

第四章 三角函数

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第四章 三角函数

4.1 角的概念的推广(第一次作业)

一、1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D

二、1. $\{\beta | \beta = -300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 2. 三 $230^\circ - 130^\circ$ 3. $-690^\circ, -330^\circ, 30^\circ, 390^\circ$ 4. 22° 5. $Q \subseteq P$ 三、1. 解: $(1) 1380^\circ = 1080^\circ + 300^\circ = 3 \times 360^\circ +$ 300° $\therefore 300^\circ$ 角的终边在第四象限, $\therefore 1380^\circ$ 角的终边在第四象限. $(2) -1380^\circ = -1440^\circ + 60^\circ = -4 \times 360^\circ + 60^\circ$ $\therefore 60^\circ$ 角的终边在第一象限, $\therefore -1380^\circ$ 角的终边在第一象限.2. 解: $\therefore$ 时针转一周用 12 小时, $\therefore$ 时针每小时转 $-360^\circ \div 12 = -30^\circ$ 则时针转动的角度为 $5 \times \frac{5}{12} \times (-30^\circ)$ $= -162.5^\circ$ 分针每小时转 -360° $\therefore$ 分针转动的角度为 $5 \times \frac{5}{12} \times (-360^\circ) = -1950^\circ$.3. 解: $\alpha = x + 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\beta = x - 45^\circ + k' \cdot 360^\circ, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore \alpha - \beta = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ - k' \cdot 360^\circ = 90^\circ + (k - k') \cdot 360^\circ = 90^\circ + n \cdot 360^\circ, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.4. 解: $A \cap B = \{\alpha | k \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ < \alpha < k \cdot 360^\circ + 270^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $A \cup B = \{\alpha | k \cdot 360^\circ + 60^\circ < \alpha < k \cdot 360^\circ + 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.5. 解: $\therefore 4\alpha = 20^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore \alpha = 5^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ$ $\therefore -360^\circ \leq \alpha < 0^\circ$ $\therefore -360^\circ \leq 5^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ < 0^\circ$

$$\therefore -4 \frac{5}{90} \leq k < -\frac{5}{90}$$

$$\therefore k = -4, -3, -2, -1.$$

$$\therefore \alpha \text{ 为 } -355^\circ, -265^\circ, -175^\circ, -85^\circ.$$

 $\therefore$ 满足条件的 α 的集合为

$$\{-355^\circ, -265^\circ, -175^\circ, -85^\circ\}.$$

4.1 角的概念的推广(第二次作业)

一、1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

二、1. 第三象限角或第四象限角或与 y 轴的负半轴重合

$$2. (-90^\circ, 90^\circ) \quad 3. 290^\circ$$

$$4. \alpha + \beta = k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$5. \alpha + \beta = k \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

三、1. 解: 与 -120° 终边相同的角的集合为

$$A = \{\alpha | \alpha = -120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

因为 $-720^\circ \leq \alpha < 720^\circ$

$$\text{所以 } -720^\circ \leq -120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ < 720^\circ$$

$$\therefore -600^\circ \leq k \cdot 360^\circ < 840^\circ$$

$$\therefore -\frac{5}{3} \leq k < \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\therefore k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore k = -1, 0, 1, 2$$

$$\text{当 } k = -1 \text{ 时, } \alpha = -480^\circ$$

$$\text{当 } k = 0 \text{ 时, } \alpha = -120^\circ$$

$$\text{当 } k = 1 \text{ 时, } \alpha = 240^\circ$$

$$\text{当 } k = 2 \text{ 时, } \alpha = 600^\circ.$$

2. 解: $\therefore \alpha$ 为第二象限的角

$$\therefore k \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ < \alpha < k \cdot 360^\circ + 180^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$(1) -k \cdot 360^\circ - 180^\circ < -\alpha < -k \cdot 360^\circ - 90^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

 $\therefore -\alpha$ 为第三象限的角.

$$(2) -k \cdot 360^\circ < 180^\circ - \alpha < -k \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

 $\therefore 180^\circ - \alpha$ 是第一象限的角.

$$(3) k \cdot 360^\circ + 270^\circ < 180^\circ + \alpha < k \cdot 360^\circ + 360^\circ$$

$\therefore 180^\circ + \alpha$ 是第四象限的角.

3. 解: $\because \alpha = -60^\circ$, 且 α, β 关于 $x+y=0$ 对称.

