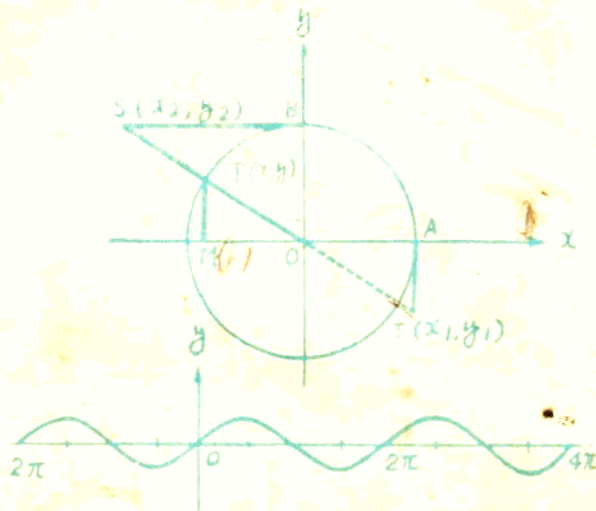


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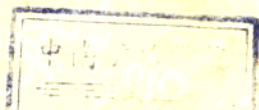
三角



三角证明例题选

朱长山

内蒙古人民出版社



SAN JIAO ZHENG MING LI TI XUAN

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前 言

《三角证明例题选》一书，是一本关于三角证明的专题汇编，是青年自学数学基础知识的辅助读物。这里撰集了对掌握三角证明有一定基本训练和综合训练意义的典型例题 200 道，分基本题与综合题两章十节，对每道例题逐一作了详细证明，并配备了一定数量的练习题。这些证明包括了一般方法到特殊方法的各种证明类型，使中学数学教学大纲中关于三角方面规定的基础知识可以得到较广的运用。本书后面还附录了有关的基础知识及其重要公式，以备随时查用。

因此，本书对校外青年的自学深造和中、高考复习中训练自己三角证明的基本功方面有一定的帮助；对学完三角知识的在校青年，通读各种证明方法，开阔视野、疏导思路，增进证题的能力方面，亦有一定的裨益。

最后，对本书给予编写指导和审改协助的上海中小学教材组数学组周玉刚、李俊明二位同志以及内蒙师院附中王淑媛老师和呼和浩特一中谢茂才老师，顺致由衷的谢意！

本书由于个人水平所限，失误与不适之处，在所难免，敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见予以指正。

编 者

一九八一年八月一日

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第一章 基本题例题选

§ 1. 三角恒等式的证明

例 1. 求证: $\frac{\cos(-212^\circ)}{\sin(-482^\circ)} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 2.$

证明: 左端 = $\frac{\cos 212^\circ}{-\sin 482^\circ} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(x + 45^\circ)}{\operatorname{tg}(x - 45^\circ)}$
= $\frac{\cos(180^\circ + 32^\circ)}{\sin(360^\circ + 122^\circ)} - \frac{\cos(x + 45^\circ)}{\sin(x + 45^\circ)}$
+ $\frac{\sin(x - 45^\circ)}{\cos(x - 45^\circ)}$
= $\frac{\cos 32^\circ}{-(\cos 32^\circ)} - \frac{\cos(x + 45^\circ)\cos(x - 45^\circ)}{\sin(x + 45^\circ)\sin(x - 45^\circ)}$
= $1 - \frac{\cos 2x + \cos 90^\circ}{\cos 90^\circ - \cos 2x} = 2.$

练习: 求证: $\frac{-\sec(-\alpha) + \sin(-\alpha - 90^\circ)}{\csc(540^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(-\alpha - 270^\circ)} = \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha.$

证明: 左端 = $\frac{-\sec \alpha + [-\sin(90^\circ + \alpha)]}{\csc[360^\circ + (180^\circ - \alpha)] - \cos(270^\circ - \alpha)}$
= $\frac{-\sec \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\csc \alpha + \sin \alpha}$
= $\frac{\csc^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} \times \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - 1} \\
 &= \frac{-\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \times \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

例 2. 求证: $\frac{2\sin\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1}{1 - 2\sin^2 x} = \operatorname{ctg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$

证明: 左端 = $\frac{-2\cos x \sin x - 1}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}{\operatorname{tg} x - 1} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} - 1} \\
 &= -\operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \operatorname{ctg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

练习: 求证: $\frac{\sin(2\pi - \alpha)\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{\cos(2\pi + \alpha)\operatorname{tg}(\pi + \alpha)} = 1$

证明: 左端 = $\frac{(-\sin \alpha)(-\operatorname{ctg} \alpha)\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1 = \text{右端}.$$

例 3. 求证: $\operatorname{tg} 9^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 27^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 63^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 81^\circ = 4.$

证明: 左端 = $\operatorname{tg} 9^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 27^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 63^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 81^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \operatorname{tg} 9^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 81^\circ - (\operatorname{tg} 27^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 63^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{\sin(9^\circ + 81^\circ)}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 81^\circ} - \frac{\sin(27^\circ + 63^\circ)}{\cos 27^\circ \cos 63^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \sin 9^\circ} - \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ \sin 27^\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\sin 18^\circ} - \frac{2}{\sin 54^\circ} \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ \sin 54^\circ} \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ} = 4.
\end{aligned}$$

练习：求证： $\sin 87^\circ - \sin 59^\circ - \sin 93^\circ + \sin 61^\circ$
 $= \sin 1^\circ$.

