

一、單一選擇題：每格 2 分，共 30 分

1. 答案：(B)

解析：由餘弦定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB}^2 &= \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2\overline{AC} \times \overline{BC} \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 4 + 9 - 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7 \\ \therefore \overline{AB} &= \sqrt{7}, \text{ 故選(B)} \end{aligned}$$

2. 答案：(E)

解析：令 $a = \sin 73^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \sin 146^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 34^\circ) = \sin 34^\circ \\ c &= \sin 219^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 39^\circ) = -\sin 39^\circ \\ d &= \sin 292^\circ = \sin(360^\circ - 68^\circ) = -\sin 68^\circ \\ e &= \sin 365^\circ = \sin(360^\circ + 5^\circ) = \sin 5^\circ \\ \therefore d &< c < e < b < a, \text{ 故中位數為 } e \end{aligned}$$

故選(E)

3. 答案：(A)

解析： $\sin 100^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - (-10^\circ)) = \cos(-10^\circ)$ ，故選(A)

4. 答案：(C)

解析： $8x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{48 - 32}}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 1}{4}$$

$\therefore \sin A, \sin B$ 為 $8x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 1 = 0$ 之兩根，且 $\sin A < \sin B$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4}$$

由正弦定理知 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4}} = 2R \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{3} + 1$$

故選(C)

5. 答案：(D)

解析： $b = \cos 61^\circ = \sin 29^\circ < \sin 61^\circ < \tan 61^\circ$

因此 $b < a < c$

故選(D)

6. 答案：(B)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析：} \cos 135^\circ \sin 225^\circ - \sin 480^\circ \cos 150^\circ + \tan(-300^\circ) \\ \cos 210^\circ &= (-\cos 45^\circ)(-\sin 45^\circ) - (\sin 60^\circ)(-\cos 30^\circ) \\ &\quad + (\tan 60^\circ)(-\cos 30^\circ) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

故選(B)

7. 答案：(B)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解析：} a &= \sin 870^\circ = \sin(720^\circ + 150^\circ) = \sin 150^\circ = \sin 30^\circ \\ b &= \sin(-430^\circ) = -\sin 430^\circ = -\sin(360^\circ + 70^\circ) = -\sin 70^\circ < 0 \\ c &= \cos(-430^\circ) = \cos 430^\circ = \cos(360^\circ + 70^\circ) = \cos 70^\circ = \sin 20^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ 弧度} &\approx 57.3^\circ, d = \tan 1 > \tan 45^\circ = 1 \\ \therefore \tan 1 &> 1 > \sin 30^\circ > \sin 20^\circ > 0 > -\sin 70^\circ \\ \therefore d &> a > c > b \\ \text{故選(B)} \end{aligned}$$

8. 答案：(B)

解析：如圖所示，可知底邊為 $2 \cos 20^\circ$ 故選(B)



9. 答案：(C)

解析： $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ \Rightarrow 90^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 135^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0$,

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} - \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} -$$

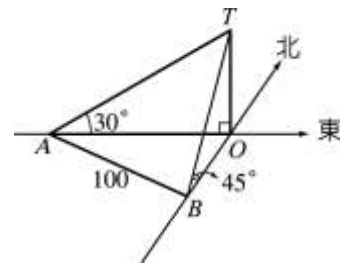
$$\sqrt{1 - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2})} = \sqrt{2} \left(\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| - \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(-\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

故選(C)

10. 答案：(E)

解析：



設塔為 \overline{OT} ，塔高為 h 公尺

$$\text{則 } \overline{OA} = \frac{h}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3}h, \overline{OB} = \frac{h}{\tan 45^\circ} = h$$

又 $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \overline{AB}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 100^2 = (\sqrt{3}h)^2 + h^2 = 4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ (公尺)}$$

故選(E)

11. 答案：(C)

$$\text{解析：} \overline{AB} = \overline{AD} + \overline{BD} = \sqrt{3} \overline{CD} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \overline{CD} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \overline{CD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \overline{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 50 = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

12. 答案：(C)

解析： $\cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 60^\circ$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

故選(C)

13. 答案：(C)

解析： θ 是第三象限角 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ + 360^\circ n < \theta < 270^\circ + 360^\circ n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\Rightarrow 90^\circ + 180^\circ n < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ + 180^\circ n \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ 為第二或第}$$

