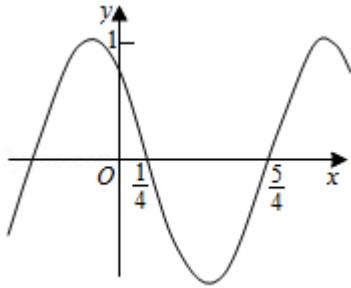


21. [2015·全国新课标 I 卷(理)-T08] 函数  $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \phi)$  的部分图象如图所示, 则  $f(x)$  的单调递减区间为( )



A.  $(k\pi - \frac{1}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

B.  $(2k\pi - \frac{1}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

C.  $(k - \frac{1}{4}, k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

D.  $(2k - \frac{1}{4}, 2k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

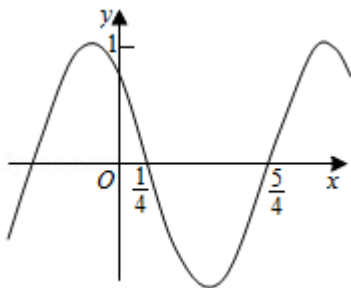
【解答】解: 由函数  $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \phi)$  的部分图象, 可得函数的周期为  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) = 2$ ,  
 $\therefore \omega = \pi$ ,  $f(x) = \cos(\pi x + \phi)$ .

再根据函数的图象以及五点法作图, 可得  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 即  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $f(x) = \cos(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

由  $2k\pi \leq \pi x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2k\pi + \pi$ , 求得  $2k - \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 2k + \frac{3}{4}$ , 故  $f(x)$  的单调递减区间为  $(2k - \frac{1}{4}, 2k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

故选: D.

22. [2015·全国新课标 I 卷(文)-T08] 函数  $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \phi)$  的部分图象如图所示, 则  $f(x)$  的单调递减区间为( )



A.  $(k\pi - \frac{1}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

B.  $(2k\pi - \frac{1}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

C.  $(k - \frac{1}{4}, k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

D.  $(2k - \frac{1}{4}, 2k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

【解答】解: 由函数  $f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \phi)$  的部分图象, 可得函数的周期为  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) = 2$ ,  
 $\therefore \omega = \pi$ ,  $f(x) = \cos(\pi x + \phi)$ .

再根据函数的图象以及五点法作图, 可得  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 即  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $f(x) = \cos(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

由  $2k\pi \leq \pi x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2k\pi + \pi$ , 求得  $2k - \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 2k + \frac{3}{4}$ , 故  $f(x)$  的单调递减区间为  $(2k - \frac{1}{4}, 2k + \frac{3}{4}), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

故选: D.

23. [2016 全国 II 卷(理)-T03] 已知向量  $\vec{a} = (1, m)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (3, -2)$ , 且  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \perp \vec{b}$ , 则  $m = ( \quad )$

- A. -8                      B. -6                      C. 6                      D. 8

【解答】解:  $\because$  向量  $\vec{a} = (1, m)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (3, -2)$ ,

$$\therefore \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (4, m-2), \text{ 又 } \because (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \perp \vec{b}, \therefore 12 - 2(m-2) = 0, \text{ 解得: } m = 8,$$

故选: D.

24. [2016 全国 III 卷(理)-T05] 若  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ , 则  $\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha = ( \quad )$

- A.  $\frac{64}{25}$                       B.  $\frac{48}{25}$                       C. 1                      D.  $\frac{16}{25}$

【解 答】解:  $\because \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ ,

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 + 4 \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{1 + 4 \times \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{9}{16} + 1} = \frac{64}{25}.$$

故选: A.

25. [2016 全国 I 卷(文)-T04]  $\triangle ABC$  的内角  $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$  的对边分别为  $a$ 、 $b$ 、 $c$ . 已知  $a = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $c = 2$ ,  $\cos A = \frac{2}{3}$ , 则  $b = ( \quad )$

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

【解答】解:  $\because a = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $c = 2$ ,  $\cos A = \frac{2}{3}$ ,

$$\therefore \text{由余弦定理可得: } \cos A = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + 4 - 5}{2 \times b \times 2}, \text{ 整理可得: } 3b^2 - 8b - 3 = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{解得: } b = 3 \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{3} \text{ (舍去)}.$$

故选: D.

