

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：92.06.02
範圍	3-3 倍角、半角公式 +Ans	班級 座號	姓名	

一. 填充題 (每題 10 分)

1、(D) 以 $x - 2\cos 20^\circ$ 除 $x^3 - 3x + 3$ 的餘數為 (A)2 (B) $\frac{7}{2}$ (C) $\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (D)4 (E) $3+\sqrt{3}$

解析：餘數為 $(2\cos 20^\circ)^3 - 3(2\cos 20^\circ) + 3 = 2(4\cos^3 20^\circ - 3\cos 20^\circ) + 3 = 4$

3、(D) $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$ 可化為下列何者 (A) $\cos \theta + \cot \theta$ (B) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ (C) $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$ (D) $\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2})$
(E) $\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2})$

解析： $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)}{1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2})$

5、(B) 設 $\tan \theta = t$ ，其中 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，則 (A) $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$ (B) $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ (C) $\tan 2\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ (D) $\cot 2\theta = \frac{1+t^2}{2t}$ (E) $\tan \theta - \cot \theta = \frac{t}{1-t}$

6、(B) 整理化簡 $\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{8}$ ，可得值為 (A) $\frac{5}{4}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{7}{4}$

$$(D) 2(E) \frac{31}{16}$$

解析： $\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} = \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{8}$ ， $\sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} = \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8}$

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

7、(B) 設 $\cos 2x = t$ ，則 $\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$ 以 t 表示之，為下列那一個多項式？ (A) t (B) $-t$

$$(C) t^2 (D) -t^2 (E) \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

解析： $\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = -\cos 2x = -t$

二. 填充題 (每題 10 分)

1、設 θ 為第三象限角 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ ，則 $\sin \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ ， $-(3 + \sqrt{10})$

解析： $\sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ (因 $\theta \in \text{III}$ 故取負值)

$$\text{同理 } \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \therefore \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -(3 + \sqrt{10})$$

2、求 $\cos 80^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ$ 之值 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{1}{16}$

解析 : $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$\text{故 } \cos 80^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$$

3、設 $5 \cos \theta + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 = 0$ ，則 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 或 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{5}$

解析 : 令 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = t$ ，則 $5(2t^2 - 1) + t + 2 = 0$ ， $(2t - 1)(5t + 3) = 0$ $\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $-\frac{3}{5}$

4、設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ ，若 $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$ ，則 $\sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\tan 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案 : $-\frac{120}{169}, \frac{-120}{119}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, 5$

解析 : $\because \sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$ ， $\therefore \cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$ ， $\sin 2\theta = -\frac{120}{169}$ ， $\tan \theta = -\frac{5}{12}$ $\tan 2\theta = \frac{-120}{119}$

$$\because \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 5$$

5、設方程式 $x^2 - px + q = 0$ 之二根為 $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ ，則 $2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2$ 以 p, q 表示為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$ 。

答案 : $\sin 55^\circ - \cos 95^\circ - \sin 115^\circ =$

解析 : $\because \sin \theta + \cos \theta = p$ ， $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = q$

$$\therefore 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2 = (1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \sin \theta) = 1 + p + q$$

7、(1) $\cos \frac{11}{8}\pi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$ (2) $\cos^2 \frac{9}{8}\pi + \cos^2 \frac{11}{8}\pi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

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

$$\text{解析 : (1)} \cos \frac{11}{8}\pi = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \frac{11}{4}\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2) \cos^2 \frac{9}{8}\pi + \cos^2 \frac{11}{8}\pi = \left(\frac{1+\cos \frac{9}{4}\pi}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1+\cos \frac{11}{4}\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

9、設 $\frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$ ，試化簡 $\sqrt{1-\cos \theta} - \sqrt{1+\cos \theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$ 。(以 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 角之三角函數表示之)

答案 : $\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

解析： $\sqrt{1-\cos\theta} = \sqrt{2}\left|\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right|$, $\sqrt{1+\cos\theta} = \sqrt{2}\left|\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right|$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi \quad \therefore \frac{3}{4}\pi < \frac{\theta}{2} < \pi \quad \therefore \sin\frac{\theta}{2} > 0, \cos\frac{\theta}{2} < 0$$

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

10、設 $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, 則 $\sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, 又 $\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 或 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{1}{2}$, 75° , 195°