四象限角

$360^\circ + 720^\circ n < 2\theta < 540^\circ + 720^\circ n \Rightarrow 720^\circ n < 2\theta < 180^\circ + 720^\circ n \Rightarrow 2\theta$ 為第一或二象限角

(A) \times : 當 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 為第四象限角, $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$

(B) \times : 當 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 為第四象限角, $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$

(C) \circ : 不管 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 為第二或第四象限角, $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$ 均成立

(D) \times : 當 2θ 為第一象限角, $\cos 2\theta > 0$

(E) \times : 當 2θ 為第一象限角, $\tan 2\theta > 0$

故選(C)

14. 答案: (A)

解析: $\sin^2\left(22.5^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(22.5^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
 $=$
 $\sin\left[\left(22.5^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \left(22.5^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right] \sin\left[\left(22.5^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \left(22.5^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right]$
 $= \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}$

故選(A)

15. 答案: (B)

解析: $4+x, 5+x, 7+x$ 為鈍角三角形之三邊長

$\therefore 7+x$ 為最長 $\therefore 7+x$ 所對之角為鈍角

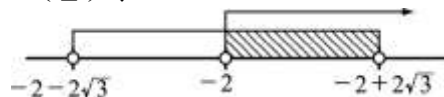
(1) $\therefore 4+x, 5+x, 7+x$ 為三角形之三邊長且 $7+x$ 為最長邊

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (4+x) + (5+x) &> 7+x \\ \Rightarrow x &> -2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\therefore 7+x$ 所對之角為鈍角

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (4+x)^2 + (5+x)^2 &< (7+x)^2 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x - 8 &< 0 \\ \Rightarrow -2 - 2\sqrt{3} &< x < -2 + 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

由(1)、(2)得



$$-2 < x < -2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

\therefore 最小整數 $x = -1$

故選(B)

二、多重選擇題: 每格 2 分, 共 20 分

1. 答案: (D)(E)

解析: (A) \times : $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 60^\circ \text{ 或 } 120^\circ$$

(B) \times : $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\angle A + \angle B) = \cos(180^\circ - \angle C)$$

$$= -\cos C$$

(C) \times : $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B > \sin^2 C$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{2R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2R}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{c}{2R}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 > c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow \angle C$ 為銳角, 但 $\triangle ABC$ 不一定是銳角三角形

(D) \circ : $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 7 : 5 : 3$

$$\text{令 } a = 7k, b = 5k, c = 3k$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(25+9-49)k^2}{30k^2} = -$$

$$\frac{15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = \sin 240^\circ = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(E) \circ : $2 \sin A \cos B = \sin C$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{a}{2R}\right) \left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right) = \frac{c}{2R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{c} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 為等腰三角形

故選(D)(E)

2. 答案: (B)(D)

解析: (A) $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta =$

$$\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{3}{8}$$

(B)(C) $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow$

$$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

(D)(E) $\begin{cases} \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

由 $\frac{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}}{2}$ 得 $\sin \theta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{7}}{4}$

由 $\frac{\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}}{2}$ 得 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{4}$

故選(B)(D)

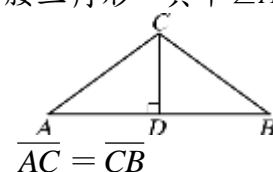
3. 答案: (A)(B)(D)(E)

解析: (A) \circ : $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} < 0 \Rightarrow \angle C$ 為鈍角 $\Rightarrow \triangle$

ABC 必為鈍角三角形

(B) \circ : ①若 $\angle A$ 或 $\angle B$ 有一為鈍角, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

②若 $\angle A$ 與 $\angle B$ 皆為銳角, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為等腰三角形, 其中 $\angle A = \angle B$



設 D 為 \overline{AB} 之中點，則 \overline{CD} 為 \overline{AB} 上之高
 設 $\overline{CA} = \overline{CB} = 3t$ ，則 $\overline{CD} = t$ ，其中 $t > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \overline{BD} = \sqrt{(3t)^2 - t^2} = \sqrt{8}t \Rightarrow$
 $\overline{AB} = 2\sqrt{8}t = 4\sqrt{2}t$

$$\cos C = \frac{(3t)^2 + (3t)^2 - (4\sqrt{2}t)^2}{2 \cdot 3t \cdot 3t} = -\frac{14}{18}$$

