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### 一. 單一選擇題 (每題 10 分)

- 1、(C) 設  $\sin 123^\circ = a$ ,  $\cos 63^\circ = b$ , 則  $\sin 60^\circ =$  (A)  $b\sqrt{1-a^2} - a\sqrt{1-b^2}$   
 (B)  $ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$  (C)  $ab + \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$  (D)  $b\sqrt{1-a^2} + a\sqrt{1-b^2}$   
 (E)  $a\sqrt{1-a^2} + b\sqrt{1-b^2}$

解析： $\sin 60^\circ = \sin(123^\circ - 63^\circ) = \sin 123^\circ \cos 63^\circ - \cos 123^\circ \sin 63^\circ$   
 $= ab - (-\sqrt{1-a^2})(\sqrt{1-b^2}) = ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$

- 2、(C) 設  $\sin 137^\circ = a$ ,  $\cos 111^\circ = b$ , 則  $\cos 248^\circ =$  (A)  $\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot b - a \cdot \sqrt{1-b^2}$   
 (B)  $\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot b + a \cdot \sqrt{1-b^2}$  (C)  $-\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot b - a \cdot \sqrt{1-b^2}$  (D)  $-\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot b + a \cdot \sqrt{1-b^2}$   
 (E)  $ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$

解析： $\cos 248^\circ = \cos(137^\circ + 111^\circ) = (-\sqrt{1-a^2})b - a(\sqrt{1-b^2})$

- 3、(C)  $\sin 10^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \cos 10^\circ \sin 25^\circ =$  (A)  $\cos 35^\circ$  (B)  $\sin 35^\circ$  (C)  $-\sin 15^\circ$  (D)  $\sin 15^\circ$   
 (E)  $-\sin 35^\circ$

解析： $\sin(10^\circ - 25^\circ) = \sin(-15^\circ) = -\sin 15^\circ$

- 4、(A)  $\sin 197^\circ \sin 347^\circ - \cos 17^\circ \sin 103^\circ =$  (A)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (C) 0 (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (E)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析： $(-\sin 17^\circ)(-\sin 13^\circ) - (\cos 17^\circ)(+\cos 13^\circ) = -[\cos 30^\circ] = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

- 5、(A)  $\cos(\theta + 15^\circ) \cos(\theta - 75^\circ) + \sin(\theta + 15^\circ) \sin(\theta - 75^\circ) =$  (A) 0 (B)  $\cos(2\theta - 60^\circ)$  (C) -1  
 (D)  $\sin(2\theta - 60^\circ)$  (E) 1

解析： $\cos[(\theta + 15^\circ) - (\theta - 75^\circ)] = \cos 90^\circ = 0$

- 6、(D)  $\cos 117^\circ \sin 33^\circ - \sin 63^\circ \sin 303^\circ =$  (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (C) 0 (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (E)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析： $(-\cos 63^\circ)(\sin 33^\circ) - (\sin 63^\circ)(-\cos 33^\circ) = \sin(63^\circ - 33^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

### 二. 填充題 (每題 10 分)

- 1、設  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ , 則  $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{7}{6}, -\frac{2}{7}$

解析： $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{6}{7} \therefore \cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{7}{6}$   $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -\frac{2}{7}$

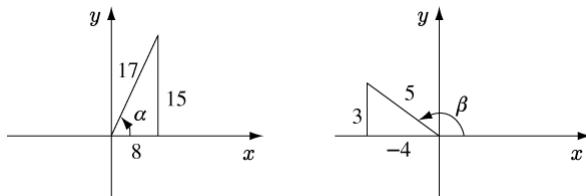
2、求  $\cos 25^\circ \sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 25^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析： $\sin(25^\circ + 20^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3、設  $\alpha$  為第一象限角， $\beta$  為第二象限角，且  $\cot \alpha = \frac{8}{15}$ ， $\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，試求  
 $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ ,  $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ ,  $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$  之值。

答案：



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{15}{17} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + \frac{8}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{-36}{85}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{15}{8} + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{1 - \frac{15}{8} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{32}{77} = \frac{36}{77}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{8}{17} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + \frac{15}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{13}{85}$$

4、 $\triangle ABC$  中  $\tan A = 2$ ,  $\tan B = 3$ ，則  $\cos C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析： $\tan C = -\tan(A + B) = 1 \quad \therefore \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

5、 $\triangle ABC$  中， $\cos A = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$ ，則  $\cos C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，又  $\angle C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $60^\circ$

解析： $\cos A = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ ,  $\sin A = \frac{11}{14}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} \quad \therefore \sin B = \frac{13}{14}$   
 $\therefore \cos C = -\cos(A + B) = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \angle C = 60^\circ$

6、求  $\sin(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(63^\circ - \theta) - \cos(207^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(117^\circ + \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案：1

解析： $\sin(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(63^\circ - \theta) - [-\cos(27^\circ + \theta)][\sin(63^\circ - \theta)] = \sin(27^\circ + \theta + 63^\circ - \theta) = \sin 90^\circ = 1$