$\therefore \beta$ 的终边与 -30° 角的终边相同,

$$\therefore \beta = -30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

4. 解: $\because \theta = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta}{3} = 30^\circ + k \cdot 120^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } 0^\circ \leq 30^\circ + k \cdot 120^\circ \leq 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore -30^\circ \leq k \cdot 120^\circ \leq 330^\circ$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\therefore k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\therefore k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\text{当 } k=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\theta}{3} = 30^\circ$$

$$k=1 \text{ 时, } \frac{\theta}{3} = 150^\circ$$

$$k=2 \text{ 时, } \frac{\theta}{3} = 270^\circ$$

$\therefore$ 在 $[0^\circ, 360^\circ]$ 内, $30^\circ, 140^\circ, 270^\circ$ 与 $\frac{\theta}{3}$ 角的终边

相同.

5. 解: $\because \alpha, \beta$ 都是第一象限角

$$\therefore k_1 \cdot 360^\circ < \alpha < k_1 \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k_1 \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$k_2 \cdot 360^\circ < \beta < k_2 \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\therefore k \cdot 360^\circ < \alpha + \beta < k \cdot 360^\circ + 180^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$\therefore \alpha + \beta$ 是第一、二象限角或与 y 轴的非负半轴

重合.

$$\therefore k \cdot 360^\circ - 90^\circ < \alpha - \beta < k \cdot 360^\circ + 90^\circ, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$\therefore \alpha - \beta$ 是第一、四象限角或与 x 轴的非负半轴

重合.

4.2 弧度制(第一次作业)

一、1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D

$$\text{二、1. } -\frac{\pi}{8} \quad \frac{\pi}{12} \quad 105^\circ \quad -840^\circ$$

$$2. \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \frac{n-2}{n}\pi$$

$$3. -\frac{2\pi}{3} \quad 4. \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$5. 2k\pi + \pi < \alpha < 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

三、1. 解: $\because x$ 是第二象限的角

$$\therefore 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

①

$$\text{又 } |x+2| \leq 4$$

$$\therefore -6 \leq x \leq 2$$

②

令 $k=0, -1$ 及②可得

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

$$-\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < -\pi$$

$$\text{又 } \because -6 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\text{可得: } -\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < -\pi \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq 2$$

$\therefore x$ 的取值范围为

$$-\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < -\pi \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq 2$$

2. 解: 设各弧所对圆心角的弧度数分别为

$$\widehat{AB} = x, \widehat{BC} = 2x, \widehat{CD} = 3x, \widehat{DE} = 4x, \widehat{EA} = 5x,$$

则有

$$\widehat{AB} + \widehat{BC} + \widehat{CD} + \widehat{DE} + \widehat{EA} = x + 2x + 3x + 4x + 5x = 15x$$

$$\therefore 15x = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{15}\pi$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \frac{1}{2} \times 9x = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{5}\pi = \frac{3}{5}\pi$$

$$\angle B = \frac{1}{2} \times 12x = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times \frac{2}{15}\pi = \frac{4}{5}\pi$$

$$\angle C = \frac{1}{2} \times 10x = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times \frac{2}{15}\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\angle D = \frac{1}{2} \times 8x = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \frac{2}{15}\pi = \frac{8}{15}\pi$$

$$\angle E = \frac{1}{2} \times 6x = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \frac{2}{15}\pi = \frac{2}{5}\pi.$$

3. 解: (1) 角 α 的集合为:

$$\{\alpha | 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$$

(2) 角 α 的集合为:

$$\{\alpha | k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}.$$



4. 解:与 α 终边相同的角为

$$2k\pi + \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

由题意,得 $10\alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha$

$$9\alpha = 2k\pi,$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{9}$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{2k\pi}{9} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore 0 < k < \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\because k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore k = 1, 2$$

$$\text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时, } \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{9},$$

$$\text{当 } k=2 \text{ 时, } \alpha = \frac{4\pi}{9}.$$

5. 解:设点 P 的坐标为 (x, y) , 则

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\ y = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 点 P 的坐标为 $(1, \sqrt{3})$.

4.2 弧度制(第二次作业)

一、1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

二、1. 100 cm 2. $\frac{9}{16} \text{ cm}^2$

3. 12π 4. 48 cm^2

5. 1 或 4

三、1. 解:设圆内接正方形的边长是 a

$\therefore$ 对角线长 $= \sqrt{2}a =$ 圆的直径

由已知,弧长 $l = a$, 设该弧所对圆心角是 θ .

$$\therefore \text{圆的半径} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$$

$$\therefore a = R \cdot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \cdot \theta$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{该弧所对的圆周角} = \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2. 解:设扇形的半径为 R , 弧长为 l , 圆心角 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 扇形内切圆半径为 r , 则

$$l = \alpha R$$

$$\therefore \pi = \frac{\pi}{3} R$$

$$\therefore R = 3$$

连接扇形的顶点及其内切圆圆心的直线平分扇形的圆心角, 内切圆圆心到扇形半径的距离为 r . 到扇形顶点的距离为 $3-r$.

$$\therefore (3-r) \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = r$$

$$\therefore r = 1$$

即扇形的内切圆半径为 1.

