

範圍	1-1 三角函數	班級	二年__班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

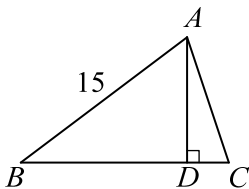
1. 試完成下表：

三角函數 θ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
30°			
45°			
60°			

解答

三角函數 θ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
45°	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$

2. 如圖， $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ ，已知 $\overline{AB} = 15$ ， $\sin B = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\cot C = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\overline{BC} =$ _____。



解答 15

解析 $\sin B = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 5k, \overline{AD} = 3k, \overline{BD} = 4k$ ，所以 $\overline{AD} = 9$ ， $\overline{BD} = 12$ ，

$$\cot C = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \overline{AD} = 3s, \overline{CD} = s, \overline{AC} = \sqrt{10}s, \text{ 故 } \overline{CD} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{BC} = \overline{BD} + \overline{CD} = 12 + 3 = 15.$$

3. 求 $\tan^2 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{13}{12}$

解析 原式 = $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{12}$ 。

4. 求 $2\sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ + 3\tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ - \sqrt{2} \sin 45^\circ =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{5}{2}$

解析 原式 = $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$.

5. 設 $a = \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$, $b = \cos 30^\circ - \sin 30^\circ$, 求 $a^3 - b^3 =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{5}{2}$

解析 $a = \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \Rightarrow a - b = 1$

$b = \cos 30^\circ - \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \Rightarrow a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}$

$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b) = 1^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$.

6. 設 $\angle A = 15^\circ$, 求 $\sin^2 2A + \cos^2 3A + \tan^2 4A =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{15}{4}$

解析 $\sin^2 2A + \cos^2 3A + \tan^2 4A = \sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ + \tan^2 60^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2$

$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{15}{4}$.

7. 設 A, B, C 均為銳角, 若 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\cos B = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan C = \sqrt{3}$, 求 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C =$ _____ .

解答 165°

解析 $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle A = 45^\circ$; $\cos B = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \angle B = 60^\circ$; $\tan C = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \angle C = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 45^\circ + 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 165^\circ$.

8. $\log_2 \sin 30^\circ + \log_3 \tan 30^\circ =$ _____ .

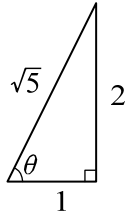
解答 $-\frac{3}{2}$

解析 $\log_2 \sin 30^\circ + \log_3 \tan 30^\circ = \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$.

9. 設 θ 為一銳角且 $\tan \theta = 2$, 求 $\frac{2 \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta + \cos \theta} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{3}{5}$

解析 $\because \tan \theta = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$; 原式 = $\frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{3}{5}$.



10. 設 θ 為銳角，已知 $\frac{1+\tan\theta}{1-\tan\theta} = 3+2\sqrt{2}$ ，求 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta =$ _____。

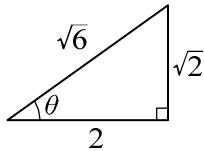
解答 $\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}}{3}$

解析 $\frac{1+\tan\theta}{1-\tan\theta} = 3+2\sqrt{2}$ ，設 $\tan\theta = t$

去分母 $\Rightarrow 1+t = 3+2\sqrt{2} - (3+2\sqrt{2})t \Rightarrow (4+2\sqrt{2})t = 2+2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore t = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2(1+\sqrt{2})}{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}}$ ， $\cos\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ ，即 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 。

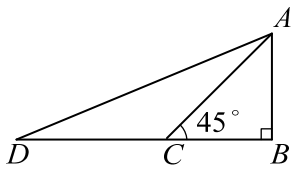


11. 若 $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，求 $\frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta)}{\sin(90^\circ - \theta)} =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{3}{4}$

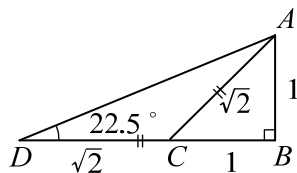
解析 原式 $= \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \tan\theta = \frac{3}{4}$ 。

12. 等腰直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中，在直線 BC 上取一點 D 使 $\overline{CD} = \overline{CA}$ ，求
 (1) $\sin 22.5^\circ =$ _____。(2) $\cos 22.5^\circ =$ _____。(3) $\tan 22.5^\circ =$ _____。



