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一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A = 45^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $\overline{BC} = 2$, 則: (1) $\overline{AB} =$ _____ . (2) $\overline{AC} =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\sqrt{3}+1$; (2) $\sqrt{6}$

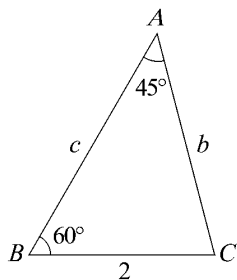
解析 (1) $\angle C = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 60^\circ = 75^\circ$,

$$\text{由正弦定理: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 75^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow c \sin 45^\circ = 2 \sin 75^\circ \Rightarrow c = \frac{2 \sin 75^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3} + 1 .$$

$$(2) \text{由正弦定理: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \sin 45^\circ = 2 \sin 60^\circ \Rightarrow c = \frac{2 \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{6} .$$



2. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{3}$, $\overline{AC} = 1$, $\angle B = 30^\circ$, 則:

(1) $\overline{BC} =$ _____ . (2) $\angle C =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 1 或 2 ; (2) 120° 或 60°

解析 (1) 由餘弦定理知, $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2accosB$

$$\Rightarrow 1^2 = a^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2a \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos 30^\circ \Rightarrow a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ 或 } 2,$$

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 中, ① $\overline{BC} = 1 = \overline{AC}$, $\angle A = \angle B = 30^\circ$, $\angle C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 30^\circ = 120^\circ$.

$$\text{② } \overline{BC} = 2, \overline{AC} = 1, \overline{AB} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2 = 2^2$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 90^\circ, \angle B = 30^\circ, \angle C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ .$$

3. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $b = 4$, $c = 2$, $\tan B = \sqrt{15}$, 則 $a =$ _____ .

解答 4

解析 $\tan B = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{1}$, $\angle B$ 為銳角 $\Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1}{4}$, 又 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2cacosB$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 4 + a^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 - a - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4 .$$

4. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a = \sqrt{3} - 1$, $c = \sqrt{3} + 1$, $\angle A = 15^\circ$, 則 $b =$ _____ .

解答 $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $\sqrt{6}$

解析 $(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 = (\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 + b^2 - 2b(\sqrt{3} + 1)\cos 15^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + b^2 - 2b(\sqrt{3} + 1)\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + b^2 - \sqrt{2}(2 + \sqrt{3})b$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - (2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})b + 4\sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow (b - 2\sqrt{2})(b - \sqrt{6}) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } \sqrt{6} .$$

5. $\triangle ABC$ 之三邊長為 8, 10, 12, 則:

(1) $\triangle ABC$ 之面積為 _____ . (2) $\triangle ABC$ 之外接圓半徑為 _____ .

(3) $\triangle ABC$ 最大邊上之中線長為 _____ . (4) $\triangle ABC$ 之內切圓半徑為 _____ .

解答 (1) $15\sqrt{7}$; (2) $\frac{16\sqrt{7}}{7}$; (3) $\sqrt{46}$; (4) $\sqrt{7}$

解析 (1) 設 $a = 8$, $b = 10$, $c = 12$, 則 $s = \frac{1}{2}(8 + 10 + 12) = 15$,

$$\text{由海龍公式 } \Delta = \sqrt{15 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = 15\sqrt{7} .$$

$$(2) \text{由 } \Delta = \frac{abc}{4R} \Rightarrow 15\sqrt{7} = \frac{8 \times 10 \times 12}{4R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{240}{15\sqrt{7}} = \frac{16\sqrt{7}}{7} .$$

$$(3) \text{最大邊上之中線長} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 \cdot 8^2 + 2 \cdot 10^2 - 12^2} = \sqrt{46} .$$

$$(4) \text{由 } \Delta = rs \Rightarrow r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{15} = \sqrt{7}$$

6. (1) \triangle 三高長 12、8、6, 求 \triangle 面積為 _____ .

(2) \triangle 三中線長 5、6、7, 求 \triangle 面積為 _____ .

解答 (1) $96\sqrt{15}$; (2) $8\sqrt{6}$

解析 (1) 設 $h_a = 12$, $h_b = 8$, $h_c = 6 \Rightarrow a : b : c = \frac{1}{h_a} : \frac{1}{h_b} : \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{12} : \frac{1}{8} : \frac{1}{6} = 2 : 3 : 4$

$$\text{又令 } a = 2t, \quad b = 3t, \quad c = 4t \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{3^2 + 4^2 - 2^2}{2 \times 3 \times 4} = \frac{7}{8}, \quad \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$

$$\text{又 } \sin A = \frac{h_c}{b} = \frac{6}{3t} = \frac{2}{t}, \quad \text{即 } \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} = \frac{2}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{16}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{16\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$a = 2t = \frac{32\sqrt{15}}{15} \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{32\sqrt{15}}{2} \times 12 = 96\sqrt{15}$$

$$(2) \Delta = \frac{4}{3} \Delta_m = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{9 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 8\sqrt{6}$$

7. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\angle C = 60^\circ$, $a = \sqrt{3} + 1$, 求外接圓半徑 = _____ .