3. 解:设弧长为 l , 中心角的弧度为 α , 半径为 R , 则有

$$\begin{cases} 2R + l = 4 & \text{①} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} R l = 1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由①、②解得

$$\begin{cases} R = 1 \\ l = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{l}{R} = 2(\text{rad})$$

$$|AB| = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 1 = 2 \sin 1(\text{cm}).$$

4. 解:设该扇形的半径是 r , 中心角是 θ . θ 所对的弧长为 $l - 2r$,

则有 $l - 2r = r\theta$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{l - 2r}{r}$$

$$\text{又扇形的面积为 } S = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left(\frac{l - 2r}{r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} r(l - 2r)$$

$$= -r^2 + \frac{l}{2} r$$

$$= -\left(r - \frac{l}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{l^2}{16}$$

当 $r = \frac{l}{4}$ 时, S 取最大值 $\frac{l^2}{16}$, 此时

$$\theta = \frac{1}{r}(l - 2r) = \frac{1}{\frac{l}{4}}(\frac{1}{2}l) = 2$$

$\therefore \theta = 2$ 时, S 取最大值.

5. 解: 设符合条件的正多边形的边数分别为 m 和 n , ($m, n \geq 3$, 且 m, n 为正整数), 则它们对应的正多边形的内角分别为

$$\frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n} \text{ 和 } \frac{(m-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{m} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{由题意 } \frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n} : \frac{(m-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{m} = 144 : \pi$$

$$\therefore n = 10 - \frac{80}{m+8}$$

$$\therefore n \geq 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{80}{m+8} \leq 7$$

$$\therefore m+8 \geq \frac{80}{7}$$

又 $m \geq 3$ 且 $m+8$ 是 80 的约数

$\therefore m+8$ 可取 16, 20, 40, 80.

当 $m+8=16$ 时, $m=8, n=5$

当 $m+8=20$ 时, $m=12, n=6$

当 $m+8=40$ 时, $m=32, n=8$

当 $m+8=80$ 时, $m=72, n=9$

故所求的正多边形共有四组, 它们是

8, 5; 12, 6; 32, 8; 72, 9.

4.3 任意角的三角函数(第一次作业)

一、1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

$$\text{二、1. } \pm \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad 2. \frac{1}{2} \quad 3. 3 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$4. > \quad < \quad < \quad 5. -\frac{2}{5}$$

三、1. 解: (1) 当 $t > 0$ 时

$$|OP| = \sqrt{(8t)^2 + (6t)^2} = 10t$$

$$\therefore \sec \alpha = \frac{10t}{8t} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{6t}{8t} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \log_2 |\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha|$$

$$= \log_2 \left| \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right|$$

$$= \log_2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -1.$$

(2) 当 $t < 0$ 时

$$|OP| = \sqrt{(8t)^2 + (6t)^2} = -10t$$

$$\therefore \sec \alpha = \frac{-10t}{8t} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{6t}{8t} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \log_2 |\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha|$$

$$= \log_2 \left| -\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right|$$

$$= \log_2 2$$

$$= 1.$$

$$2. \text{解: } \because \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} < 0,$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^3 + (3a+1)^2}}, \therefore a < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^3 + (3a+1)^2}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\therefore 5a^2 = 4[a^2 + (3a+1)^2]$$

$$\therefore 35a^2 + 24a + 4 = 0$$

$$\therefore (5a+2)(7a+2) = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ 或 } a = -\frac{2}{7}.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \cos \beta = \frac{x}{2}, r = \sqrt{x^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{3+x^2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3+x^2}}, \therefore \frac{x}{\sqrt{3+x^2}} = \frac{x}{2}$$

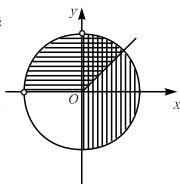
$$\therefore x = \pm 1, \therefore r = 2$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos \beta = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \tan \beta = \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

4. 解: 在单位圆中分别画出集合 A 和集合 B , 从图中观察得出:

$$A \cap B = \left\{ \alpha \mid 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha \leq 2k\pi + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$



$$A \cup B = \{ \alpha \mid 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha < 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \}.$$

5. 解: $\because f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3 = -(x-1)^2 + 4$
($0 \leq x \leq 3$)

$\therefore$ 当 $x=1$ 时, $f(x)$ 有最大值为 4.

$\therefore$ 当 $x=3$ 时, $f(x)=0$

当 $x=0$ 时, $f(x)=3$

$\therefore$ 当 $x=3$ 时, $f(x)$ 有最小值为 0.

$\therefore m=4, n=0$

$\therefore \alpha$ 的终边经过点 $P(4, -1)$.