$< 0 \Rightarrow \angle C$ 為鈍角

由①、②知， $\triangle ABC$ 必為鈍角三角形

(C) \times ：設 $a = 5k, b = 6k, c = 7k, k > 0$

其中 c 為最長邊 $\Rightarrow \angle C$ 為最大角

$$\Rightarrow \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5} > 0 \Rightarrow \angle C$$

為銳角

最大角為銳角 $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 必為銳角三角形

(D) \circ ：①若 $\angle C$ 為銳角

$$45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \sin C < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 45^\circ < \angle C < 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 75^\circ < \angle B + \angle C < 90^\circ$$

$\Rightarrow \angle A$ 為鈍角

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

②若 $\angle C$ 為鈍角

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

由①、②知 $\triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

(E) \circ ：三高為 9, 12, 15 \Rightarrow 三邊長之比為 $\frac{1}{9} : \frac{1}{12}$

$$: \frac{1}{15} = 20 : 15 : 12$$

設三邊長為 $20k, 15k, 12k$ ，其中 $k > 0$ ，
 $20k$ 為最長邊，其所對之角為最大角

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{(15k)^2 + (12k)^2 - (20k)^2}{2 \cdot 15k \cdot 12k} = -$$

$$\frac{31}{360} < 0$$

\Rightarrow 最大角為鈍角

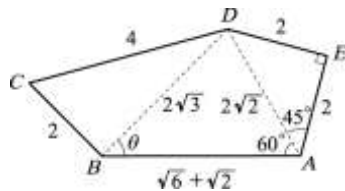
$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 必為鈍角三角形

故選(A)(B)(D)(E)

4. 答案：(A)(D)

解析：(A) \circ ： $\triangle AED$ 為等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore \overline{AD} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



(B) \times ： $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$

(C) \times ： $\overline{BD}^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \cdot$

$$2\sqrt{2} \cdot (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= 8 + 8 + 2\sqrt{12} - 2\sqrt{12} - 4$$

$$= 12$$

$$\therefore \overline{BD} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

(D) \circ ：由正弦定理 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin 60^\circ} \therefore \sin \theta =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\therefore \theta = 45^\circ$ 或 135° (不合)，即 $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$

$$(E) \times : \cos C = \frac{4^2 + 2^2 - (2\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 60^\circ$$

$$\triangle BCD \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 \times \sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$$

故選(A)(D)

5. 答案：(A)(C)

解析： $x : y = 2 : (-3)$

令 $x = 2t, y = -3t, t \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq 0$

(1) 若 $t > 0$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^2} = \sqrt{13}t$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{13}t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

(2) 若 $t < 0$

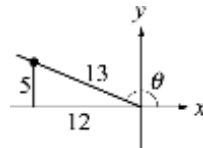
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^2} = \sqrt{13} |t| = -\sqrt{13}t$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{2t}{-\sqrt{13}t} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

故選(A)(C)

6. 答案：(C)(D)(E)

解析： $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta$ 為第二象限角



$$r = 13, y = 5, x = -\sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = -12$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}, \cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$$

$$(A) \times : \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$(B) \times : \cos(180^\circ + \theta) = -\cos \theta = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$(C) \circ : \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{13^2 - 2 \times 5^2}{13^2} = \frac{169 - 50}{169} = \frac{119}{169}$$

$$(D) \circ : \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2}} = \pm$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{25}{26}} = \pm \frac{5\sqrt{26}}{26}$$

(取正 $\because 45^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 90^\circ$ ，為第一象限角， $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$)

$$(E) \circ : \sin(\theta + 30^\circ) = \sin \theta \cos 30^\circ + \cos \theta \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 12}{26}$$

故選(C)(D)(E)

7. 答案：(B)(C)(D)

