

[2027强基计划]三角函数(I)

通过十五道典型例题梳理三角函数的恒等变形与综合应用，重点讲解和差化积、辅助角、万能公式、切化弦及对偶构造等解题方法。

2026年7月27日 · 强基计划 · 数学竞赛

例4.1

(清华大学) 设 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{24}$, 则 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 4\alpha \cos 3\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 3\alpha \cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} =$

- A. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$
- B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

考虑积化和差化简分母:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 4\alpha \cos 3\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 3\alpha \cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\cos 7\alpha + \cos \alpha} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

分母更加复杂了,此路不通,考虑让分子向分母的形式凑:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 4\alpha \cos 3\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 3\alpha \cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin(4\alpha - 3\alpha)}{\cos 4\alpha \cos 3\alpha} + \frac{\sin(3\alpha - 2\alpha)}{\cos 3\alpha \cos 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin(2\alpha - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \\ &= \tan 4\alpha - \tan 3\alpha + \tan 3\alpha - \tan 2\alpha + \tan 2\alpha - \tan \alpha + \tan \alpha \\ &= \tan 4\alpha = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

例4.2

(同济大学) 已知 $\sin 2(\alpha + \gamma) = n \sin 2\beta$, 则 $\frac{\tan(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}{\tan(\alpha-\beta+\gamma)} =$

- A. $\frac{n-1}{n+1}$

B. $\frac{n}{n+1}$

C. $\frac{n}{n-1}$

D. $\frac{n+1}{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\tan(\alpha - \beta + \gamma)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan[(\alpha + \gamma) - \beta]}{\tan[(\alpha + \gamma) + \beta]} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\tan(\alpha + \gamma) - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \gamma) \tan \beta}}{\frac{\tan(\alpha + \gamma) + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \gamma) \tan \beta}}
 \end{aligned}$$

一筹莫展.我们看条件如何用**万能公式**化简:

$$\frac{2 \tan(\alpha + \gamma)}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \gamma)} = n \frac{2 \tan(\beta)}{1 + \tan^2(\beta)}$$

条件和结论都没有得到有效的化简.前方的路不好走,考虑从结果入手:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \alpha + \beta + \gamma, B = \alpha - \beta + \gamma \\
 \sin(A + B) &= n \sin(A - B) \\
 \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B &= n(\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B) \\
 (n + 1) \sin B \cos A &= (n - 1) \sin A \cos B \\
 (n + 1) \tan B &= (n - 1) \tan A \\
 \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} &= \frac{n + 1}{n - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

例4.3

(2025 北京大学) 若 α, β 是 $3 \cos x + 2 \sin x = c$ 的两解, 且 $\alpha - \beta \neq k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 求 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 。

引入辅助角 φ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{13}(\sin \varphi \cos x + \cos \varphi \sin x) &= c \\
 \sin(\varphi + x) &= \frac{c}{\sqrt{13}} \\
 \begin{cases} \sin \varphi = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \end{cases} \\
 \varphi + x &= (-1)^n \arcsin\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{13}}\right) + n\pi (n \in \mathbb{Z})
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\alpha - \beta \neq k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 所以 α, β 对应的 n 奇偶性不同, 不妨设:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi + \alpha &= \arcsin\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{13}}\right) \\ \varphi + \beta &= \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{13}}\right) \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \tan(\pi - 2\varphi) \\ &= -\tan 2\varphi = -\frac{2\tan \varphi}{1 - \tan^2 \varphi} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{2}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{12}{5}\end{aligned}$$

例4.4

2026 北京大学) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知 $\frac{\sin A + \sqrt{3} \cos A}{\cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin A} = \tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$, 则 $\sin 2B + 2 \cos C$ 的取值范围为 _____。

考虑对条件齐次化:

$$\frac{\tan A + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{1 - \tan A \tan \frac{\pi}{3}} = \tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$\tan(A + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$A + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$A \in (0, \pi)$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$B + C = \pi - A = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin[2(\frac{3\pi}{4} - C)] + 2\cos C$$

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

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

$$= 2\cos C - \cos 2C$$

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

$$= -2\cos^2 C + 2\cos C + 1 = -2(\cos C - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C \in (0, \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$\cos C \in (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$$

$$-2(\cos C - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2} \in (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$$

例4.5

(清华大学) 已知 x, y 满足 $\sin x + \sin y = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos x - \cos y = \frac{1}{5}$, 则 $\cos(x+y) + \sin(x-y)$ 的值为

- A. $\frac{32}{765}$
 B. $\frac{161}{3825}$ C. $\frac{18}{425}$
 D. $\frac{163}{3825}$

使用和差化积:

$$2\sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{3}, (1)$$

$$-2\sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{5} (2)$$

$$(2) \div (1) : \tan \frac{x-y}{2} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