证明：左式 $= \sin 87^\circ - \sin 93^\circ + \sin 61^\circ - \sin 59^\circ$
 $= -2 \cos 90^\circ \sin 6^\circ + 2 \cos 60^\circ \sin 1^\circ$
 $= \sin 1^\circ$.

练习：求证： $\operatorname{tg} 20^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 40^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 80^\circ = 8 \sin 40^\circ + \sqrt{3}$.

证明：左式 $= \operatorname{tg} 20^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 40^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 80^\circ$
 $= \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ} + \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{\cos 80^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{2} (\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ)} + \frac{\cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} (\sin 30^\circ - \sin 10^\circ)} +$
 $+ \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\cos 30^\circ + \cos 10^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} (\sin 30^\circ - \sin 10^\circ)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4(\sqrt{3}\sin 10^\circ + \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}) \\
&= 8(\sin 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ) + \sqrt{3} \\
&= 8\sin 40^\circ + \sqrt{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 4. 求证: $\sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \times \cos 40^\circ = \frac{3}{4}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 左端} &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 20^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 80^\circ) + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\sin 50^\circ - \sin 30^\circ) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 80^\circ - \cos 20^\circ) + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}\left(\sin 50^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= 1 - \sin 50^\circ \sin 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\sin 50^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \\
&= \frac{3}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 5. 求证: $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2(60^\circ + \alpha) + \cos^2(60^\circ - \alpha)$
 $= \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 左端} &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos(120^\circ + 2\alpha)] + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos(120^\circ - 2\alpha)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[3 + \cos 2\alpha + \cos(120^\circ + 2\alpha) + \\
&\quad + \cos(120^\circ - 2\alpha)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[3 + \cos 2\alpha + 2\cos 120^\circ \cos 2\alpha] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[3 + \cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha] = \frac{3}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

练习：求证： $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2(\alpha + 120^\circ) + \cos^2(\alpha - 120^\circ)$
 $= \frac{3}{2}.$

证明：左端 $= \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos 2\alpha] + \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos(2\alpha + 240^\circ)] +$
 $+ \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos(2\alpha - 240^\circ)]$
 $= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2}[2\cos 2\alpha(-\cos 60^\circ)]$
 $= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\alpha = \frac{3}{2}.$

例 6. 求证： $\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha + 3\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = 1.$

证明：左端 $= (\sin^2 \alpha)^3 + (\cos^2 \alpha)^3 + 3\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$
 $= (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)[(\sin^2 \alpha)^2 -$
 $- \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + (\cos^2 \alpha)^2] + 3\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$
 $= (\sin^2 \alpha)^2 + 2\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + (\cos^2 \alpha)^2$
 $= (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2$
 $= 1.$

练习：求证： $\frac{1 - \sin^6 \alpha - \cos^6 \alpha}{1 - \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha} = \frac{3}{2}.$

证明：左端 $= \frac{1 - (\sin^3 \alpha)^2 - \cos^6 \alpha}{1 - (\sin^2 \alpha)^2 - \cos^4 \alpha}$
 $= \frac{(1 + \sin^3 \alpha)(1 - \sin^3 \alpha) - \cos^6 \alpha}{(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) - \cos^4 \alpha}$
 $= \frac{(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 - \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \alpha +$
 $+ \sin^2 \alpha)(1 - \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) - \cos^6 \alpha}{(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha}$
 $= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha[(1 + \sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha)(1 +$
 $+ \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha) - \cos^4 \alpha]}{\cos^2 \alpha(1 + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{[(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)^2 - \sin^2 \alpha] - \cos^4 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{1 + 2 \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{1 + \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{1 + \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{3 \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{3}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

例7. 求证: $(1 + \sqrt{3}) \cos \alpha + (1 - \sqrt{3}) \sin \alpha$
 $= 2\sqrt{2} \cos(\alpha + 15^\circ).$

证明: 由左端 $= \cos \alpha + \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha - \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$
 $= \cos \alpha - \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha + \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha$
 $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha\right) +$
 $+ 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \alpha\right)$
 $= 2(\sin 30^\circ \cos \alpha - \cos 30^\circ \sin \alpha) +$
 $+ 2(\sin \alpha \cos 60^\circ + \cos \alpha \sin 60^\circ)$
 $= 2[\sin(30^\circ - \alpha) + \sin(60^\circ + \alpha)]$
 $= 2 \cdot 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos(\alpha + 15^\circ)$
 $= 2\sqrt{2} \cos(\alpha + 15^\circ).$

练习: 求证: $\sin 50^\circ (1 + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} 10^\circ) = 1.$

