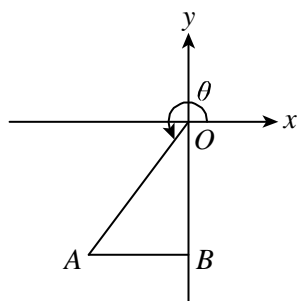


一、填充題 (10 題 每題 10 分 共 100 分)

1. 如圖所示，角  $\theta$  的頂點在原點  $O$  上，始邊是  $x$  軸的正方向，而  $\overline{OA}$  為其終邊，已知  $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{OB}$ ，且  $\overline{OA} = 5$ ， $\overline{OB} = 4$ ，求  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。



【93 中山女中期中考】

**解答**  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

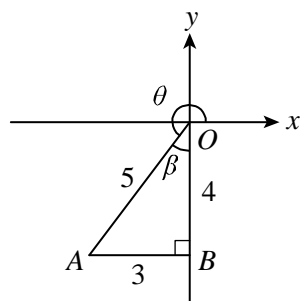
**解析**  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ \Rightarrow 90^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{又 } \beta = 270^\circ - \theta$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \sin \beta = \sin(270^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$



2. 設  $\sin \theta = \frac{8}{7} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ ，則  $\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【93 成功高中期中考】

**解答**  $-1$  或  $\frac{17}{49}$

**解析**  $\sin \theta = \frac{8}{7} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{8}{7} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{8}{7}) = 0$

①  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = -1$

②  $2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{8}{7} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{7} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - 2 \times \frac{16}{49} = \frac{17}{49}$

由①②  $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = -1$  或  $\frac{17}{49}$ 。

3. 若以  $x$  表示  $\sin \theta$  的值，則(1)將方程式  $\cos 4\theta = \sin \theta$  表成  $x$  的四次方程式為\_\_\_\_\_。(2)此方程式的所有實根中最小者為\_\_\_\_\_。

【龍騰自命題】

**解答** (1)  $8x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ ; (2)  $\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$

**解析** (1)  $\cos 4\theta = \sin \theta$

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

$$2(1 - 2\sin^2 \theta)^2 - 1 = \sin \theta$$

$$2(1 - 4\sin^2 \theta + 4\sin^4 \theta) - 1 - \sin \theta = 0$$

$$8\sin^4 \theta - 8\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 8x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 1 = 0.$$

$$(2) 8x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(2x+1)(4x^2+2x-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{最小的實根為 } \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}.$$

4. 設  $\cos \theta$  為  $4x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$  的一根, 則  $\cos 3\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

【93 名校期中考】

**解答** -1

**解析**  $4x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (2x+3)(2x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$  (不合) 或  $x = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \theta$

$$\therefore \cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1.$$

5. 設  $\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta = 0$ , 則  $\sin 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

【91 台南一中期中考】

**解答**  $-\frac{3}{5}$

**解析**  $\sin \theta = -3\cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -3 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = -3$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{-6}{1+9} = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

6. 已知  $\alpha - \beta = 45^\circ$ , 求  $(\tan \alpha + 1)(\tan \beta - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

【91 和平高中期中考】

**解答** -2

**解析**  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan 45^\circ$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta - \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -1$$

$$(\tan \alpha + 1)(\tan \beta - 1) = \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta - \tan \alpha + \tan \beta - 1 = -1 - 1 = -2.$$

7. 已知圓內接四邊形  $ABCD$  的各邊長為  $\overline{AB} = 1$ ,  $\overline{BC} = 2$ ,  $\overline{CD} = 3$ ,  $\overline{DA} = 4$ , 則:

(1)  $\cos \angle DAB =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

(2) 對角線  $\overline{BD} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

(3) 四邊形  $ABCD$  的面積為 \_\_\_\_\_ .

【新突破講義】

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{385}}{5}$ ; (3)  $2\sqrt{6}$

**解析** 四邊形  $ABCD$  為圓內接四邊形,

$$\angle DAB = 180^\circ - \angle BCD \Rightarrow \cos \angle DAB = \cos(180^\circ - \angle BCD) = -\cos(\angle BCD)$$

$$\text{且 } \sin \angle DAB = \sin(180^\circ - \angle BCD) = \sin \angle BCD$$

(1) 考慮  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle BCD$

$$\overline{BD}^2 = 1^2 + 4^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 4 \times \cos \angle DAB = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cos \angle BCD.$$

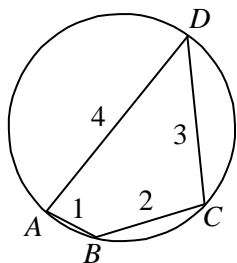
$$\Rightarrow 20\cos\angle DAB = 4 \Rightarrow \cos\angle DAB = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$(2) \overline{BD}^2 = 1^2 + 4^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 4 \times \cos\angle DAB = 17 - 2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{77}{5} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \sqrt{\frac{77}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{385}}{5}.$$

$$(3) \cos\angle DAB = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin\angle DAB = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\angle DAB)} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

四邊形  $ABCD$  的面積 =  $\triangle ABD$  面積 +  $\triangle BCD$  面積

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4 \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = 2\sqrt{6}.$$



8. 已知  $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{AB} = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\overline{BC} = 6$ ,  $\overline{AD} = \overline{DC} = 2$ , 求  $\overline{AC} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

【龍騰自命題】

**解答**  $2\sqrt{3}$

**解析**  $\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$

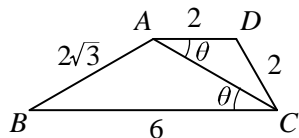
$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle CAD = \theta$

令  $\overline{AC} = x$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \cos\theta = \frac{x^2 + 6^2 - (2\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot 6} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \cos\theta = \frac{x^2 + 2^2 - 2^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot 2} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

由  $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$   $x = 2\sqrt{3}$  即  $\overline{AC} = 2\sqrt{3}$ .



9.  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\overline{AB} = 14\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\angle A = 55^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 65^\circ$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  之外接圓半徑長為 \_\_\_\_\_.

【課本類題】

**解答** 14

**解析**  $\angle C = 180^\circ - 55^\circ - 65^\circ = 60^\circ$

$$\text{由正弦定理 } 2R = \frac{c}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \Rightarrow R = 14.$$

10. 設銳角三角形  $ABC$  的外接圓半徑為 8. 已知外接圓圓心到  $\overline{AB}$  的距離為 2, 而到  $\overline{BC}$  的距離為 7, 則  $\overline{AC} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (化成最簡根式)

【102 學測】

**解答**  $4\sqrt{15}$

**解析** 依題意, 得下圖. 利用和角公式, 得

$$\sin B = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta = \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} + \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}.$$

$$\text{再利用正弦定理 } \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = 2R, \text{ 得 } \overline{AC} = 2R \times \sin B = 16 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = 4\sqrt{15}.$$

