

参考答案  
第五章 三角函数  
24 任意角

做一做: 1. 有公共端点的两条射线;边;顶点

2. 60; 60.

讲一讲: 1.  $\because -950^{\circ}12' = 129^{\circ}48' - 3 \times 360^{\circ}$

$\therefore$  在  $0^{\circ} \sim 360^{\circ}$  范围内与  $-950^{\circ}12'$  终边相同的角是  $129^{\circ}48'$ , 它是第二象限角.

2.  $s = \{\beta | \beta = 50^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ ,

由  $-360^{\circ} \leq 50^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ} < 720^{\circ}$  解得

$k = -1, 0, 1$ , 将其代入得到  $\beta = -310^{\circ}$  或  $50^{\circ}$  或  $410^{\circ}$ .

3.  $s = \{\beta | \beta = 90^{\circ} + k \cdot 180^{\circ}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

练一练: 1. (1)  $189^{\circ}$ , 第三象限角; (2)  $300^{\circ}$ , 第四象限角; (3)  $216^{\circ} 24'$ , 第三象限角.

2.  $s = \{\beta | \beta = -75^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ ,

符合条件的元素  $\beta = -75^{\circ}$  或  $\beta = 285^{\circ}$  或  $\beta = 645^{\circ}$ .

3.  $s = \{\beta | \beta = 45^{\circ} + k \cdot 180^{\circ}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

达标测试: 1. 第二象限角; 否.

2. ①第四象限角; ②第二象限角; ③第三象限角; ④第四象限角.

3.  $s = \{\beta | \beta = k \cdot 180^{\circ}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

25 弧度制

做一做: 1. 周角的三百六十分之一; 度.

2.  $l = \frac{n\pi r}{180}; s = \frac{n\pi r^2}{360}$ .

3. 60;  $\frac{1}{60}$ .

讲一讲: 1.  $\because 67^{\circ}30' = \left(\frac{135}{2}\right)^{\circ} \therefore 67^{\circ}30' = \frac{\pi}{180} \times \frac{135}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ .

2.  $-\frac{7\pi}{18} = -\left(\frac{7\pi}{18} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi}\right) = -70^{\circ}$ .

练一练: 1. (1)  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  (2)  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$  (3)  $-\frac{\pi}{8}$ .

2. (1)  $30^{\circ}$  (2)  $135^{\circ}$  (3)  $-300^{\circ}$ .

达标测试: 1. 0;  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ;  $\pi$ ;  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ;  $2\pi$ .

2. (1)  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$  (2)  $-\frac{4\pi}{3}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ .

3.  $12^{\circ}; 72^{\circ}; -300^{\circ}$ .

4. 400cm.

26 三角函数的概念

做一做:  $\frac{a}{c}$ ,  $\frac{b}{c}$ ,  $\frac{a}{b}$ .

讲一讲: 1.  $\because x = 2, y = -3 \therefore r = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$

$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}; \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13};$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

2. (1)  $\because \alpha = 0$  时,  $x = r, y = 0$

$\therefore \sin 0 = 0, \cos 0 = 1, \tan 0 = 0$ .

(2)  $\because \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时,  $x = 0, y = -r$

$\therefore \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1, \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0, \tan \frac{3\pi}{2}$  不存在.

3. 第四象限.

练一练: 1.  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}; \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}; \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$ .

2. (1)  $\sin \pi = 0; \cos \pi = -1; \tan \pi = 0$ .

(2)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1; \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0; \tan \frac{\pi}{2}$  不存在.

3. 第二象限.

达标测试: 1.  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}; \tan \alpha = -\sqrt{3}$ .

2. D.

3. (1)  $\sin 4327^{\circ} > 0; \cos 4327^{\circ} > 0; \tan 4327^{\circ} > 0;$

(2)  $\sin \frac{27\pi}{5} < 0; \cos \frac{27\pi}{5} < 0; \tan \frac{27\pi}{5} > 0$ .

4. -2.

27 同角三角函数的基本关系式

做一做: 1.  $\frac{4}{5}$ .

讲一讲: 1.  $\because \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$  且  $\alpha$  是第二象限的角,

$\therefore \cos \alpha < 0, \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = -\frac{3}{5};$

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

2.  $\because \tan \alpha = 2$

$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha - 4 \cos \alpha}{5 \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{\tan \alpha - 4}{5 \tan \alpha + 2} = \frac{-2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$ .

3.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \sqrt{\tan^2 \alpha} = \tan \alpha$ .

练一练: 1. 当  $\alpha$  是第二象限角时,  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ,

$\tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$ ; 当  $\alpha$  是第三象限角时  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$ ,

$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ .

2. 2.