解析 : (A) \times : 正五邊形內角 $\angle AOC = 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 108^\circ$

$$\text{因此 } \angle OAC = \frac{180^\circ - 108^\circ}{2} = 36^\circ$$

$$\text{正六邊形內角 } \angle AOB = 180^\circ - \frac{360^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ$$

$$\text{因此 } \angle OAB = \frac{180^\circ - 120^\circ}{2} = 30^\circ$$

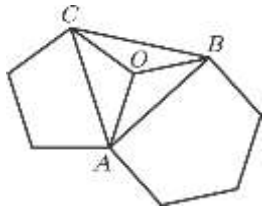
$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle OAC + \angle OAB = 36^\circ + 30^\circ = 66^\circ$$

(B) \circ : $\because \overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} \quad \therefore O$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圓圓心

(C) \circ : 在 $\triangle OAB$ 中, 由餘弦定理知 $\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 - 2\overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} \cdot \cos \angle AOB = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos 120^\circ = 3$

$$\text{因此 } \overline{AB} = \sqrt{3}$$

(D) \circ : $\because \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin \angle BAC} = 2R \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin 66^\circ} = 2 \times 1 \Rightarrow \overline{BC} = 2 \sin 66^\circ$



故選(B)(C)(D)

8. 答案 : (A)(B)

解析 : $\sin \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \theta > 0 \Rightarrow \theta$ 為第四象限角 $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$(A) \circ : \tan \theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(B) \circ : \tan^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} > \frac{4}{9}$$

$$(C) \times : \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9}, \cos^2 \theta = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$(D) \times : \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = -\frac{4}{9} \sqrt{5} < 0$$

$$\frac{-4}{9} \sqrt{5} < 0$$

$$(E) \times : \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{9} > 0 \text{ 且 } \sin 2\theta < 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta \text{ 為第四象限角}$$

$0 \Rightarrow 2\theta$ 為第四象限角

故選(A)(B)

9. 答案 : (A)(B)(C)(E)

解析 : (A) \circ : $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2}$

$$(B) \circ : (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - (a^2 - 1) = -a^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{2 - a^2}$$

$$(C) \circ : \sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^3 - 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = a^3 - \frac{3(a^2 - 1)}{2} \cdot a = \frac{3a - a^3}{2}$$

$$(D) \times : \tan \theta + \tan \left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \theta \right) = \tan \theta + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{a^2 - 1}$$

$$(E) \circ : \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 2 (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a^2 - 1}{2} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{a^4 - 2a^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{-a^4 + 2a^2 + 1}{2}$$

故選(A)(B)(C)(E)

10. 答案 : (B)(C)(E)

解析 : (A) \times : $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{7+8+9}{2} = 12$

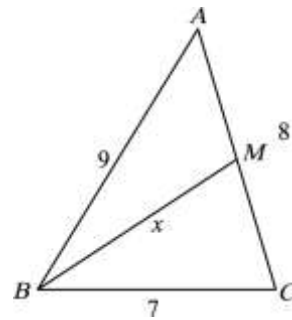
$$\triangle ABC = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{12 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} = 12\sqrt{5}$$

$$(B) \circ : R = \frac{abc}{4 \cdot \triangle ABC} = \frac{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 12\sqrt{5}} = \frac{21\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

$$(C) \circ : \triangle ABC = r \cdot s \Rightarrow 12\sqrt{5} = r \cdot 12 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{5}$$

$$(D) \times : \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{8^2 + 9^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(E) \circ : 設 $\overline{BM} = x$



$$\text{由餘弦定理可知 } \cos C = \frac{7^2 + 4^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 4}$$

$$\frac{7^2 + 8^2 - 9^2}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(49 + 16 - x^2) = 4(49 + 64 - 81)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 49 \Rightarrow x = 7, \text{ 故 } \overline{BM} = 7$$

故選(B)(C)(E)

三、填充題：每格 2 分，共 42 分

1. 答案 : $\frac{-5\sqrt{13}}{13}$

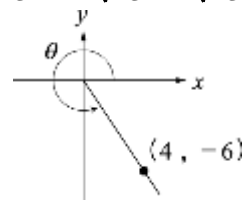
解析 : $r = \sqrt{4^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{13}}, \cos \theta = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin(180^\circ - \theta) + \sin(\theta - 90^\circ) = \sin \theta + \sin(-90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta - \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta - \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{13}} - \frac{4}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{-10}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{-5\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