7、求  $\sqrt{3} \tan 17^\circ \tan 77^\circ + \tan 17^\circ - \tan 77^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-\sqrt{3}$

解析： $\tan 60^\circ = \tan(77^\circ - 17^\circ) = \frac{\tan 77^\circ - \tan 17^\circ}{1 + \tan 77^\circ \tan 17^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \sqrt{3} \tan 77^\circ \tan 17^\circ + \tan 17^\circ - \tan 77^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$

8、設  $\tan \alpha = 2$ ,  $\cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{7}{9}$ ，則  $\tan \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{1}{5}$

解析：由  $\cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{k} + 1}{\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7}{9}$  得  $k = \frac{1}{5}$

$$\text{或 } \tan \beta = \tan(\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)) = \frac{2 - \frac{9}{7}}{1 + 2 \times \frac{9}{7}} = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$$

9、設  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$ ， $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = \frac{5}{2}$ ，則

$$(1) \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad (2) \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

答案：(1)-5 (2) 2

解析：(1)  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$ ，又  $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = \frac{5}{2}$   $\therefore \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2$

$$(2) \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{5}{1-2} = -5$$

10、設方程式  $x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$  之二根為  $\tan \alpha$ ,  $\tan \beta$ ，試求：(1)  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ °

$$(2) \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 3 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

答案：(1)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{33}{41}$

解析：(1)  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$ ,  $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = -3$ ,  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{5}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{5}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 3 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{3 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \\ &= \frac{\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 3}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + 3}{1 + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{33}{41} \end{aligned}$$

11、 $\frac{1 - \tan 101^\circ \tan 229^\circ}{\cot 11^\circ + \tan 311^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ °

答案： $\sqrt{3}$

解析：原式  $= \frac{1 - (-\cot 11^\circ)(\cot 41^\circ)}{\cot 11^\circ + (-\cot 41^\circ)} = \cot(41^\circ - 11^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$

12、(1)  $\cos 75^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ° (2)  $\frac{\tan 214^\circ - \tan 349^\circ}{1 + \tan 191^\circ \tan 146^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ °

答案：(1)  $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

(2) 1

解析：(1)  $\cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{\tan 34^\circ - (-\tan 11^\circ)}{1 + (\tan 11^\circ)(-\tan 34^\circ)} = \tan(34^\circ + 11^\circ) = 1$

13、設  $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{12}{7}$ ,  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$ ，則  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 :  $\frac{47}{49}$

解析 :  $(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 = 2 + 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{192}{49} \therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{47}{49}$

14、設  $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。若  $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\cot \beta = 11$ ，試求  $\alpha + \beta$

答案 : 由  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  及  $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，得  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$ ，今知  $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\cot \beta = 11$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{11}$ ，

$$\text{故 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{11}}{1 - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{11}} = \frac{55 + 6}{66 - 5} = \frac{61}{61} = 1$$

又由  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$  且  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1$ ，可得  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

15、試證  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$ 。

答案 :  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos(\alpha - \beta) = (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$   
 $= \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$

16、試證  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$ 。

答案 :  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) = (\sin \alpha \cos \beta)^2 - (\cos \alpha \sin \beta)^2$   
 $= \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$

17、設  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，試求  $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta)$  之值。

答案 : 已知  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，取正切  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{而有 } \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = 1 \quad \text{去分母 } \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta$$

等號兩邊同加  $1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta$ ，得  $1 + \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 2$

$$\text{即 } (1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) = 2$$

18、(A)  $\sin(x+y)\sin(x-y) =$  (A)  $\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$  (B)  $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (C)  $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$   
(D)  $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (E)  $\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x$

解析 :  $\sin(x+y) \cdot \sin(x-y) = (\sin x \cos y)^2 - (\cos x \sin y)^2$   
 $= \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 y) - (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$

19、(A)  $\cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) =$  (A)  $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$  (B)  $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (C)  $\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$   
(D)  $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y$  (E)  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y$

解析 :  $\cos(x+y) \cdot \cos(x-y) = (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y)$   
 $= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$

20、設方程式  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  之二根爲  $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ ，其中  $q \neq 1$ ，試證  
 $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + p \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + q \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = q$ 。

答案 : 由根與係數關係 :  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -p$ ,  $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = q$

於是  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-p}{1-q} = \frac{p}{q-1}$

而有  $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan^2(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{p^2}{(q-1)^2 + p^2}$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{p(q-1)}{(q-1)^2 + p^2}$$

$$\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{(q-1)^2}{(q-1)^2 + p^2}$$

故  $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + p \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + q \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$

$$= \frac{p^2}{(q-1)^2 + p^2} + \frac{p^2(q-1)}{(q-1)^2 + p^2} + \frac{q(q-1)^2}{(q-1)^2 + p^2}$$

$$= \frac{p^2 q + q(q-1)^2}{(q-1)^2 + p^2} = \frac{q[(q-1)^2 + p^2]}{(q-1)^2 + p^2} = q$$