26. [2016 全国 I 卷(文)-T06] 将函数  $y = 2 \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$  的图象向右平移  $\frac{1}{4}$  个周期后, 所得图象

对应的函数为( )

- A.  $y = 2 \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$                       B.  $y = 2 \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$   
C.  $y = 2 \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{4})$                       D.  $y = 2 \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

【解答】解: 函数  $y = 2 \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$  的周期为  $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$ ,

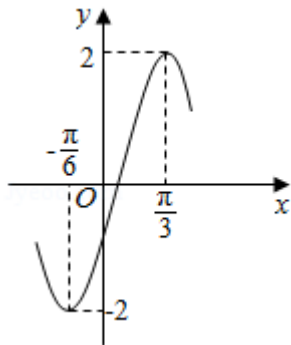
由题意即为函数  $y = 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$  的图象向右平移  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  个单位,

可得图象对应的函数为  $y = 2\sin[2(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{\pi}{6}]$ ,

即有  $y = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$ .

故选: D.

27. [2016 · 全国 II 卷(文)-T03] 函数  $y = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$  的部分图象如图所示, 则 ( )



A.  $y = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

B.  $y = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

C.  $y = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

D.  $y = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$

【解答】解: 由图可得: 函数的最大值为 2, 最小值为 -2, 故  $A = 2$ ,

$\frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 故  $T = \pi$ ,  $\omega = 2$ , 故  $y = 2\sin(2x + \varphi)$ ,

将  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, 2)$  代入可得:  $2\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \varphi) = 2$ ,

则  $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6}$  满足要求, 故  $y = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$ ,

故选: A.

28. [2016 · 全国 II 卷(文)-T11] 函数  $f(x) = \cos 2x + 6\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$  的最大值为 ( )

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

【解答】解: 函数  $f(x) = \cos 2x + 6\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + 6\sin x$ ,

令  $t = \sin x$  ( $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ ), 可得函数  $y = -2t^2 + 6t + 1 = -2(t - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{11}{2}$ ,

由  $\frac{3}{2} \notin [-1, 1]$ , 可得函数在  $[-1, 1]$  递增,

即有  $t = 1$  即  $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  时, 函数取得最大值 5.

故选: B.

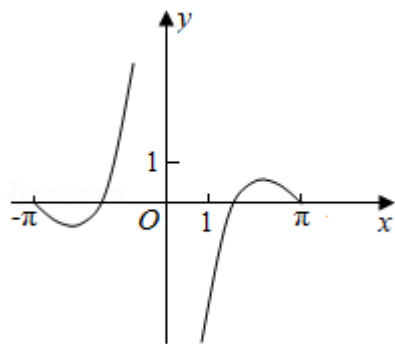
29. [2016 全国III卷(文)-T06]若  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $\cos 2\theta = ( \quad )$

- A.  $-\frac{4}{5}$                       B.  $-\frac{1}{5}$                       C.  $\frac{1}{5}$                       D.  $\frac{4}{5}$

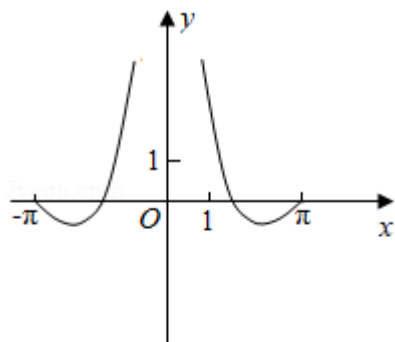
【解答】解:  $\because \tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 = \frac{2}{1+\tan^2 \theta} - 1 = \frac{2}{1+\frac{1}{9}} - 1 = \frac{4}{5}$ .

故选: D.

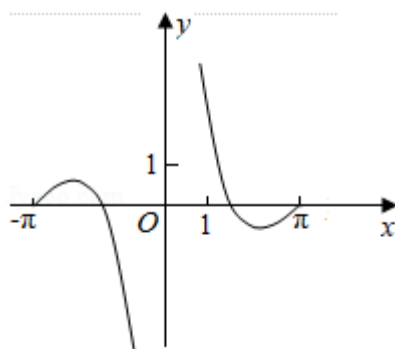
30. [2017 全国 I 卷(文)-T08]函数  $y = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos x}$  的部分图象大致为(  $\quad$  )



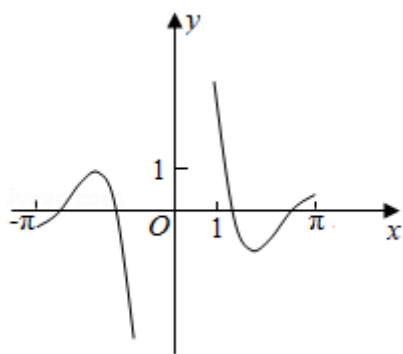
A.



B.



C.



D.

【解答】解：函数  $y = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos x}$ ，可知函数是奇函数，排除选项 B，

当  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时， $f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$ ，排除 A，

$x = \pi$  时， $f(\pi) = 0$ ，排除 D．

故选：C．