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}, \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} +$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{17}.$$

4.3 任意角的三角函数(第二次作业)

一、1. C 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. D

二、1. $-2 < a \leq 3$

2. $\{ \theta \mid 2k\pi < \theta < 2k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \}$

3. 2 4. $\{-2, 0, 4\}$

5. $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

三、1. 解: (1) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 射线 $y = -2x (x \geq 0)$ 是 α 的终边.

令 $x=1$, 得 $y=-2$, 点 $P(1, -2)$ 在 α 的终边上,

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

$$\tan\alpha = -2, \cot\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + \tan\alpha - \cot\alpha$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + (-2) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{19}{10}.$$

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, 射线 $y = -2x (x \leq 0)$ 是 α 的终边.

取 $x=-1$, 得 $y=2$, 点 $P(-1, 2)$ 在 α 终边上,

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

$$\tan\alpha = -2, \cot\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + \tan\alpha - \cot\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + (-2) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{19}{10}.$$

由(1)、(2)可得

$$\sin\alpha \cos\alpha + \tan\alpha - \cot\alpha = -\frac{19}{10}.$$

2. 解: $\because a = \sin \frac{29\pi}{12} = \sin(2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}) = \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$

$$\therefore 0 < a < 1$$

$$\therefore b = \cos\left(-\frac{26\pi}{9}\right)$$

$$= \cos(-4\pi + \frac{10\pi}{9}) = \cos \frac{10\pi}{9}$$

$$\therefore -1 < b < 0$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{9\pi}{4} = \tan(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\therefore b < a < c.$$

3. 解: $\because \theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

$$\therefore \cos\theta < 0$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{(-3\cos\theta)^2 + (4\cos\theta)^2} = -5\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha = \frac{4\cos\theta}{-5\cos\theta} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{-3\cos\theta}{-5\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{4\cos\theta}{-3\cos\theta} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cot\alpha = \frac{-3\cos\theta}{4\cos\theta} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sec\alpha = \frac{-5\cos\theta}{-3\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\csc\alpha = \frac{-5\cos\theta}{4\cos\theta} = -\frac{5}{4}.$$

4. 解: $\because \sin 2\theta < 0$

$$\therefore 2k\pi + \pi < 2\theta < 2k\pi + 2\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\therefore k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < k\pi + \pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$\therefore$ 当 k 是奇数时, θ 在第四象限

当 k 是偶数时, θ 在第二象限

$$\therefore |\cos\theta| = -\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore -\cos\theta \geq 0, \therefore \cos\theta \leq 0$$

$\therefore \theta$ 的终边落在左半平面

$\therefore \theta$ 在第二象限

$$\therefore \sin\theta > 0, \cos\theta < 0$$

$$\therefore \tan\theta < 0, \sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} < 0$$

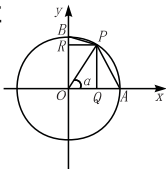
$\therefore$ 点 $P(\tan\theta, \sec\theta)$ 在第三象限.

5. 证明: 设角 α 的终边与单位

圆交于 $P(x, y)$, 过 P 作 $PQ \perp Ox$, $PR \perp Oy$, Q, R 分别是垂足.

$$\therefore |OP| = y = \sin\alpha, |OQ| = x =$$

$\cos\alpha$



又在 $\triangle OPQ$ 中, $|OP| + |OQ| > |OP|$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha > 1$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OAP} = \frac{1}{2} |OA| \cdot |QP| = \frac{1}{2} y = \frac{1}{2} \sin\alpha$$

$$S_{\triangle OBP} = \frac{1}{2} |OB| \cdot |RP| = \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos\alpha$$

$$S_{\text{扇形}OAB} = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle OAP} + S_{\triangle OBP} < S_{\text{扇形}OAB}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sin\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos\alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由上可知: $1 < \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

4.4 同角三角函数的基本关系式 (第一次作业)

一、1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

二、1. $\alpha \in \mathbf{R} \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}), k \in \mathbf{Z}$

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. 2 4. $\frac{11}{60}$ 5. $\pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

三、1. 解: (1) 若 $m \neq 0$, 由 $\tan^2\alpha = \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha}$

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

$$\text{得 } \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + m^2}$$

当 α 在第一或第四象限时

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

$$\sin\alpha = \cos\alpha \tan\alpha = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}};$$

当 α 在第二或第三象限时,

$$\cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

$$\sin\alpha = -\frac{m}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}.$$

(2) 若 $m = 0$, 则 $\alpha = k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha = 0, \cos\alpha = (-1)^k.$$

$$2. \text{解: } \therefore \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\therefore (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)^2 = \frac{49}{25}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = \frac{49}{25}$$

$$\therefore 1 + 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha = \frac{49}{25}$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha\cos\alpha = \frac{12}{25}$$

