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	公式+ANS	座號			

一. 選擇題(每題 10 分)

1. 設 $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，則 $\sqrt{1+\sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1-\sin 2\theta} =$

- (A) $2\sin\theta$ (B) $2\cos\theta$ (C) $2\sin 2\theta$ (D) $-2\sin\theta$ (E) $-2\cos\theta$

答案：(E)

解析：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \because \sqrt{1+\sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1-\sin 2\theta} \\ = \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta} - \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \\ = \sqrt{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2} = |\sin\theta + \cos\theta| - |\sin\theta - \cos\theta| \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由右上 $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$ 的圖形，知 $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 時， $0 > \cos\theta > \sin\theta$

$$\therefore \sin\theta + \cos\theta < 0, \sin\theta - \cos\theta < 0$$

$$(3) \therefore \text{原式} = -(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) + (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) = -2\cos\theta$$

2. 設 $\cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$ ，且 $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，則 $\cos\frac{\theta}{2} =$ (A) $-\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ (D) $-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ (E) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

答案：(E)

解析： $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ， $\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ， $\cos\frac{\theta}{2} < 0$ ， $\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+(-\frac{4}{5})}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

3. 設 $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則

(1) $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta =$ _____。 (2) $\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta =$ _____。

答案：(1) $-\frac{25}{27}$ (2) $\frac{49}{81}$

解析：

$$(1) \text{由} \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{故} \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta + 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta = 3(\sin\theta - \cos\theta) - 4(\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta)$$

$$= 3(\sin\theta - \cos\theta) - 4(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)(\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 + \frac{4}{9}) = -\frac{25}{27}$$

$$(2) \sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta = (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = 1 - 2(\frac{4}{9})^2 = \frac{49}{81}$$

4. 以 $x - \cos 40^\circ$ 除 $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$ 之餘式為 _____。

答案： $\frac{1}{2}$

解析：由餘式定理以 $x - \cos 40^\circ$ 除 $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$ 之餘式為 $f(\cos 40^\circ)$

$$f(\cos 40^\circ) = 3\cos 40^\circ - 4\cos^3 40^\circ = -(4\cos^3 40^\circ - 3\cos 40^\circ)$$

$$= -\cos(3 \times 40^\circ) = -\cos 120^\circ = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$, 則

(1) $\tan 2\theta =$ _____。 (2) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____。 (3) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____。

(4) $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____, (5) $\sin 3\theta =$ _____。

答案：(1) $\frac{24}{7}$ (2) $-\frac{24}{25}$ (3) 2 (4) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (5) $\frac{44}{125}$

解析：

$$(1) \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{24}{7} \quad (2) \sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = -\frac{24}{25}$$

$$(3) \because \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \text{ 且 } \tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}, \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{5}} = 2$$

$$(4) \because \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(5) \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta = 3\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - 4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{44}{125}$$

6. 設 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin 2\theta < 0$, 則 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta =$ _____。

答案： $-\frac{5}{2}$

解析： $\because \cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ 且 $\sin 2\theta < 0 \therefore \sin 2\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

7. $\sin 67.5^\circ$ 之值 = _____。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$

解析： $\sin 67.5^\circ = \sin \frac{135^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 135^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$

8. 求下列各值：

(1) $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} =$ _____。

(2) $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ =$ _____。

答案：(1) 2 (2) $\frac{1}{8}$

解析：

$$(1) \text{原式} = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= 2(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}) = 2(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2}) = 2(\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} + \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}) = 2$$

$$(2) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sin 160^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}$$

9. $5 \sin \theta + 12 \cos \theta = 0$, $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$, 求(1) $\tan 2\theta =$ _____。 (2) $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____。

答案：(1) $\frac{120}{119}$ (2) $-\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$

解析：

$$(1) 5 \sin \theta + 12 \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \sin \theta = -12 \cos \theta, \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta = -\frac{12}{5}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{-24}{1 - \frac{144}{25}} = \frac{24}{5} \times \frac{25}{119} = \frac{120}{119}$$

$$(2) \because \frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi \therefore \cos \theta > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{5}{13},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \pi, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{5}{13}}{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

10. 函數 $f(x) = \cos^2 2x + 2 \sin^2 x$, $x \in R$ 。

(1) $f(x)$ 的最小值為 _____。 (2) $f(x)$ 的最大值為 _____。

答案：(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 3

解析：

$$f(x) = \cos^2 2x + 2 \sin^2 x = (1 - 2 \sin^2 x)^2 + 2 \sin^2 x = 4 \sin^4 x - 2 \sin^2 x + 1 = 4(\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\because -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \therefore 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$$