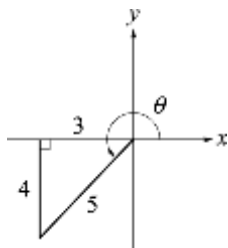


2. 答案： $\frac{7}{5}$

解析： $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ， $\cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta = 3 \Rightarrow 3 \sin \theta = 3 - \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow 9 \sin^2 \theta = (3 - \cos \theta)^2 = 9 - 6 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$ (兩邊平方)
 $\Rightarrow 9(1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 9 - 6 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$
 $\Rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \theta - 6 \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta (10 \cos \theta - 6) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ 或 0 (不合)
 $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{4}{5}$ ， 則 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$

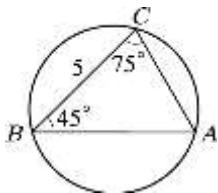
3. 答案： $\frac{4}{3}$

解析： 如圖， $\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ ， $\tan(\theta - 180^\circ) = \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{4}{3}$



4. 答案： $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析：



$$\angle A = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 45^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{由正弦定理知 } 2R = \frac{BC}{\sin A} \Rightarrow R = \frac{5}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{5}{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

5. 答案： (1) $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$ ； (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

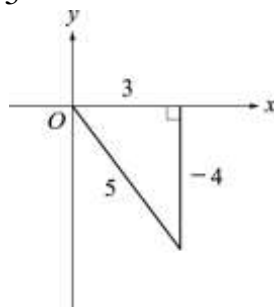
解析： (1) $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 且 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$
 $\therefore \tan \theta = -2\sqrt{2}$
 $\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2(-2\sqrt{2})}{1 - (-2\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{-7} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$

$$(2) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

6. 答案： $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ； $\frac{336}{625}$

解析： $-90^\circ < \theta < 0^\circ \Rightarrow \theta$ 為第四象限角 $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，

$$\text{則 } \sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$$



$$(1) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$\because -45^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 0^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2}$ 為第四象限角 $\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \times \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{24}{25}$$

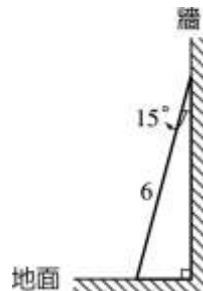
$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 2 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$\text{故 } \sin 4\theta = \sin(2 \cdot 2\theta) = 2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta =$$

$$2 \left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) \left(-\frac{7}{25}\right) = \frac{336}{625}$$

7. 答案： $\frac{3(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{2}$

解析：



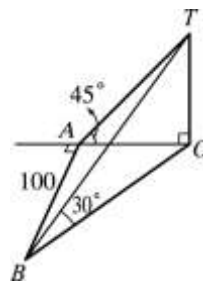
如圖

梯腳至牆角之距離為 $6 \cdot \sin 15^\circ$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{3(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{2} \text{ (公尺)}$$

8. 答案： $50\sqrt{2}$

解析：



設塔高為 \overline{OT}

原觀測點為 A

南行後之觀測點為 B

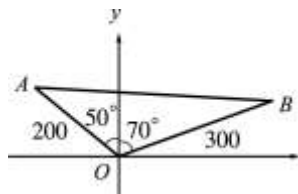
則 $\angle OAT = 45^\circ$ ， $\angle OBT = 30^\circ$ ， $\overline{AB} = 100$

$$\overline{OA} = \frac{\overline{OT}}{\tan 45^\circ} = \overline{OT}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{OB} &= \frac{\overline{OT}}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3} \overline{OT} \\ \overline{OB}^2 &= \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{OA}^2 \\ \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3} \overline{OT})^2 &= 100^2 + \overline{OT}^2 \\ \Rightarrow \overline{OT}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100^2 \\ \Rightarrow \overline{OT} &= \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} = 50\sqrt{2} \text{ (公尺)}\end{aligned}$$

9. 答案：100√19

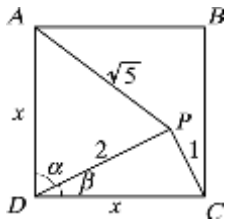
解析：



設觀測點為 O ，船原位於 A ，後位於 B
 $\angle AOB = 50^\circ + 70^\circ = 120^\circ$
 $\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 - 2 \cdot \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} \cdot \cos 120^\circ$
 $= 200^2 + 300^2 - 2 \cdot 200 \cdot 300 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$
 $= 40000 + 90000 + 60000 = 190000$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 100\sqrt{19} \text{ (公尺)}$