解答 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$; (3) $\sqrt{2}-1$

解析 如圖， $\triangle ACD$ 為等腰 \triangle



$\angle ADC = 22.5^\circ$

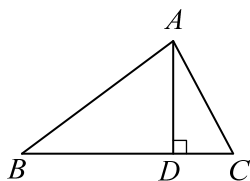
$$\overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BD}^2 = 1 + (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \quad \therefore \overline{AD} = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(1) \sin 22.5^\circ = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AD}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \cos 22.5^\circ = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{AD}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sqrt{2})^2}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}.$$

$$(3) \tan 22.5^\circ = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

12. 如圖 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ ，已知 $\overline{AB} = 25$ ， $\sin B = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\sin C = \frac{15}{17}$ ，求 $\overline{BC} =$ _____。



解答 28

解析 三角函數做法， $\triangle ABD$ 中， $\cos B = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{AB}}$

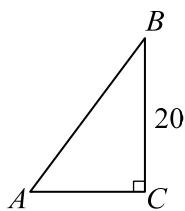
$$\Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \overline{AB} \times \cos B = 25 \times \frac{4}{5} = 20 \quad \Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \overline{AB} \times \sin B = 15 = \overline{AC} \times \sin C \quad \therefore \overline{AC} = 17$$

$$\overline{DC} = \overline{AC} \cdot \cos C = 8 \quad \therefore \overline{BC} = \overline{BD} + \overline{DC} = 20 + 8 = 28.$$

13. 直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ，若 $\overline{BC} = 20$ ， $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$ ，則 $\triangle ABC$ 的周長為_____。

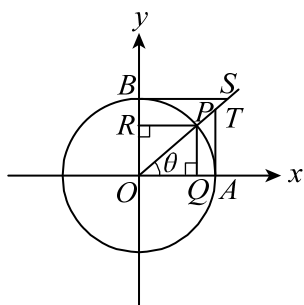
解答 60

解析 如圖， $\sin A = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} : \overline{BC} : \overline{CA} = 5 : 4 : 3$



$$\text{設 } \overline{AB} = 5t, \overline{BC} = 4t, \overline{CA} = 3t \quad \overline{BC} = 20 = 4t \Rightarrow t = 5, \text{ 所以周長} = 12t = 60.$$

14. 下圖為單位圓， \overline{AT} ， \overline{BS} 均與圓相切， \overline{PQ} 垂直 x 軸， \overline{PR} 垂直 y 軸， $\angle AOP = \theta$ ，若 $\overline{BS} = \frac{4}{3}$ ，求矩形 $OQPR$ 的周長為_____。



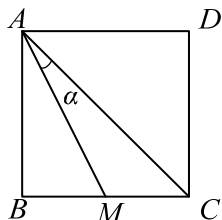
解答 $\frac{14}{5}$

解析 $\triangle OBS$, $\cot \theta = \frac{\overline{BS}}{1} \Rightarrow \overline{BS} = \frac{4}{3} = \cot \theta, \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}, \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\triangle OQP$, $\cos \theta = \frac{\overline{OQ}}{1} \Rightarrow \overline{OQ} = \overline{RP} = \cos \theta$, 同理 $\overline{PQ} = \overline{OR} = \sin \theta$

\therefore 矩形 $OQPR$ 周長 $= 2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = \frac{14}{5}$.

15. 如圖，正方形 $ABCD$ ， M 為 \overline{BC} 中點， $\angle MAC = \alpha$ ，求 $\tan \alpha =$ _____.



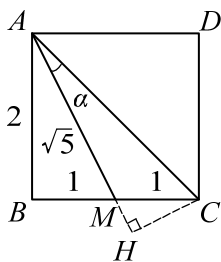
解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析 設 $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = 2$ ，則 $\overline{BM} = \overline{CM} = 1$ 延長 \overline{AM}

作 $\overline{CH} \perp \overleftrightarrow{AM}$ 於 H ， $\triangle ABM \sim \triangle CHM$

$$\frac{\overline{MH}}{\overline{BM}} = \frac{\overline{CM}}{\overline{AM}} \Rightarrow \overline{MH} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}; \overline{CH} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\triangle ACH \text{ 中, } \tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{HC}}{\overline{AH}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$



16. 設 θ 為銳角且滿足方程式 $2\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta = 2$ ，求 $\sin \theta + \tan \frac{\theta}{4} =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{4-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 $\because 2\cos^2\theta + 3\cos\theta - 2 = 0$

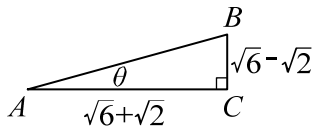
$\Rightarrow (2\cos\theta - 1)(\cos\theta + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $\cos\theta = -2$ (不合) $\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$

故 $\sin\theta + \tan\frac{\theta}{4} = \sin 60^\circ + \tan 15^\circ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{4 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$.

17. 設 $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ 且 $\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$, 則(1) $\sin\theta =$ _____ , (2) $\cos\theta =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

解析 由於 $\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$, 作直角 $\triangle ABC$, $\angle C = 90^\circ$.