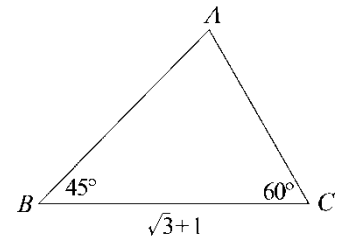
解答 $\sqrt{2}$

解析 $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\angle C = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \angle A = 75^\circ$,

由正弦定理知, $\frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin A} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{\overline{BC} \sin C}{\sin A} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1) \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \sqrt{6},$$

$$\text{又 } 2R = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\overline{AB}}{2 \sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$$



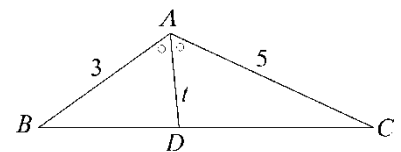
8. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A$ 的分角線交 \overline{BC} 於 D , 已知 $\overline{AB} = 3$, $\overline{AC} = 5$, $\angle A = 120^\circ$, 則 \overline{AD} 的長為 _____ .

解答 $\frac{15}{8}$

解析

由 $\triangle ABC = \triangle ABD + \triangle ACD$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot t \cdot \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot t \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \sin 120^\circ \Rightarrow 8t = 15 \Rightarrow t = \frac{15}{8}.$$



9. 圓內接四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, 若 $\overline{AB} = 6$, $\overline{BC} = 4$, $\overline{CD} = 6$, $\angle B = 120^\circ$, 則:

(1) $\overline{AC} =$ _____ . (2) $\overline{AD} =$ _____ . (3) 四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積 = _____ .

解答 (1) 10 ; (2) $2\sqrt{19}$; (3) $21\sqrt{3}$

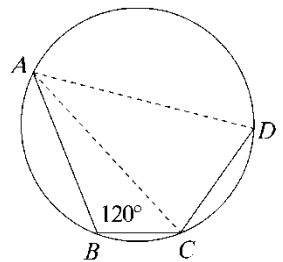
解析 (1) 圓內接四邊形 $ABCD$, $\angle B = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle D = 60^\circ$, 於 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 利用餘弦定理,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 6^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 76 \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \sqrt{76} = 2\sqrt{19}.$$

(2) 於 $\triangle ADC$ 中, 設 $\overline{AD} = d$, 再用餘弦定理,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 6^2 + d^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot d \cdot \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow d^2 - 6d - 40 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 10.$$

$$(3) \text{四邊形 } ABCD \text{ 之面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 21\sqrt{3}.$$



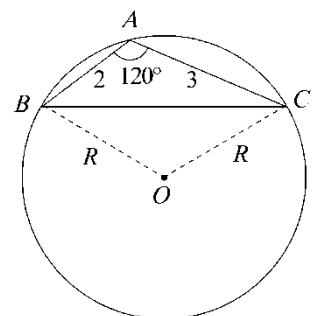
10. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 內接於半徑為 R 的一個圓, 且 $\overline{AB} = 2$, $\overline{AC} = 3$, $\angle A = 120^\circ$, 則:

(1) $\overline{BC} =$ _____ . (2) $R =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\sqrt{19}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{57}}{3}$

解析 $\overline{BC}^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 4 + 9 + 6 = 19$, $\therefore \overline{BC} = \sqrt{19}$,

在 $\triangle BOC$ 中, $\angle BOC = 120^\circ$, $\overline{OB} = \overline{OC} = R$,



$$\cos 120^\circ = \frac{R^2 + R^2 - (\sqrt{19})^2}{2 \cdot R \cdot R} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2R^2 - 19}{2R^2} \Rightarrow 3R^2 = 19, \text{ 故 } R = \frac{\sqrt{57}}{3}.$$

11. 已知圓內接四邊形 $ABCD$, $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = 3$, $\overline{CD} = 5$, $\overline{DA} = 8$, 則
 (1) $\overline{BD} =$ _____ . (2) 四邊形 $ABCD$ 面積 = _____ .

解答 (1) 7; (2) $\frac{39\sqrt{3}}{4}$

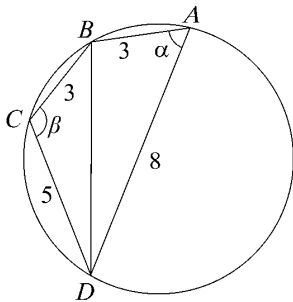
解析 (1) 利用餘弦定理, 則 $\begin{cases} \overline{BD}^2 = 8^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 3 \times \cos \alpha \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \overline{BD}^2 = 5^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 3 \times \cos \beta \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$,

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 64 - 48\cos\alpha = 25 - 30\cos\beta,$$

$$64 - 48\cos\alpha = 25 - 30(-\cos\alpha) \quad (\because \alpha + \beta = 180^\circ),$$

$$64 - 48\cos\alpha = 25 + 30\cos\alpha \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1},$$

$$\overline{BD}^2 = 8^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 49, \therefore \overline{BD} = 7.$$



$$(2) s = \frac{3+3+5+8}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

$$\text{圓內接四邊形 } ABCD \text{ 面積} = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{39\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

12. 四邊形的兩對角線長為 8 與 10, 若兩對角線夾角為 α, β , 且 $\alpha = 5\beta$, 則此四邊形之面積為 _____ .