使用万能公式计算 $\sin(x-y)$:

$$\sin(x-y) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x-y}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x-y}{2}} = -\frac{15}{17}$$

然后,考虑条件平方相加:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - 2 \cos(x+y) &= \frac{34}{225} \\ \cos(x+y) &= \frac{208}{225} \end{aligned}$$

最后的计算结果: $\frac{208}{225} - \frac{15}{17} = \frac{161}{3825}$

例4.6

(复旦大学) 已知 $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos \alpha + \sin \beta = \sqrt{2}$, 求 $\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta$ 的值。

审视一下所求式:

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

条件平方相加可以凑出分子加分母.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) &= 2 + \frac{3}{4} \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$$

如果可以凑出分子减分母,问题便迎刃而解.

我们通过条件平方相减实现:

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta &= -\frac{5}{4} \\ 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) - \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta &= -\frac{5}{4} \\ 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) - 2 \sin(\beta + \alpha) \sin(\beta - \alpha) &= -\frac{5}{4} \\ (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) - \frac{3}{8} \sin(\beta - \alpha) &= -\frac{5}{8} \\ (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) + \frac{3}{8}(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) &= -\frac{5}{8} \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= -\frac{5}{11} \end{aligned}$$

联立和与差,得:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos \beta &= -\frac{7}{176} \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{73}{176} \\ \tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta &= \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta} = -\frac{7}{73}\end{aligned}$$

例4.7

(复旦大学) 解方程: $\cos 3x \cdot \tan 5x = \sin 7x$ 。

$\tan 5x$ 是不和谐之处,应该同乘 $\cos 5x$ 实现切化弦,同时考虑增根问题:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 3x \sin 5x &= \sin 7x \cos 5x \\ \sin 8x + \sin 2x &= \sin 12x + \sin 2x \\ \sin 8x &= \sin 12x \\ 12x &= 8x + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ or } 12x = (\pi - 8x) + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ x &= \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ or } x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{20} (k \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

舍去定义域外的根:

$$\begin{aligned}5x &\neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ x &\neq \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{10}\end{aligned}$$

对于 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, k 不能取奇数,故化为 $x = k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

对于 $x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{20} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 均符合条件.

$$\left\{ x \mid x = k\pi \text{ 或 } x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{20}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

例4.8

(北京大学) 已知 $\sin x, \sin y, \sin z$ 是**递增的等差数列**, 求证: $\cos x, \cos y, \cos z$ 不是等差数列。

采取反证法:假设 $\cos x, \cos y, \cos z$ 是等差数列.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x + \sin z &= 2 \sin y(1) \\ \cos x + \cos z &= 2 \cos y(2) \\ (1)^2 + (2)^2 : 2 + 2 \cos(x - z) &= 4 \\ \cos(x - z) &= +1\end{aligned}$$

$\cos(x - z) = 1 \iff z - x = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 故 $\sin x = \sin z$, 这与递增的条件矛盾.

例4.9

(2024 清华大学) 已知 $\{\sin \theta, \sin 2\theta, \sin 3\theta\} = \{\cos \theta, \cos 2\theta, \cos 3\theta\}$, 则 θ 的可能值是_____。

元素配对种类繁多, 考虑整体条件或为简便:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta &= \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta \\ 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta &= 2 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta(2 \cos \theta + 1) &= \cos 2\theta(2 \cos \theta + 1)\end{aligned}$$

考虑两条岔路, 先难后易:

$$\begin{aligned}2 \cos \theta + 1 &= 0 \\ \cos \theta &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos 2\theta &= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

这与集合的互异性矛盾.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2\theta &= \cos 2\theta \\ \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) &= 0 \\ 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} &= k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \theta &= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

接下来, 应该检验 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$:

$$\begin{aligned}\{\sin \theta, \sin 3\theta\} &= \{\cos \theta, \cos 3\theta\} \\ \sin \theta \sin 3\theta &= \cos \theta \cos 3\theta \\ -(\cos 4\theta - \cos \theta) &= \cos 4\theta + \cos \theta \\ \cos 4\theta &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 满足 $\cos 4\theta = 0$, 进一步考虑元素的互异性:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &\neq \sin 3\theta \\ 3\theta &\neq \theta + 2k\pi \text{ and } 3\theta \neq (\pi - \theta) + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \theta &\neq k\pi \text{ and } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

那么, 所有的 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 都能使得 $\{\sin \theta, \sin 3\theta\} = \{\cos \theta, \cos 3\theta\}$ (因为元素的和/积对应相等, 且满足元素的互异性).