解析： $\because \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\therefore \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\because 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad \therefore 0 \leq 2\theta \leq 4\pi$

$$\text{故 } 2\theta = 30^\circ, 150^\circ, 390^\circ, 510^\circ, \theta = 15^\circ, 75^\circ, 195^\circ, 255^\circ$$

$$\text{但 } \because \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} > 0 \quad \therefore \theta = 75^\circ \text{ 或 } 195^\circ (75^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{12}, 195^\circ = \frac{13\pi}{12})$$

11、設 θ 在第一象限且 $5\sin 2\theta + 3\tan 2\theta = 8$, 則 $\tan\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, 又 $\cos 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}$

解析：設 $\tan\theta = t$, 則 $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$

$$\text{故 } 5(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}) + 3(\frac{2t}{1-t^2}) = 8, 4t^4 - 2t^3 + 8t - 4 = 0, (2t-1)(t^3+2) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } t > 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{2}, \cos 2\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$14、\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

答案： $\frac{3}{2}$

解析： $\because \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{16} = \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{16}, \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} = \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{16}$

$$\therefore \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{16} = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{16} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{16} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{同理 } \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\therefore \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{16} = 2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}) = \frac{3}{2}$$

16、計算 $\tan 37.5^\circ + \cot 37.5^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $2(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

解析： $\tan 37.5^\circ + \cot 37.5^\circ = \frac{1}{\sin 37.5^\circ \cdot \cos 37.5^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin 75^\circ} = 2(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

17、設 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, 則 $\frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{4}{3}$

解析：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} &= (4\cos^2 \theta - 3) + (3 - 4\sin^2 \theta) = 2(1 + \cos 2\theta) - 2(1 - \cos 2\theta) \\ &= 4\cos 2\theta = \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

19、 $\cos \theta + 3\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 2$ ，則 $\cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 或 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{1}{2}, -1$

解析：令 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = t$ ，則 $1 - 2t^2 + 3t = 2$ ， $\therefore t = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 1

當 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ，當 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 1$ ， $\cos \theta = -1$

21、設 $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，則 $\cos 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\cos 4\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{7}{25}, \frac{-527}{625}$

解析： $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\therefore \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2(\frac{3}{5})^2 = \frac{7}{25}$ ， $\cos 4\theta = 2(\frac{7}{25})^2 - 1 = \frac{-527}{625}$

23、設 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 且 $0 < \theta < \pi$ ，則 $\sin 2\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，又 $\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $-\frac{1}{2}, 105^\circ$

解析： $\because (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\therefore \sin 2\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\because = \sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\therefore 2\theta = 210^\circ$ 或 330°

但 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} > 0$ ，故 $2\theta = 210^\circ$ ， $\theta = 105^\circ$ ($\theta = 165^\circ$ 不合)

三. 計算與證明題 (每題 10 分)

1、設 $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，化簡 $\sqrt{1 - \sin \theta} - \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}$ 。

答案：由 $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 得 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ，可知 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0 > \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ 且 $\left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right| > \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$ ，而有

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} > 0, \quad \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$$

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

2、設 $f(x) = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$ ，則 $f(x)$ 之最大值為何？最小值為何？

答案： $f(x) = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 40^\circ}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 80^\circ}{2} - \left(\frac{\cos 30^\circ + \cos 20^\circ}{2} \right)$$

$\because -1 \leq \cos 4x \leq 1 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq f(x) \leq 1$ 故最大值為 1，最小值為 $\frac{1}{2}$ 。

7、設方程式 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之二根為 $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ ，試以 p, q 表下列二式：

$$(1) 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2 \quad (2) 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2$$

答案：(1) 由 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之二根為 $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ 知

$$f(x) = x^2 + px + q = (x - \sin \theta)(x - \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{又 } 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) = 1 - \cos \theta$$

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

$$\text{得 } 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2 = (1 - \cos \theta)(1 - \sin \theta) = f(1) = 1 + p + q$$

$$(2) \text{由 } 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 + (2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1) = 1 + \cos \theta$$

$$(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2 = 1 + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 + \sin \theta \quad \text{得}$$

$$2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})^2 = (1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)$$

$$= (-1 - \cos \theta)(-1 - \sin \theta) = f(-1) = 1 - p + q$$

11、函數 $f(x) = 3\sin x + \cos 2x$ 之最大值為何？最小值為何？

$$\text{答案：} f(x) = 3\sin x + 1 - 2\sin^2 x = -2(t - \frac{3}{4})^2 + \frac{17}{8}$$