$\therefore \sin\alpha, \cos\alpha$ 是方程 $x^2 - \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{12}{25} = 0$ 的两个根.

$$\text{由 } x^2 - \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{12}{25} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \\ \cos\alpha = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} \sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \therefore \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore \sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta$$

$$= (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)(\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

$$= (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)(1 + \sin\theta\cos\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{11}{16}.$$

$$4. \text{解: (1) } \therefore \sin\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha} = |\sin\alpha|$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha \geq 0$$

$$\because \alpha \in (0, 2\pi), \therefore \{\alpha | 0 < \alpha \leq \pi\}$$

$$(2) \because \cos 2\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\alpha} = -|\cos 2\alpha|$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\alpha \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

取 $k=0, 1$ 得

$$\{\alpha | \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\pi}{4} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}\}.$$

$$5. \text{解: } \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = x, \text{ 则有}$$

$$(x-1)\sin \alpha + (x+1)\cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \sin \alpha + 3\cos \alpha = 2$$

$$\text{由①、②解得 } \sin \alpha = \frac{x+1}{2-x}, \cos \alpha = \frac{1-x}{2-x}.$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1,$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x+1}{2-x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1-x}{2-x}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{整理得 } x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x = -2 \pm \sqrt{6}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = -2 \pm \sqrt{6}.$$

4.4 同角三角函数的基本关系式 (第二次作业)

一、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

二、1. 1 2. 44.5 3. 1 4. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 5. 0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{三、1. 证明: (1) 左边} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) 左边} &= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \sin \alpha}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$\therefore \text{左边} = \text{右边}$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\tan \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}.$$

$$2. \text{解: } \because \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - 1} = -1$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 1 - \tan \alpha$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{7}{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{7 \sin^2 \alpha + 7 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{7 \tan^2 \alpha + 7}{\tan^2 \alpha + \tan \alpha + 1}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 7}{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{7 + 4 \times 7}{1 + 2 + 4} = \frac{35}{7} = 5$$

$$3. \text{证明: 左边} = \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \csc \alpha + \csc^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \sec \alpha + \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$= 5 + \csc^2 \alpha + \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= 5 + 1 + \cot^2 \alpha + 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$= \tan^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \alpha + 7 = \text{右边}.$$

4. 解: 设 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 的两个锐角分别为 A, B ,

$$\text{则 } A+B=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \sin B$$

$$\therefore 4x^2 - 2(m+1)x + m = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4(m+1)^2 - 16m \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } 4(m-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$\therefore m \in \mathbf{R}$, 方程总有两个实根

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} \cos A + \cos B = \sin B + \cos B = \frac{m+1}{2} & \text{①} \\ \cos A \cdot \cos B = \sin B \cdot \cos B = \frac{m}{4} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 由①、②及 $\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1$ 得

$$1 + \frac{m}{2} = \left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{解得 } m = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{当 } m = \sqrt{3} \text{ 时, } \cos A + \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} > 0,$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} > 0 \text{ 符合题意;}$$

$$\text{当 } m = -\sqrt{3} \text{ 时, } \cos A + \cos B = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} < 0, \text{ 与 } A、$$

B 是锐角矛盾, 舍去.

$$\therefore m = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$5. \text{解: } \therefore \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x)$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$\therefore \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = a(1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + b(1 -$$

$$2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + 6\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= a + b + (b - 3a - 2b)\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

由题意可得

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 & \text{①} \\ 6-3a-2b=0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解①、②得 } \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=-3 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 当 $a=4, b=-3$ 时, $f(x)$ 的值与 x 无关, 且

$$f(x) = 1.$$

4.5 正弦、余弦的诱导公式 (第一次作业)

$$\text{一、1. D } 2. \text{ D } 3. \text{ C } 4. \text{ C } 5. \text{ B}$$

$$\text{二、1. } \frac{3}{5} \quad 2. -2\sqrt{2} \quad 3. -\frac{1}{2} \quad 4. \frac{3}{10}$$

$$5. -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

三、1. 解: 设 $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = t$, 所以

$$\frac{\sin(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \alpha)}{\cos(\frac{9\pi}{4} + \alpha)} \cdot \cos(\frac{7\pi}{4} - \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha)}{\cos(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha)} \cdot \cos[2\pi - (\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha)]$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi + t)}{\cos(2\pi + t)} \cdot \cos(2\pi - t)$$

$$= \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t$$

$$= -\sin t = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) = -a.$$

$$2. \text{解: } \therefore 1 - 2\sin 160^\circ \cos 340^\circ$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) \cos(360^\circ - 20^\circ)$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ$$