故(1) $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ 時, $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}$ 為最小值 (2) $\sin^2 x = 1$ 時, $f(x) = 3$ 為最大值

11. 設 $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ 為方程式 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 的二根, 試以 p, q 表 $2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^2$ 。 _____

答案： $1 - p + q$

解析：

$$\because \sin \theta, \cos \theta \text{ 為 } x^2 + px + q = 0 \text{ 的二根 } \therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta = -p, \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = q$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } 2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2})^2 &= (1 + \cos\theta)(\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ &= (1 + \cos\theta)(1 + \sin\theta) = 1 + (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) + \sin\theta\cos\theta = 1 + (-p) + q = 1 - p + q \end{aligned}$$

12. 設 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ ，且 $\sin\alpha = \frac{13}{14}$ ， $\sin\beta = \frac{11}{14}$ ，則 $\alpha - \beta =$ _____。

答案： $-\frac{\pi}{3}$

解析： $\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ 且 $\sin\alpha = \frac{13}{14}$ ， $\sin\beta = \frac{11}{14}$ ，畫圖 $\cos\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$ ， $\cos\beta = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$

$$\text{故 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}(-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}) + \frac{13}{14} \cdot \frac{11}{14} = \frac{98}{196} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because -\pi < -\beta < -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 且 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore -\pi < \alpha - \beta < 0, \text{ 故 } \alpha - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

13. 求 $\tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ - \sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ$ 的值为 _____。

答案： $\sqrt{3}$

解析： $\tan(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = \frac{\tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ}{1 + \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ - \sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

14. $\cos^2\frac{\pi}{24} - \cos^2\frac{5\pi}{24} =$ _____。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

解析： $\cos^2\frac{\pi}{24} - \cos^2\frac{5\pi}{24} = \sin(\frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{24})\sin(\frac{5\pi}{24} - \frac{\pi}{24}) = \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

15. $\cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ =$ _____。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析：利用和角公式

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ &= \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ \\ &= \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ = \sin(20^\circ + 40^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

16. $P(\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha)$ ， $Q(\cos\beta, \sin\beta)$ ， $\alpha - \beta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ ，求 P 到 Q 之距離 = _____。

答案： $\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$

解析： $\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{(\cos\alpha - \cos\beta)^2 + (\sin\alpha - \sin\beta)^2}$

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

17. 設 $\tan\alpha$ ， $\tan\beta$ 為 $x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$ 之二根，則

(1) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(2) $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + 2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + 5\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案：(1) -3 (2) $\frac{4}{5}$

解析：(1)由根與係數關係得 $\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -6$ ， $\tan\alpha \tan\beta = -1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{-6}{1+1} = -3$$

$$\therefore \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 + (-3)^2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)原式} &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left[\frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{5\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \right] \\ &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) [\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 2\tan(\alpha + \beta) + 5] = \frac{1}{10} [(-3)^2 + 2 \cdot (-3) + 5] = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

18.設 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ，則 $(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)(\sin\alpha - \sin\beta)$ 之最小值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析： $(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)(\sin\alpha - \sin\beta) = \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta$

$$= \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\text{又 } -1 \leq \sin(\alpha - \beta) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{原式} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 最小}$$

19.求 $(1 + \tan 1^\circ)(1 + \tan 2^\circ)(1 + \tan 3^\circ)(1 + \tan 4^\circ) \cdots (1 + \tan 44^\circ)$ 之值。 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

答案： 2^{22}

解析：

$$\text{※當 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow (1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta) = 2 \quad (\text{公式})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= [(1 + \tan 1^\circ)(1 + \tan 44^\circ)][(1 + \tan 2^\circ)(1 + \tan 43^\circ)] \cdots [(1 + \tan 22^\circ)(1 + \tan 23^\circ)] \\ &= \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdots 2}_{22\text{個}} = 2^{22} \end{aligned}$$

20.在扇形 OAB 中， O 為圓心， $\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = r$ 為半徑， $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$ 。若 P 為圓弧 \widehat{AB} 上一點，而 P 至 \overline{OA} 的距離為3， P 至 \overline{OB} 的距離為2，試求 $r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $r = \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}$

$$\text{解析： } r = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{a^2 + ab + b^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3^2 + 3 \cdot 2 + 2^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{19} = \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{3}$$