

第3节 诱导公式 (★★)

强化训练

1. (2022·成都模拟·★★) 已知 $\tan \theta = 2$, 则 $\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) - \cos(\pi - \theta)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) - \sin(\pi - \theta)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: -2

解析: $\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) - \cos(\pi - \theta)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) - \sin(\pi - \theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta - (-\cos \theta)}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{2}{1 - \tan \theta} = -2$.

2. (2022·襄阳模拟·★★) 已知函数 $f(x) = a \sin(\pi x + \alpha) + b \cos(\pi x + \beta)$, 且 $f(3) = 3$, 则 $f(2022)$ 的值为 ()

- (A) -1 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) -3

答案: D

解析: 本题无法求出 a, b, α, β , 故先看看由 $f(3) = 3$ 能得到什么, 和 $f(2022)$ 又有什么关系,

由题意, $f(3) = a \sin(3\pi + \alpha) + b \cos(3\pi + \beta) = -a \sin \alpha - b \cos \beta = 3$, 所以 $a \sin \alpha + b \cos \beta = -3$,

故 $f(2022) = a \sin(2022\pi + \alpha) + b \cos(2022\pi + \beta) = a \sin \alpha + b \cos \beta = -3$.

3. (2022·自贡期末·★★) 已知 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{5} - x) = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\cos(\frac{7\pi}{10} - x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $-\frac{3}{5}$

解析: 给值求值问题, 先尝试探究角之间的关系, 为了便于观察, 可将已知的角换元来看,

设 $t = \frac{\pi}{5} - x$, 则 $x = \frac{\pi}{5} - t$, 且 $\sin t = \frac{3}{5}$, 所以 $\cos(\frac{7\pi}{10} - x) = \cos[\frac{7\pi}{10} - (\frac{\pi}{5} - t)] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) = -\sin t = -\frac{3}{5}$.

4. (2022·湖南模拟·★★) 已知 $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \alpha) = \frac{1}{3}$, 且 $-\pi < \alpha < -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12} - \alpha) = ()$

- (A) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

答案: D

解析: 设 $t = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \alpha$, 则 $\alpha = t - \frac{5\pi}{12}$, 且 $\cos t = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12} - \alpha) = \cos[\frac{\pi}{12} - (t - \frac{5\pi}{12})] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) = \sin t$,

已知 $\cos t$ 求 $\sin t$, 得研究 t 的范围, 才能确定开平方该取正还是取负,

因为 $-\pi < \alpha < -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $-\frac{7\pi}{12} < t = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \alpha < -\frac{\pi}{12}$, 故 $\sin t < 0$,

所以 $\sin t = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, 故 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12} - \alpha) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

5. (2022·山西二模·★★★★) 若 $\sin 10^\circ = a \sin 100^\circ$, 则 $\sin 20^\circ =$ ()

- (A) $\frac{a}{a^2+1}$ (B) $-\frac{a}{a^2+1}$ (C) $\frac{2a}{a^2+1}$ (D) $-\frac{2a}{a^2+1}$

答案: C

解析: 注意到求值的角 $20^\circ = 2 \times 10^\circ$, 所以将已知等式中的 100° 转换成 10° ,

由题意, $\sin 10^\circ = a \sin 100^\circ = a \sin(90^\circ + 10^\circ) = a \cos 10^\circ$, 所以 $\tan 10^\circ = a$,

$$\text{故 } \sin 20^\circ = 2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ = \frac{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{\sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{2 \tan 10^\circ}{\tan^2 10^\circ + 1} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + 1}.$$

6. (★★★★) 计算:

(1) $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 89^\circ =$ _____; (2) $\frac{\lg(\tan 1^\circ) + \lg(\tan 2^\circ) + \cdots + \lg(\tan 89^\circ)}{\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 89^\circ} =$ _____.

答案: (1) $\frac{89}{2}$; (2) 0

解析: (1) $\sin^2 1^\circ$, $\sin^2 2^\circ$ 等无法直接计算, 考虑组合计算, 注意到 $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ = \sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ = 1$, 类似的, $\sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ = \sin^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ = 1$, \cdots , 计算的方法就出来了,

记 $S = \sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 89^\circ$ ①,

因为 $\sin 1^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 89^\circ) = \cos 89^\circ$, $\sin 2^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 88^\circ) = \cos 88^\circ$, \cdots , $\sin 89^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 1^\circ) = \cos 1^\circ$,

代入式①得: $S = \cos^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 88^\circ + \cos^2 87^\circ + \cdots + \cos^2 1^\circ = \cos^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 3^\circ + \cdots + \cos^2 89^\circ$ ②,

所以①+②可得: $2S = (\sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ) + (\sin^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ) + \cdots + (\sin^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 89^\circ) = 89$, 故 $S = \frac{89}{2}$.

(2) 先用对数的运算性质将分子合并, $\lg(\tan 1^\circ) + \lg(\tan 2^\circ) + \cdots + \lg(\tan 89^\circ) = \lg(\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \cdots \tan 89^\circ)$,

因为 $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \cdots \tan 89^\circ = \frac{\sin 1^\circ}{\cos 1^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 2^\circ}{\cos 2^\circ} \cdots \frac{\sin 89^\circ}{\cos 89^\circ} = \frac{\sin 1^\circ}{\sin 89^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 2^\circ}{\sin 88^\circ} \cdots \frac{\sin 89^\circ}{\sin 1^\circ} = 1$,

所以 $\lg(\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \cdots \tan 89^\circ) = \lg 1 = 0$, 故原式 = 0.