$$= (\cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ)^2$$

$$\therefore 1 - \cos^2 20^\circ = \sin^2 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos 200^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 20^\circ) = -\cos 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos 20^\circ > \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{(\cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ)^2}}{-\cos 20^\circ + \sqrt{\sin^2 20^\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ} = -1.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \frac{\cos(\pi - \theta)}{\cos\theta[\cos(\pi - \theta) - 1]} + \frac{\cos(2\pi - \theta)}{\cos(\pi + \theta)(\cos\theta - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos\theta}{\cos\theta(-\cos\theta - 1)} + \frac{\cos\theta}{-\cos\theta(\cos\theta - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \cos\theta} + \frac{1}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2} = 6.$$

$$4. \text{解: } \therefore \begin{cases} \sin(3\pi - \alpha) = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \\ \sqrt{3} \cos(-\alpha) = -\sqrt{2} \cos(\pi + \beta) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} ① \\ ② \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta \\ \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \cos \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} ③ \\ ④ \end{matrix}$$

③² + ④², 得

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 3(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 2$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

将 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 代入③得

$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because 0 < \beta < \pi,$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \beta = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

$$5. \text{解: } \therefore \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cos(-8\pi - \alpha) = \frac{60}{169}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{60}{169}$$

$$\therefore \pm 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\therefore 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{289}{169}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{49}{169}$$

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{289}{169}$$

$$(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{49}{169}$$

$$\therefore \alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{17}{13} \\ \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{13} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} ① \\ ② \end{matrix}$$

解此方程组得

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13} \end{cases}.$$

4.5 正弦、余弦的诱导公式(第二次作业)

一、1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

二、1. $1 - \sin \theta$ 2. $\frac{3}{10}$ 3. $-\frac{1}{m}$ 4. -1 5. 1

三、1. 证明: 左边 = $\frac{-\tan \alpha \cdot (-\sin \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha}{-\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha} =$

$-\tan \alpha =$ 右边

2. 解: 原式 = $\sin[k\pi + (-1)^{k-1}\alpha] \cos[k\pi - (-1)^{k-1}\alpha] \cdot \tan[k\pi + (-1)^{k-1}\alpha]$

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

当 k 为偶数时, 原式 = $\sin^2 \alpha$

当 k 为奇数时, 原式 = $\sin^2 \alpha$

$\therefore$ 原式 = $\sin^2 \alpha$.

3. 解: $\therefore 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha) - \cos(\pi - \alpha) = 1$

$$\therefore 2 \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin \alpha = 1 - \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore 4 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha,$$

$$\therefore 4(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = 1 - 2 \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\therefore 5 \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha - 3 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ 或 } \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\because 0 < \alpha < \pi, \therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos(2\pi - \alpha) + \sin(\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

4. 解法一: 由题意可知



$$A(3k, -2k), P(-3k, -2k), Q(-3k, 2k)$$

$\therefore \alpha$ 与 β 的终边关于 x 轴对称 $\alpha = 2k\pi - \beta, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \sin(2k\pi - \beta) + \sin \beta$$

$$= -\sin \beta + \sin \beta = 0.$$

解法二: $\because A(3k, -2k), P(-3k, -2k),$

$$Q(-3k, 2k)$$

(1) $k > 0$ 时

$$r = \sqrt{(3k)^2 + (-2k)^2} = \sqrt{13}k$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-2k}{\sqrt{13}k} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{2k}{\sqrt{13}k} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 0$$

(2) $k < 0$ 时

$$r = \sqrt{(3k)^2 + (-2k)^2} = -\sqrt{13}k$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-2k}{-\sqrt{13}k} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{2k}{-\sqrt{13}k} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 0$$

由 (1), (2) 可知 $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 0$.

$$5. \text{解: } \because f(\pi - x) = -f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(-x) = -f(\pi + x)$$

$$= -f[2\pi - (\pi + x)]$$

$$= -f(\pi - x)$$

$$= f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(2\pi + x) = f[2\pi - (-x)]$$

$$= f(-x)$$

$$= f(x)$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{59\pi}{11}\right) = f\left(4\pi + \frac{15\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$= f\left(\frac{15\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$= f\left(\pi + \frac{4\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$= -f\left(-\frac{4\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$= -f\left(\frac{4\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{4\pi}{11}\right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{16}{121}\pi^2$$

4.6 两角和与差的正弦、余弦、正切 (第一次作业)

一、1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

二、1. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{7}$ 3. $\cos \alpha$ 4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$ 5. -1

三、1. 解: $r_1 = |OP| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$

$$r_2 = |OQ| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25} \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: $\because \alpha, \beta$ 为锐角

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ &= -\frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$3. \text{解:} \because \begin{cases} \sin\alpha - \sin\beta = \frac{1}{4} & ① \\ \cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{1}{3} & ② \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin^2\alpha - 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta + \sin^2\beta = \frac{1}{16} & ③ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2\alpha + 2\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \cos^2\beta = \frac{1}{9} & ④ \end{cases}$$