解答 20

解析 $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow 6\beta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \beta = 30^\circ$, 四邊形面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 10 \sin 30^\circ = 20$.

13. 設 $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ$, 且 $\sin\alpha = \frac{13}{14}$, $\sin\beta = \frac{11}{14}$, 則 (1) $\cos(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____ . (2) $\alpha - \beta =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) -60°

解析 $\because 0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ$, 且 $\sin\alpha = \frac{13}{14}$, $\sin\beta = \frac{11}{14}$, $\therefore \cos\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$, $\cos\beta = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$,

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

$$\because -180^\circ < -\beta < -90^\circ, \text{ 且 } 0 < \alpha < 90^\circ, \therefore -180^\circ < \alpha - \beta < 0^\circ, \text{ 故 } \alpha - \beta = -60^\circ.$$

14.若 $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$, $-180^\circ < \beta < -90^\circ$, 且 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 則

(1) $\tan(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____ . (2) $\alpha - \beta$ 之值為 _____ .

解答 (1) -1 ; (2) 315°

解析 $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$, $-180^\circ < \beta < -90^\circ \Rightarrow 180^\circ < \alpha - \beta < 360^\circ$,

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}) - (\frac{1}{3})}{1 + (-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{3})} = -1, \quad \therefore \alpha - \beta = 315^\circ .$$

15.設 $\sin 92^\circ = a$, $\cos 48^\circ = b$, 以 a, b 表示: (1) $\sin 140^\circ =$ _____ . (2) $\cos 44^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$; (2) $-b\sqrt{1-a^2} + a\sqrt{1-b^2}$

解析 $\sin 92^\circ = a \Rightarrow \cos 92^\circ = -\sqrt{1-a^2}$, $\cos 48^\circ = b \Rightarrow \sin 48^\circ = \sqrt{1-b^2}$.

$$(1) \sin 140^\circ = \sin(92^\circ + 48^\circ) = \sin 92^\circ \cos 48^\circ + \cos 92^\circ \sin 48^\circ = ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2} .$$

$$(2) \cos 44^\circ = \cos(92^\circ - 48^\circ) = \cos 92^\circ \cos 48^\circ + \sin 92^\circ \sin 48^\circ = -b\sqrt{1-a^2} + a\sqrt{1-b^2} .$$

16. $\cos 316^\circ \sin 164^\circ - \sin 224^\circ \cos 344^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 原式 $= \cos(360^\circ - 44^\circ) \sin(180^\circ - 16^\circ) - \sin(180^\circ + 44^\circ) \cos(360^\circ - 16^\circ)$
 $= \cos 44^\circ \sin 16^\circ + \sin 44^\circ \cos 16^\circ = \sin(44^\circ + 16^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} .$

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

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

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

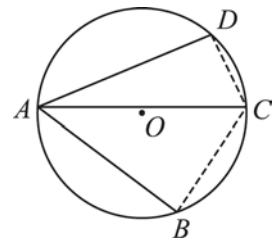
18.設 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$, 則 $4\cos \theta + 3\sin \theta =$ _____ .

解答 4

解析 原式 $= 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{9}{16}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = 4 .$
 $= 4 - 4 \left[\frac{64}{27} + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{18}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{3} \right] = \frac{20}{27} .$

19. 如圖所示，有一半徑為 1 的圓，圓上有四點 A, B, C, D ，若 $\overline{CD} = \frac{10}{13}$ ，

$\overline{BC} = \frac{6}{5}$ ， $\angle BAC = \alpha$ ， $\angle CAD = \beta$ ，則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。



解答 $\frac{56}{65}$

解析 由正弦定理： $\frac{\overline{CD}}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin \alpha} = 2R = 2$ ， $\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{56}{65}.$$

20. 設 $\tan A = 3$ ， $\tan B = 5$ ，則 $\frac{\sin(A-B)}{\cos(A+B)} =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{1}{7}$

解析 $\frac{\sin(A-B)}{\cos(A+B)} = \frac{\sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B} \xrightarrow{\text{同除 } \cos A \cos B} \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{3-5}{1-15} = \frac{1}{7}.$

21. 設 $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ， $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ，則 (1) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____。 (2) $\cos 2\theta =$ _____。

解答 (1) $-\frac{4}{5}$; (2) $-\frac{3}{5}$

解析 $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ， $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$

$$(1) \sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$(2) \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

22. 設 $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ，且 $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{23-10\sqrt{2}}{27}$

解析 $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ， $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ ， $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ，

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta = 3\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) - 4\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{-10\sqrt{2}}{27}, \quad \cos 3\theta = 4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{23}{27},$$

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta = \frac{23-10\sqrt{2}}{27}.$$

