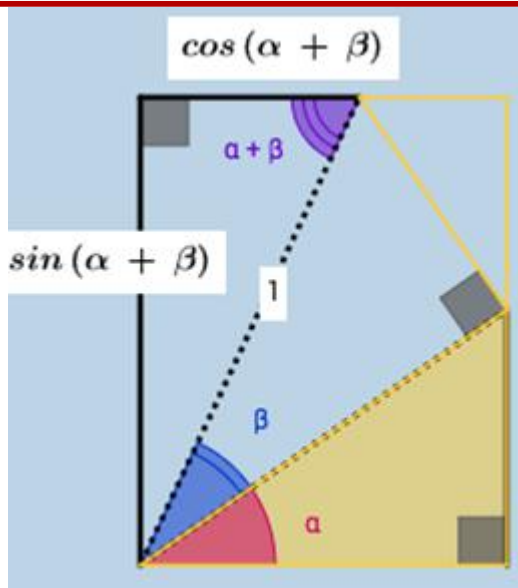
$$= \sin 14^\circ + \sin 13^\circ + \dots - \sin 14^\circ - \sin 15^\circ$$

$$= -\sin 15^\circ = -\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$



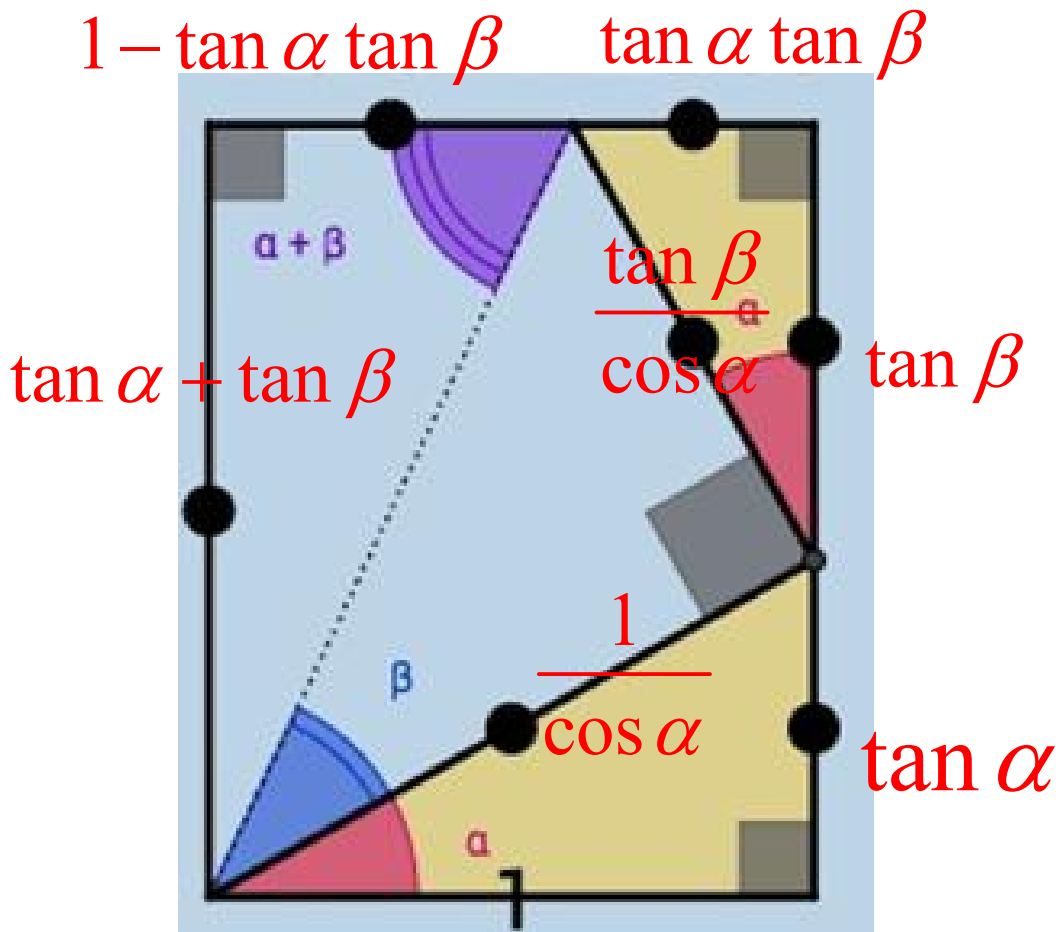


兴趣探索公式的几何意义





兴趣探索公式的几何意义



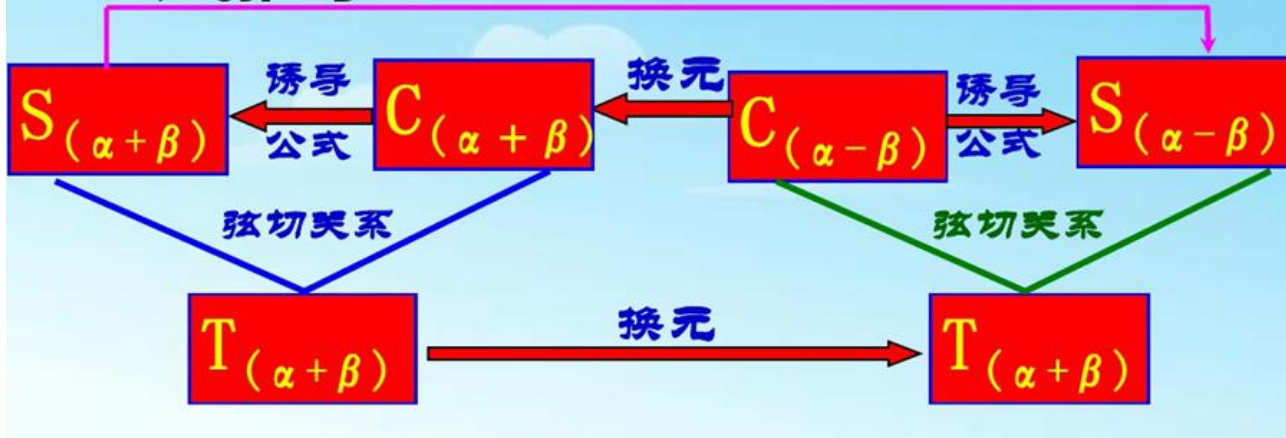
$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$





知识总结 + 经验口诀

### 1.公式推导 (转化贯穿始终,换元灵活运用)



2.两角和的余弦值，化为单角好求值。  
 余弦积减正弦积，换角变形众公式。  
 计算证明角先行，互余角度变名称。  
 注意结构函数名，逆反原则作指导。  
 保持基本量不变，繁难向着简易变。  
 条件等式的证明，方程思想指路明。  
 公式顺用和逆用，变形运用加巧用。  
 三角变换真灵活，死去活来得记熟。