③+④得

$$2 + 2(\cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{263}{288}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{解:原式} &= \frac{\frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta} - (\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta} \\ &= \frac{(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta} - 1 \right)}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta} \\ &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha\tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta}}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta} \\ &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta} = \tan(\alpha + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{解:} \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad ①$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{3} \quad ②$$

①+②得

$$2\sin\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{5}{6} \quad ③$$

①-②得

$$2\cos\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{6} \quad ④$$

由③、④得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\sin\alpha\cos\beta}{2\cos\alpha\sin\beta} &= \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} \\ \therefore \tan\alpha \cdot \cot\beta &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

4.6 两角和与差的正弦、余弦、正切 (第二次作业)

一、1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

$$\text{二、1. } \frac{\sin\beta}{\sin\alpha} \quad 2. \cos y \quad 3. -\frac{16}{65} \quad 4. -\frac{1}{12}$$

5. -1

$$\text{三、1. 解:} \because \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi < \alpha + \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin 2\alpha &= \sin[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)] \\ &= \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{5}{13} = -\frac{56}{65} \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: $\because \alpha, \beta$ 为锐角

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

$$\therefore \cos\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan\beta &= \tan[(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha] \\ &= \frac{\tan(\beta - \alpha) + \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan(\beta - \alpha)\tan\alpha} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{13}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos\beta = \frac{9}{\sqrt{9^2 + 13^2}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{250}} = \frac{9}{50}\sqrt{10}$$

3. 证明: $\because 2\cos\alpha = 3\cos\beta$

$$\therefore 2\cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] = 3\cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos\beta + \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin\beta] \\ &= 3[\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos\alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta)(2\sin\beta - 3\sin\alpha)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta)(3\cos\alpha - 2\cos\beta)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{3\cos\alpha - 2\cos\beta}{2\sin\beta - 3\sin\alpha}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3\cos\alpha - 2\cos\beta}{2\sin\beta - 3\sin\alpha}$$

$$4. \text{解: } a = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$

$$= \frac{b}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

$$\therefore a - b = a \tan\alpha \tan\beta$$

$$\therefore \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \text{ 均为锐角.}$$

$$\therefore a > 0, \tan\alpha > 0, \tan\beta > 0$$

$$\therefore a - b > 0, \therefore a > b.$$

$$5. \text{解: } \therefore \begin{cases} \sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] + \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] + \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

展开后,整理可得

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\alpha + \beta)(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta) = \frac{1}{4} \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta)(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta) = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{4}\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4}\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{3}\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{24}{25} \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{7}{25} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{24}{7}.$$

4.6 两角和与差的正弦、余弦、正切 (第三次作业)

一、1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B

二、1. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 2. $\sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)$ 3. 1 4. $\sqrt{3}$

5. 2

$$\text{三、1. 解: } \therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta)\cos\alpha + \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin\alpha \\ = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos[(\alpha - \beta) - \alpha] = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos(-\beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos\beta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$\therefore \beta$ 是第二象限的角

$$\therefore \sin\beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cot\beta = \frac{\cos\beta}{\sin\beta} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \text{解: } \therefore \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ + \tan 12^\circ \tan 60^\circ + \tan 18^\circ \tan 60^\circ \\ = \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ + \tan 60^\circ (\tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ)$$

$$\text{而 } \tan 30^\circ = \tan(12^\circ + 18^\circ) = \frac{\tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ}{1 - \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ}{1 - \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ = \sqrt{3}(\tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ)$$

$$\therefore 1 = \tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ + \sqrt{3}(\tan 12^\circ + \tan 18^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \tan 12^\circ \tan 18^\circ + \tan 12^\circ \tan 60^\circ + \tan 18^\circ \tan 60^\circ = 1.$$

$$3. \text{解: } \sin\alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos\alpha + 2\cos(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sin\alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos\alpha + 2(\cos\alpha\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin\alpha\sin\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sin\alpha - \sqrt{3}\cos\alpha + \cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha$$

$$= (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha) - \sqrt{3}(\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \sqrt{6}\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\sin[(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$4. \text{解: } \therefore \tan\alpha, \tan\beta \text{ 是方程 } mx^2 + (2m-3)x + (m-2) = 0 \text{ 的根.}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = \frac{3-2m}{m} \\ \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta = \frac{m-2}{m} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{\frac{3-2m}{m}}{1 - \frac{m-2}{m}} = \frac{3-2m}{m} = \frac{3}{2} - m.$$

又 $\Delta = (2m-3)^2 - 4m(m-2) \geq 0$, 且 $m \neq 0$

$$\therefore m \leq \frac{9}{4} \text{ 且 } m \neq 0$$

$$\therefore m \text{ 的最大值为 } \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) \text{ 的最小值为 } -\frac{3}{4}.$$