3.  $\sin \alpha$ .

达标测试: 1.  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

2.  $\frac{4}{5}; -\frac{3}{4}$ .

3.  $-\tan \alpha$ .

4.  $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$ .

### 28 诱导公式 (一)

做一做: 1.  $P(x, -y); P(-x, y); P(-x, -y)$ .

2.  $\sin \alpha; \cos \alpha; \tan \alpha$ .

讲一讲: 1. (1)  $\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;

$$(2) \cos \frac{19\pi}{6} = \cos(2\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}) = \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$(3) \cos(-\frac{19\pi}{3}) = \cos \frac{19\pi}{3} = \cos(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(4) \tan(-30^\circ) = -\tan 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3};$$

$$(5) \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$(6) \tan 135^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\tan 45^\circ = -1.$$

2.  $-\cos \alpha$

练一练: 1. (1)  $\sin 225^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\sin 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;

$$(2) \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} = \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$(3) \sin(-60^\circ) = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$(4) \cos(-\frac{7\pi}{3}) = \cos \frac{7\pi}{3} = \cos(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(5) \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$(6) \tan 120^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}.$$

达标测试: 1.1;  $-\sin \alpha$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; -1.

2. A.

$$3. \frac{\cos(-\alpha) \cdot \tan(7\pi + \alpha)}{\sin(\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \tan(6\pi + \pi + \alpha)}{-\sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha}{-\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{-\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} = -1.$$

### 29 诱导公式 (二)

做一做: 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 2.  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . 3.  $-\sqrt{3}$ . 4.  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

讲一讲: 1. (1)  $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$

$$= -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = \text{右侧};$$

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

= 右侧.

$$2. \text{原式} = \frac{(-\sin \alpha)(-\cos \alpha)(-\sin \alpha) \cos[5\pi + (\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)]}{(-\cos \alpha) \sin(\pi - \alpha) [-\sin(\pi + \alpha)] \sin[4\pi + (\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)]}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\tan \alpha.$$

$$= -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\tan \alpha.$$

练一练: 1. 提示:  $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} = -(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$ .

2.  $\sin^2 \alpha$  (提示:  $\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} = -(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$ ;  $\alpha - 2\pi = -(2\pi - \alpha)$ ).

达标测试: 1.  $-\frac{1}{2}$ . 2.0. 3.  $-\cos \alpha$ .

### 30 正弦函数的图象与性质

做一做: 1. 自变量  $x$  的取值范围.

2. 函数值的集合.

3. 原点;  $y$  轴.

4. 上升; 下降.

讲一讲: 1. 列表

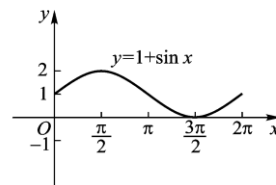
$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
$\sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0
$y = 1 + \sin x$	1	2	1	0	1

以表中每组对应的  $x, y$  为坐

标, 描出点  $(x, y)$ , 用光滑的曲

线顺次连结各点, 得到

$y = 1 + \sin x$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  上的图象.



2. 因为  $0 \leq t - 3 \leq 1$ , 解得  $3 \leq t \leq 4$

故  $t$  的取值范围  $[3, 4]$ .

3. 设  $u = 2x$ , 当  $2x = u = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  时  $y = \sin u$  取得最

大值 1, 即当  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$  时,  $y = \sin 2x$  取得最大  
 大值 1; 当  $2x = u = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  时  $y = \sin u$  取得最小值  
 -1, 即当  $x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}$  时  $y = \sin 2x$  取得最小值 -1.

4.  $\pi$ ;  $4\pi$ .

练一练: 1. 略. 2.  $[3, 5]$ .

3. 当  $x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$  时,  $y = \sin 4x$  取得最大值 1; 当  
 $x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$  时,  $y = \sin 4x$  取得最小值 -1.

4.  $6\pi$ .

达标测试: 1. 0. 2.  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  3.  $[1, \frac{5}{4}]$  4.  $\frac{8\pi}{3}$ .

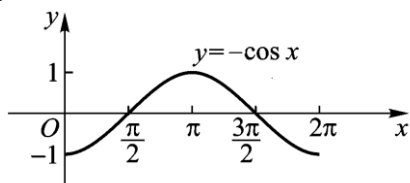
### 31 余弦函数的图象与性质

做一做: 略.

讲一讲: 1. 列表:

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
$\cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1
$y = -\cos x$	-1	0	1	0	-1

描点:



连线.

2.  $\because -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \therefore -1 \leq -\cos x \leq 1$   
 $\therefore -3 \leq -3\cos x \leq 3 \therefore -2 \leq -3\cos x + 1 \leq 4$   
 即所求的最大值和最小值分别为 4 和 -2.

