

高毅甲 0919 1-4 $\sin \cos \tan$ 和差角公式

姓名 _____ 座號 _____

一、填充題 (10 題 每題 10 分 共 100 分)

1. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知 $\overline{AB} = 5$, $\cos \angle ABC = -\frac{3}{5}$, 且其外接圓半徑為

$\frac{13}{2}$, 則 $\sin \angle BAC =$ _____ . (化成最簡分數)

【99 指考甲】

解答 $\frac{33}{65}$

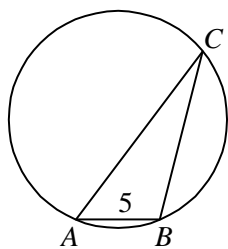
解析 利用正弦定理 $\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$, 得

$$\frac{5}{\sin C} = 2 \cdot \frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{5}{13},$$

再利用和角公式, 得

$$\sin \angle BAC = \sin(180^\circ - (B + C)) = \sin(B + C) = \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}.$$



2. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos B = -\frac{3}{5}$, 求 $a : b : c =$ _____ .

【93 台中一中期中考】

解答 $25 : 52 : 33$

解析 $\because \cos B = -\frac{3}{5}$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \sin[180^\circ - (A + B)] = \sin(A + B)$$

$$= \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B = \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{33}{65}$$

$$\therefore a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \frac{5}{13} : \frac{4}{5} : \frac{33}{65} = 25 : 52 : 33.$$

3. 試求 $\sin 160^\circ \cdot \cos(-25^\circ) + \cos(-20^\circ) \cdot \sin 25^\circ =$ _____ .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 原式 $= \sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) \cdot \cos 25^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ = \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 25^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ$
 $= \sin(20^\circ + 25^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

4. (1) 若 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$, 試求 $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta)$ 的值 _____ .

(2) 若 $\alpha + \beta = 135^\circ$, 試求 $(1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta)$ 的值 _____ .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 (1)2; (2)2

解析 (1) $1 = \tan 45^\circ = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$

$$\therefore 1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \tan \alpha + \tan \beta$$

$$\text{故 } (1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) = 1 + \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta$$

$\tan \beta$

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

$\alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2.$

(2) $-1 = \tan 135^\circ = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta - 1 = \tan \alpha + \tan \beta$$

$$\text{故 } (1 - \tan \alpha) \cdot (1 - \tan \beta) = 1 - (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2.$$

$\cdot \tan \beta = 2.$

5. $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 的形狀為 _____ .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 直角三角形

解析 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin A \cdot \sin B = \cos A \cdot \cos B$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(A+B) = 0$$

$$\therefore A+B = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 為直角三角形。

6. 設 $0 \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma \leq 45^\circ$, 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{5}$, $\tan \gamma = \frac{1}{8}$,

求 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma =$ _____ .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 45°

解析 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{7}{9}$

$$\tan[(\alpha + \beta) + \gamma] = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \tan \gamma} = \frac{\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}} = 1$$

$\therefore \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 45^\circ$. ($\because 0 \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma \leq 45^\circ$)

7. 設 α, β 分別是一、三象限角, 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$, $\sin \beta = -\frac{4}{5}$, 則 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____ .

【93 北一女中期中考】

解答 $\frac{33}{65}$

解析 $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$, $\sin \beta = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow$

$$\cos \beta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right) \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{33}{65}$$

8. 設 $x = a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta$, $y = a \sin \alpha + b \sin \beta$, 且 $ab \neq 0$, 若 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$, 則

(1) $\sin(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____ .

(2) $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha =$ _____ . (以 a, b 的組合表示) .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 (1) ± 1 ; (2) a

解析 (1) $\because x = a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta$, $y = a \sin \alpha + b \sin \beta$, 且 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$,

$$\therefore (a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta)^2 + (a \sin \alpha + b \sin \beta)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2ab \cos \alpha \cos \beta + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha +$$

$$2ab \sin \alpha \sin \beta + b^2 \sin^2 \beta = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) + 2ab(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) +$$

$$b^2(\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2ab \cos(\alpha - \beta) + b^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow 2ab \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 0, \text{ 故 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \pm 1 .$$

(2) $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = (a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta) \cos \alpha + (a \sin \alpha + b \sin \beta) \sin \alpha$

$$= a \cos^2 \alpha + b \cos \alpha \cos \beta + a \sin^2 \alpha + b \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= a(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) + b(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$= a + b \cos(\alpha - \beta) = a \quad (\because \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 0) .$$

9. 已知 $\tan A = 2$, $\tan B = 3$, 則 $\frac{\cos(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)} =$ _____ .

【龍騰自命題】

解答 5

解析

$$\frac{\cos(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)} = \frac{\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B}{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B} = \frac{1 - \tan A \tan B}{\tan A - \tan B} = \frac{1 - 6}{2 - 3} = 5$$

10. 求 $\cos 75^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ + \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ =$ _____ .

【課本類題】

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 原式 $= \cos(75^\circ - 15^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$.