

## 三角函数

1、已知 $\vec{m} = (\cos \alpha, 3)$ ,  $\vec{n} = (\sin \alpha, 3\sqrt{2})$ , 若 $\vec{m} \perp \vec{n}$ , 则 $\sin 2\alpha =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  
 $\cos \left( -2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

2、将函数 $f(x) = 2\sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ 的图象向右平移 $\varphi (\varphi > 0)$ 个单位, 再将图象上每一点横坐标缩短到原来的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍, 所得图象关于直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对称, 则 $\varphi$ 的最小正值为\_\_\_\_\_.

3、在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角A, B, C所对的边分别为a, b, c, 若 $\triangle ABC$ 为锐角三角形, 且满足 $c^2 - b^2 = ab$ , 则 $\frac{1}{\tan B} - \frac{1}{\tan C} + 2\sin C$ 的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_.

4、已知 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi)$ .

(1) 求 $\alpha + \beta$ 的值;

(2) 求函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \alpha) + \cos(x + \beta)$ 的最大值.

1、 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ;  $\frac{2\sqrt{6}-1}{6}$     2、 $\frac{3\pi}{8}$     3、 $(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, 3)$

解析:

由  $c^2 - b^2 = ab$ , 得  
 $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C - b^2 = ab$ ,  
 即  $a^2 = 2ab \cdot \cos C + ab$ ,  
 $\therefore a = 2b \cdot \cos C + b$ ,  
 由正弦定理得  $\sin A = 2 \sin B \cos C + \sin B$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin(C+B) = 2 \sin B \cos C + \sin B$ ,  
 $\therefore \sin C \cos B - \cos C \sin B = \sin B$ , 即  
 $\sin(C-B) = \sin B$ ,  
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$  为锐角三角形,  $\therefore C-B=B$ .  
 即  $C=2B$ ,  
 由此可得,  $B \in (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $C \in (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  
 因此  $\frac{1}{\tan B} - \frac{1}{\tan C} + 2 \sin C = \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C} + 2 \sin C$   
 $= \frac{\sin(2B-B)}{\sin B \sin C} + 2 \sin C = \frac{1}{\sin C} + 2 \sin C$ ,

设  $t = \sin C \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < t < 1 \right)$ ,  
 则  $\frac{1}{\sin C} + 2 \sin C = h(t) = \frac{1}{t} + 2t \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < t < 1 \right)$   
 $\therefore h'(t) = \frac{2 \left( t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left( t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)}{t^2} > 0$ , 在  
 $\left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1 \right)$  上递增,  
 $\therefore h(t) \in \left( \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, 3 \right)$ , 即  
 $\frac{1}{\tan B} - \frac{1}{\tan C} + 2 \sin C$  的取值范围是  
 $\left( \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, 3 \right)$ ,

4、

解: (1) 由  $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $\beta \in (0, \pi)$ , 得  $\sin \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , 即  $\tan \beta = 2$ .

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

因为  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \therefore \alpha \in \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right)$

因为  $\beta \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \therefore \beta \in \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta \in \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$$

因为  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

另: 本题也可以求正弦

$$(2) \therefore \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}, \alpha \in (0, \pi),$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cos x - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin x$$

$$= -\sqrt{5} \sin x.$$

$\therefore f(x)$  的最大值为  $\sqrt{5}$ .