令 $\sin x = t$ ，則 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ 故 $-4 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{17}{8}$ ，即最大值為 $\frac{17}{8}$ ，最小值為 -4 。

14、試證下列各式：

$$(1) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} = \cot \theta \quad (2) \tan \theta + \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \csc \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$(3) \sec 2\theta = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{2 - \sec^2 \theta} \quad (4) \cos 4\theta = 1 - 8\sin^2 \theta + 8\sin^4 \theta$$

$$\text{答案：}(1) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} = \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \theta)} = \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{2\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$(2) \tan \theta + \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{2\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \csc \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$(3) \sec 2\theta = \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \theta - 1} = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta (2\cos^2 \theta - 1)} = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{2 - \sec^2 \theta}$$

$$(4) \cos 4\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 2\theta = 1 - 2(2\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 \\ = 1 - 8\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 8\sin^2 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta)$$

18、設 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = t$ ，試以 t 表 $\sin 2\theta, \cos 2\theta, \tan 2\theta$ 。

$$\text{答案: } \tan \theta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2t}{1-t^2}}{1 + (\frac{2t}{1-t^2})^2} = \frac{4t(1-t^2)}{(1-t^2)^2 + (2t)^2} = \frac{4t(1-t^2)}{1+2t^2+t^4}$$

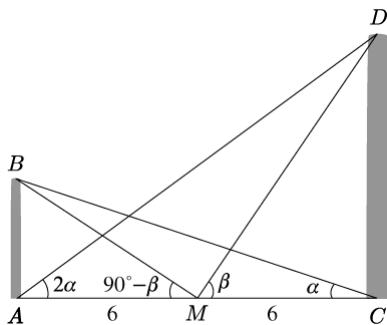
$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - (\frac{2t}{1-t^2})^2}{1 + (\frac{2t}{1-t^2})^2} = \frac{(1-t^2)^2 - (2t)^2}{(1-t^2)^2 + (2t)^2} = \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{1+2t^2+t^4}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2t}{1-t^2}}{1 - (\frac{2t}{1-t^2})^2} = \frac{4t(1-t^2)}{(1-t^2)^2 - (2t)^2} = \frac{4t(1-t^2)}{1-6t^2+t^4}$$

19、有兩根電線桿豎立於地面上，相距 12 公尺。在兩桿底測得對桿頂的仰角之比為 1:2。

在兩桿底中點測得兩桿頂的仰角互為餘角。試求兩桿之高。

答案：



如圖， $\overline{AC} = 12$ 公尺， M 為 \overline{AC} 之中點， $\overline{AM} = \overline{MC} = 6$ 公尺

設 $\angle ACD = \alpha$ ， $\angle CMD = \beta$ ，依題意 $\angle CAD = 2\alpha$ ， $\angle AMB = 90^\circ - \beta$

在 $\triangle CAD$ 中， $\overline{CD} = 12 \tan 2\alpha$ ，在 $\triangle CMD$ 中， $\overline{CD} = 6 \tan \beta$ ，故

$$12 \tan 2\alpha = 6 \tan \beta \quad \text{除以 } 6 \quad 2 \tan 2\alpha = \tan \beta \quad (1)$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 12 \tan \alpha$ ，在 $\triangle ABM$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 6 \tan(90^\circ - \beta) = 6 \cot \beta$ ，故

$$12 \tan \alpha = 6 \cot \beta \quad \text{除以 } 6 \quad 2 \tan \alpha = \cot \beta \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times (2) \quad 4 \tan 2\alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 1 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{8 \tan^2 \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = 1$$

$$\text{去分母} \quad 8 \tan^2 \alpha = 1 - \tan^2 \alpha \quad \text{移項} \quad 9 \tan^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

故 $\overline{AB} = 12 \tan \alpha = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 4$ (公尺)。又 $\cot \beta = 2 \tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ ， $\tan \beta = \frac{3}{2}$

故 $\overline{CD} = 6 \tan \beta = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9$ (公尺)。兩桿之高分別為 4 公尺，9 公尺。