

第十二章 三角计算及其应用

12.2

倍角公式

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复习两角和的三角公式

$S_{(\alpha+\beta)}$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$C_{(\alpha+\beta)}$

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

$$\cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$T_{(\alpha+\beta)}$

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

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

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

倍角公式

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

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

$$= 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$$

思考: $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$

把上述关于 $\cos 2\alpha$ 的式子能否变成只含有 $\sin\alpha$ 或 $\cos\alpha$ 形式的式子呢? 由 $\sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = 1$ $\begin{matrix} \sin 2\alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha = 1 - \sin 2\alpha \end{matrix}$ 得

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - (1 - \cos^2\alpha) = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$$

倍角公式的应用

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \\ &= 2\cos^2\alpha - 1\end{aligned}$$

根据公式口答下列各题：

$$(1) 2\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \frac{2\tan 30^\circ}{1-\tan^2 30^\circ} =$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$

例 1 已知 $\sin \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}, \alpha \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

求 $\sin 2\alpha, \cos 2\alpha, \tan 2\alpha$ 的值。

解： 因为 $\sin \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}, \alpha \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

所以

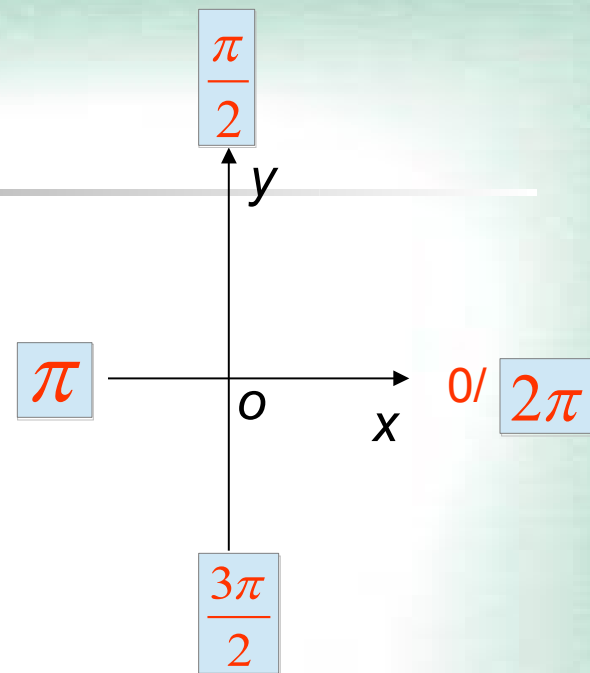
$$\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\sqrt{1 - (-\frac{5}{13})^2} = -\frac{12}{13}.$$

于是

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{119}{169}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{120}{119}.$$



例 2 求证恒等式

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

证明：左边 =
$$\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2 \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta (2 \cos \theta + 1)}{\cos \theta (2 \cos \theta + 1)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta = \text{右边}$$

∴ 原式成立

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \end{aligned}$$

1、二倍角的正弦公式

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$S_{2\alpha}$$

2、二倍角的余弦公式

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

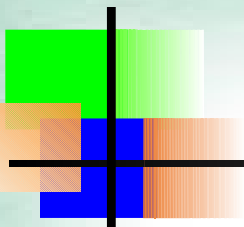
$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$C_{2\alpha}$$

3、二倍角的正切公式

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

$$T_{2\alpha}$$



作业

P11 练习 1 - 6

谢谢观看！