3. (1)  $\because f(-x) = \cos(-x) + 2 = \cos x + 2 = f(x)$  且  
 对于  $x \in \mathbf{R}$  均成立  $\therefore y = \cos x + 2$  是偶函数.

(2)  $\because f(-x) = \sin(-x)\cos(-x) = -\sin x \cos x$   
 $= -f(x)$  且对于  $x \in \mathbf{R}$  均成立  $\therefore y = \sin x \cos x$  是奇  
 函数.

4.  $6\pi$ .

练一练: 1. 略. 2.  $(0, 1)$ . 3. 偶函数. 4.  $\pi$ .

达标测试: 1.  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ . 2.  $x$  轴.

3.  $\{x | x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ . 4.  $6\pi$ .

### 32 正切函数的图象与性质

做一做: 1.  $\left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$ .

2.  $\tan \alpha; -\tan \alpha$ .

讲一讲: 1.  $\because \tan\left(-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right) = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

$$\tan\left(-\frac{17\pi}{5}\right) = -\tan \frac{2\pi}{5},$$

$0 < \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{2\pi}{5}$ ,  $y = \tan x$  在  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  内单调  
 递增

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\pi}{4} < \tan \frac{2\pi}{5} \therefore -\tan \frac{\pi}{4} > -\tan \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{即 } \tan\left(-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right) > \tan\left(-\frac{17\pi}{5}\right).$$

2. 由  $x - \frac{\pi}{3} \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$  解得  $x \neq k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$ , 即定义域为

$$\left\{ x \mid x \neq k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

3. 略.

练一练: 1.  $\tan 1519^\circ > \tan 1493^\circ$

$$2. \left\{ x \mid x \neq \frac{k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}. \quad 3. T = 2\pi.$$

达标测试: 1. 3. 2.  $\tan(-40^\circ) < \tan 38^\circ < \tan 56^\circ$ .

3.2;  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

### 33 两角和与差的余弦

做一做: 略.

讲一讲: 1.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ . 2.  $-\frac{33}{65}$ . 3. 0.

练一练: 1.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ . 2.  $\frac{-\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{3}}{6}$ ;  $\frac{-\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{3}}{6}$ .

3.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

达标测试: 1. B. 2.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$ . 3.  $-\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi$ ;

$\cos \alpha$ .

### 34 两角和与差的正弦

做一做: 1.  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ .

2.  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ .

3. 原式 =  $\cos(65^\circ + 115^\circ) = \cos 180^\circ = -1$ .

4. 原式 =  $\cos(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ .

讲一讲: 1.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ . 2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 3.  $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$ .

练一练: 1.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$ . 2.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . 3.  $\frac{2\sqrt{10}-2}{9}$ .

达标测试: 1.  $\sin x$ . 2. (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ; (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .  
 3.  $\frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{10}$ . 4.  $\frac{15-8\sqrt{3}}{34}$ .

### 35 两角和与差的正切

做一做: 1.  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ . 2. 略.

讲一讲: 1.  $2+\sqrt{3}$ . 2.  $\sqrt{3}$ . 3.  $\sqrt{3}$ .

练一练: 1.  $2-\sqrt{3}$ . 2.  $\sqrt{3}$ . 3. 1.

达标测试: 1.  $-2-\sqrt{3}$ . 2.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . 3.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ; 1. 4.7.

### 36 二倍角公式

做一做: 略.

讲一讲:

1.  $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{120}{169}$ ;  $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{119}{169}$ ;  $\tan 2\alpha = -\frac{120}{119}$ .

2.  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$ ;  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . 3.  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

练一练: 1.  $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{240}{289}$ ;  $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{161}{289}$ ;  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{240}{161}$ .

2.  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ;  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$ . 3.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

达标测试: 1.  $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{24}{25}$ ;  $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{7}{25}$ ;  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{24}{7}$ .

2. B. 3.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

### 37 函数 $y = A\sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的图像

做一做: 1.  $2\pi$ .

2.  $(0,0), (\frac{\pi}{2},1), (\pi,0), (\frac{3\pi}{2},-1), (2\pi,0)$ .

讲一讲: 1. 略. 2. 略. 3.  $y = 2\sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3})$

练一练: 1. 把正弦曲线上所有点的纵坐标伸长到原来的3倍, 横坐标不变.

2. 把正弦曲线向左平行移动  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  个单位.

3.  $A=2, T=\pi, \omega=2, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}, y = 2\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

达标测试: 1. A. 2. A.

3.  $A=2; T=2\pi$ ; 当  $x = 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} (k \in Z)$  时,  $f(x)_{\min} = -2$ .