10. 答案：5

解析：令邊長 x ， $\angle PDA = \alpha$ ， $\angle PDC = \beta$



$$\text{則 } \cos \alpha = \frac{2^2 + x^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot x} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{4x}, \cos \beta =$$

$$\frac{2^2 + x^2 - 1^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot x} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{4x}$$

$$\text{由 } \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 (90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{得 } \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{4x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x^2 + 3}{4x}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x^2 + 1) + (x^4$$

$$+ 6x^2 + 9) = 16x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 - 6x^2 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1, 5 \text{ (1 不合)}$$

$$\text{故正方形面積 } x^2 = 5$$

11. 答案：2

解析：所求為 $\sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ = 2$

12. 答案：(1) 8；(2) √79

解析：(1) 設 $\overline{BK} = x$

$$\text{則 } \cos B = \frac{12^2 + x^2 - 8^2}{2 \cdot 12 \cdot x} = \frac{12^2 + 10^2 - 8^2}{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 10}$$

(看 $\triangle ABK$) (看 $\triangle ABC$)

$$\Rightarrow 10(80 + x^2) = 180x \Rightarrow x^2 - 18x + 80 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 8)(x - 10) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8 \text{ 或 } 10 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{BK} = 8$$

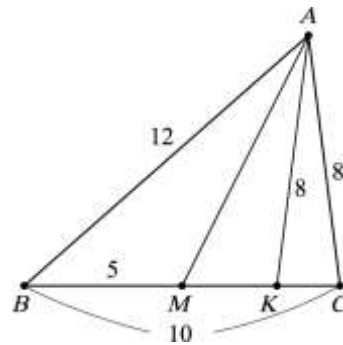
$$(2) M \text{ 為 } \overline{BC} \text{ 中點， } \overline{BM} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5,$$

$$\text{又 } \cos B = \frac{12^2 + 10^2 - 8^2}{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 10} = \frac{180}{240} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{由餘弦定理知， } \overline{AM}^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 12 \cdot \cos B$$

$$= 25 + 144 - 120 \times \frac{3}{4} = 79$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AM} = \sqrt{79}$$



13. 答案： $-\frac{1}{3}$

解析：因為 $\beta = \alpha - (\alpha - \beta)$

$$\text{所以 } \tan \beta = \tan [\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{1 - 2}{1 + 1 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

14. 答案：(1) $-\frac{16}{65}$ ；(2) $-\frac{63}{65}$ ；(3) 三

解析： $\because \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ 且 $270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\text{又 } \sin \beta = \frac{12}{13} \text{ 且 } 90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$(1) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{16}{65}$$

$$(2) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{63}{65}$$

(3) $\because \sin(\alpha - \beta) < 0$ 且 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) < 0$
故 $\alpha - \beta$ 為第三象限角

15. 答案：(1) $\sqrt{1-a^2}$ ；(2) $\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$

解析：(1) $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - a^2$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{1-a^2} \text{ (負不合)}$$

$$(2) \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

四、計算題：每格 2 分，共 8 分

1. 答案：(1) 7 : 10 : 5；(2) $\frac{19}{25}$

解析：(1) 由正弦定理知 $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = a : b : c = 7 : 10 : 5$

(2) $\because a : b : c = 7 : 10 : 5$

$$\therefore \text{令 } a = 7k, b = 10k, c = 5k, k > 0$$

$$\text{由餘弦定理可得 } \cos A = \frac{100k^2 + 25k^2 - 49k^2}{2 \times 10k \times 5k} = \frac{19}{25}$$

2. 答案：0

解析： $\because \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta$

$$\therefore \cos 179^\circ = -\cos 1^\circ, \cos 178^\circ = -\cos 2^\circ$$

$$\cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ = (\cos 1^\circ + \cos 179^\circ)$$

$$^{\circ}) + (\cos 2^{\circ} + \cos 178^{\circ}) = 0$$

3. 答案: $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

解析: $\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} (2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow \sin^2 2\alpha = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\text{又 } 360^{\circ} < 2\alpha < 540^{\circ} \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha > 0, \text{ 故 } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$