证明: 左式 $= \sin 50^\circ \cdot \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ\right)}{\cos 10^\circ}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\sin 50^\circ \cdot \frac{\sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} \\
&= 2\sin 50^\circ \cdot \frac{\sin(30^\circ + 10^\circ)}{\cos 10^\circ} \\
&= \frac{2\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

例 8. 求证: $\sin 4\alpha + \cos 4\alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 左式} &= \sin 4\alpha + \frac{\cos 4\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} \\
&= \frac{\sin 4\alpha \sin 2\alpha + \cos 4\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} \\
&= \frac{\cos(4\alpha - 2\alpha)}{\sin 2\alpha} \\
&= \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

练习: 求证: $\sin 3A \cdot \csc A - \cos 3A \cdot \sec A = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 左端} &= \sin 3A \cdot \frac{1}{\sin A} - \cos 3A \cdot \frac{1}{\cos A} \\
&= \frac{\sin 3A \cos A - \cos 3A \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} \\
&= \frac{\sin(3A - A)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2A} = \frac{2 \sin 2A}{\sin 2A} = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

练习: 求证: $\sin 3\theta = 4 \sin \theta \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 由右端} &= 4 \sin \theta \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \\
&= 2 \sin \theta [\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos(\pi + 2\theta)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\sin\theta\left(\frac{1}{2} + \cos 2\theta\right) \\
&= \sin\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos 2\theta \\
&= \sin\theta + (\sin 3\theta - \sin\theta) \\
&= \sin 3\theta = \text{左端}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 9. 求证: $16\cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ \cos 192^\circ = 1$.

证明: 将原式左端化为

$$\frac{16\sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ \cos 192^\circ}{\sin 24^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\because \text{分子式} &= 8\sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ \cos 192^\circ \\
&= 4\sin 96^\circ \cos 96^\circ \cos 192^\circ \\
&= 2\sin 192^\circ \cos 192^\circ \\
&= 2(-\sin 12^\circ)(-\cos 12^\circ) \\
&= \sin 24^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{分母式} = \sin 24^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 1.$$

练习: 求证: $\operatorname{tg} 10^\circ \operatorname{tg} 50^\circ \operatorname{tg} 70^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

证明: 左端 $= \operatorname{tg} 10^\circ \operatorname{tg} 50^\circ \operatorname{tg} 70^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \operatorname{ctg} 80^\circ \operatorname{ctg} 40^\circ \operatorname{ctg} 20^\circ \\
&= \frac{\cos 80^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\because \cos 80^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ \\
&= \frac{2\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2\sin 20^\circ} \\
&= \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{4\sin 20^\circ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}, \\
&\sin 80^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \cos 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cos 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 30^\circ + \cos 10^\circ) - \frac{1}{4} \cos 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 30^\circ + \cos 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\cos 80^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

例10. 求证: $(\sec^2 \alpha - 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(\sec^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$
 $= (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)^2.$

证明(1): 左端 $= (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$
 $= (1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2 (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2$
 $= [(1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)]^2$
 $= (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)^2 = \text{右端}.$

证明(2): 原式右端 $(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)^2$
 $= [(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha)]^2$
 $= (1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)(1 - 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)$
 $= (\sec^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(\sec^2 \alpha - 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha) = \text{左端}.$

练习: 求证: $(\sec \alpha + \csc \alpha)^2$
 $= (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2 + (1 + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha)^2.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: } \because \text{左端} &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \right)^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4 + 4 \sin \alpha}{\sin^2 2\alpha}, \\
\text{右端} &= \left(\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{1 + \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{(1 + \sin 2\alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} \\
&= \frac{4 + 4 \sin 2\alpha}{\sin^2 2\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\sec \alpha + \csc \alpha)^2 = (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)^2 + (1 + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha)^2.$$

$$\text{例11. 求证: } \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: 左端} &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \left[\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \right]}{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}}{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}}{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{-\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} = -\frac{1}{2} = \text{右端}.
\end{aligned}$$

练习：求证： $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明：左端} &= \frac{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \right)}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - 2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} +}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
&\quad + \frac{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
&= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7}} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{右端}.
\end{aligned}$$

例12. 求证: $\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: 左端} &= \cos^4 \left(\pi - \frac{7\pi}{8} \right) + \cos^4 \left(\pi - \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) + \\
 &\quad + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} \\
 &= \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} \\
 &= 2\cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} + 2\cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(2\cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} \right)^2 + \left(2\cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \right)^2 + \left(1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} = \text{右端}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例13. 求证: $\cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{5\pi}{15} \times$
 $\times \cos \frac{6\pi}{15} \cos \frac{7\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{2^7}$.

证明(1) 可由等式*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{m} \right) \cos \left(x + \frac{2\pi}{m} \right) \cos \left(x + \frac{3\pi}{m} \right) \cdots \\
 \cos \left(x + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{m} \right) = \frac{\sin \left(mx + m \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{2^{n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

* 后面第二章 § 10 里去证明这个等式。163