更进一步, 检验整体集合的元素互异性:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &\neq \sin 2\theta \\ 2\theta &\neq \theta + 2k\pi \text{ and } 2\theta \neq (\pi - \theta) + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \theta &\neq 2k\pi \text{ and } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \sin 2\theta &\neq \sin 3\theta \\ 3\theta &\neq 2\theta + 2k\pi \text{ and } 3\theta \neq (\pi - 2\theta) + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \theta &\neq 2k\pi \text{ and } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2k\pi}{5} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

显然 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 可以胜任这些要求, 故为最终结果.

例4.10

求 $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$ 的值.

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot (-\cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) \\ &= -\frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}}{2} \\ &= -\frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}}{4} \\ &= -\frac{\sin \frac{8\pi}{7}}{8} \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

得到 $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{8}$

或者, 构造对偶式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}, B = \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} \\
 AB &= \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{8} B \\
 &\implies A = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

例4.11

求 $\cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdots \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}$ 的值。

不难发现,乘数中出现了周期性:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} \cos \frac{4\pi}{11} \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} \\
 \cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdots \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} &= -A^2
 \end{aligned}$$

照猫画虎,引入对偶式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} \sin \frac{5\pi}{11} \\
 AB &= \frac{1}{2^5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} \sin \frac{8\pi}{11} \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} \sin \frac{5\pi}{11} \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \sin \frac{1\pi}{11} = \frac{1}{2^5} B \\
 &\implies A = \frac{1}{2^5} \\
 \cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdots \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} &= -A^2 = -\frac{1}{2^{10}} = -\frac{1}{1024}
 \end{aligned}$$

例4.12

求 $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$ 的值。继续构造对偶式:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \\
B &= \sin \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} \\
A^2 + B^2 &= 3 - 2\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - 2\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + 2\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \\
&= 3 - 4\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + 2\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \\
A^2 - B^2 &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} - 2\cos \frac{3\pi}{7} - 2\cos \frac{5\pi}{7} + 2\cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \\
&= \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - 4\cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + 2\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \\
&= -\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + 3\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - 5\cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \\
(A^2 + B^2) + (A^2 - B^2) &= 3 - 5A = 2A^2 \\
2A^2 + 5A - 3 &= 0 \\
\implies A &= -3(\text{discard}), \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{2}$$

或者,考虑用诱导公式去掉讨厌的负号:

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{7}$$

我们发现,这正是之前讨论过的经典问题,剩余两种处理思路(单位根/构造裂项)不加赘述.

例4.13

(北京大学) $(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{5})(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5})$ 的值为

A. $1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

B. $\frac{5}{4}$

C. $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

D. 前三个答案都不对

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{5}\right) \left(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5}\right) \\
&= 1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5}\right) \\
&= 1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \\
&= 1 + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{5}} \\
&= 1 + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5}} \\
&= 1 + \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{5}}{4 \sin \frac{\pi}{5}} = \frac{5}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

对于 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$, 仍可以构造对偶式:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}, \\
B &= \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \\
AB &= \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{1}{4} B \\
&\implies A = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

此外, 利用 $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ (黄金分割率的一半) 也可行

例4.14

(2024 北京大学) 求 $\sin^3 6^\circ - \sin^3 114^\circ + \sin^3 126^\circ$.

注意到 $114^\circ = 120^\circ - 6^\circ$, $126^\circ = 120^\circ + 6^\circ$.

逆用正弦三倍角公式降幂升角: $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x \iff \sin^3 x = \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin^3 6^\circ - \sin^3 114^\circ + \sin^3 126^\circ \\
&= \frac{3 \sin 6^\circ - \sin 18^\circ}{4} - \frac{3 \sin 114^\circ - \sin 342^\circ}{4} + \frac{3 \sin 126^\circ - \sin 378^\circ}{4} \\
&= \frac{3 \sin 6^\circ - \sin 18^\circ}{4} - \frac{3 \sin 114^\circ + \sin 18^\circ}{4} + \frac{3 \sin 126^\circ - \sin 18^\circ}{4} \\
&= \frac{3}{4} (\sin 6^\circ - \sin 18^\circ - \sin 114^\circ + \sin 126^\circ) \\
&= \frac{3}{4} (2 \sin 66^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \sin 114^\circ - \sin 18^\circ) \\
&= -\frac{3}{4} \sin 18^\circ \\
&= -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = -\frac{3(\sqrt{5}-1)}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

例4.15

求值: $\sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ$

经典题目:背景为余弦定理.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \\
&= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ - 2 \cos 120^\circ \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \\
&= \sin^2 120^\circ = \frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

思路打开:沿用对偶式

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \\
B &= \cos^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \cos 10^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \\
A + B &= 2 + \sin 50^\circ \\
A - B &= \cos 80^\circ - \sin 20^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \\
2A &= \frac{3}{2} + \sin 50^\circ + \sin 10^\circ - \sin 20^\circ \\
&= \frac{3}{2} + 2 \sin 30^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ = \frac{3}{2} \\
&\implies A = \frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$