5. 证明: $\because \sin\alpha = A \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

$$\therefore \sin[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] = A \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos\beta - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin\beta = A \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) (\cos\beta - A) = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin\beta$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta - A}.$$

4. 6 两角和与差的正弦、余弦、正切 (第四次作业)

一、1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. C

二、1. 0 2. > 3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{6}}{10}$ 4. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

5. $\sqrt{3}-2$

三、1. 解: 设 $\frac{a}{b} = t$, 则 $a = bt$

由题意可得

$$\frac{bt \sin \frac{\pi}{5} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{5}}{bt \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - b \sin \frac{\pi}{5}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{t \tan \frac{\pi}{5} + 1}{t - \tan \frac{\pi}{5}} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{t \tan \frac{\pi}{5} + 1}{t - \tan \frac{\pi}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{1 - \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{1}{t} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{t} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{1 - \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

2. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} \sin\alpha + \sin\gamma = \sin\beta \\ \cos\beta + \cos\gamma = \cos\alpha \end{cases}$ 得

$$\begin{cases} \sin\gamma = \sin\beta - \sin\alpha & (1) \\ \cos\gamma = \cos\alpha - \cos\beta & (2) \end{cases}$$

两式平方相加得

$$2 - 2\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta - 2\cos\alpha \cos\beta = 1$$

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

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

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

又 $\sin\beta - \sin\alpha = \sin\gamma > 0$

$$\therefore \sin\beta > \sin\alpha$$

$$\therefore \beta > \alpha$$

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta < 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

3. 解: 由题意得

$$\begin{cases} \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -3\sqrt{3} \\ \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta = 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore -\pi < \alpha + \beta < \pi$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan\alpha + \tan\beta < 0, \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta > 0$$

$$\therefore \tan\alpha < 0, \tan\beta < 0$$

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

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

4. 解:由题意,可得

$$\begin{cases} \tan^2 \alpha - 4p \tan \alpha - 2 = 1 \\ \tan^2 \beta - 4p \tan \beta - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta$ 是方程 $x^2 - 4px - 3 = 0$ 的两根

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 4p \\ \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{4p}{1 + 3} = p. \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明: $\therefore \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

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

$$\therefore \tan(k-1)x \cdot \tan kx = \frac{\tan kx - \tan(k-1)x}{\tan x} - 1$$

$$\therefore \tan x \cdot \tan 2x + \tan 2x \cdot \tan 3x + \dots +$$

$$\tan(n-1)x \tan nx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\tan 2x - \tan x}{\tan x} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{\tan 3x - \tan 2x}{\tan x} - 1 \right) +$$

$$\dots + \left(\frac{\tan nx - \tan(n-1)x}{\tan x} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\tan nx - \tan x}{\tan x} - (n-1)$$

$$= \frac{\tan nx}{\tan x} - n.$$

4.7 二倍角的正弦、余弦、正切 (第一次作业)

一、1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

二、1. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 2. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 3. 2 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2}$

三、1. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{\tan \alpha (1 - \tan \alpha) + \tan \alpha (1 + \tan \alpha)}{(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \\ &= \tan 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: $\sin(2\beta - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$$= \sin(2\beta - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= -\cos 2\beta$$

$$= 2\sin^2 \beta - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{5}.$$

3. 解: $\because \alpha$ 是第二象限角, $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) = -\frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{37}{6}\pi - 2\alpha\right) = \sin\left(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - 2\alpha\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 2\alpha\right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos 2\alpha - \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{25} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{24}{25} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7+24\sqrt{3}}{50}$$

4. 解: $\therefore \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) = 3$

$$\therefore \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 3$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{2\tan \theta - 2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

5. 证明: $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos B}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos C}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C)$$



$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \cos C \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(2\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

4.7 二倍角的正弦、余弦、正切 (第二次作业)

一、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D

二、1. 4 2. $3+2\sqrt{2}$ 3. $\sqrt{5}-2$ 4. $-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

5. $-\frac{4}{5}$

三、1. 解: $\sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$

$$= \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{2\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{4\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{8\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{8\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

2. 解: 原式 $= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \cos 40^\circ$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos 40^\circ (\cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ)$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos 40^\circ [\cos(60^\circ - 20^\circ) + \cos(60^\circ + 20^\circ)]$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \cdot 2\cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos(30^\circ + 10^\circ) \cos(30^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ \right)$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 10^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 10^\circ + \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

3. 解: 原式 $= \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + 4\sin 20^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ + 4\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin(30^\circ - 10^\circ) + \sin(30^\circ + 10^\circ) + \sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin 80^\circ + \sin 40^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

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

$$= \frac{2\sin 60^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$4. \text{解: } \because \sin \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}$$