如圖, $\overline{AC} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$, $\overline{BC} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$

故 $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$ 因此(1) $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$, (2) $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

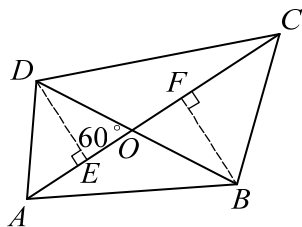
18. 已知凸四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $\overline{AC} = 8$, $\overline{BD} = 6$, \overline{AC} 與 \overline{BD} 的一個夾角為 60° , 求四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積 = _____ .

解答 $12\sqrt{3}$

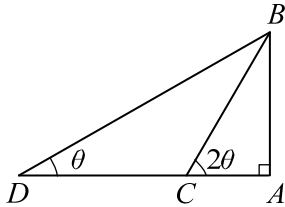
解析 四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積 = $\triangle ACD$ 面積 + $\triangle ACB$ 面積

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{DE} + \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{BF} = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{OD} \times \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{OB} \times \sin 60^\circ$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \sin 60^\circ \times (\overline{OD} + \overline{OB}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \sin 60^\circ \times \overline{BD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 6 = 12\sqrt{3}$.



19. 如下圖, 直角 $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 90^\circ$, 若 $\angle ADB = \theta$, $\overline{BC} = \overline{CD}$, 且 $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $\tan 2\theta =$ _____ .



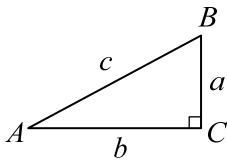
解答 $\frac{4}{3}$

解析 設 $\tan 2\theta = \frac{x}{1}$ ，則設 $\overline{AB} = x$ ， $\overline{CA} = 1 \Rightarrow \overline{BC} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \quad \therefore \overline{CD} = \sqrt{1+x^2}$

$$\text{因此 } \tan \theta = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AD}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 1 = \sqrt{1+x^2} \Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 = 1+x^2 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 或 } 0 \text{ (不合) .}$$

20. 直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle C$ 直角， $\angle A = \theta$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ，若滿足 $3a + 3c = 5b$ ，求 $\tan \theta = \underline{\quad}$



解答 $\frac{8}{15}$

解析
$$\begin{cases} 3a + 3c = 5b \Rightarrow c = \frac{5b-3a}{3} \\ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入 } a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = \left(\frac{5b-3a}{3}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 16b^2 - 30ab = 0 \Rightarrow b(8b-15a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8b - 15a = 0, \text{ 故 } \tan \theta = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{8}{15} .$$

21. 利用商數關係式與平方關係式，完成下列空格：

(1) $\frac{\sin 18^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \textcircled{1}$ _____, $\tan 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ = \textcircled{2}$ _____. (2) $\sin^2 43^\circ + \cos^2 43^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\textcircled{1} \tan 18^\circ \textcircled{2} \sin 20^\circ$; (2) 1

解析 (1) $\frac{\sin 18^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \tan 18^\circ$, $\tan 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ = \sin 20^\circ$. (2) $\sin^2 43^\circ + \cos^2 43^\circ = 1$.

22. 求 $(\sin 43^\circ - \sin 47^\circ)^2 + (\cos 43^\circ + \cos 47^\circ)^2 =$ _____ .

解答 2

解析 原式 $= \sin^2 43^\circ - 2\sin 43^\circ \cdot \sin 47^\circ + \sin^2 47^\circ + \cos^2 43^\circ + 2\cos 43^\circ \cdot \cos 47^\circ + \cos^2 47^\circ$
 $= (\sin^2 43^\circ + \cos^2 43^\circ) + (\sin^2 47^\circ + \cos^2 47^\circ) - 2\sin 43^\circ \cdot \sin 47^\circ + 2\sin 47^\circ \cdot \sin 43^\circ = 2$.

23. 求 $\cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 70^\circ + \cos^2 80^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 4

解析 原式 $= \cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ$

$$= (\cos^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ) + (\cos^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ) + (\cos^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ) + (\cos^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 .$$

24. 已知 $\cos \theta = \tan \theta$, 求 $\frac{1}{1-\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1+\sin \theta} =$ _____ .

解答 $1 + \sqrt{5}$

解析 $\cos \theta = \tan \theta$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \sin \theta \Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (\text{取正})$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{-1+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{-1-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4(-1-\sqrt{5})}{1-5} = 1 + \sqrt{5} .$$

25. 設 θ 為銳角, 若 $\sin^2 \theta + 1 = 3\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$, 求 $\tan \theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$ 或 1

解析 $\sin^2 \theta + 1 = 3\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) - 3\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2 \theta - 3\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin \theta = \cos \theta \text{ 或 } \sin \theta = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 1 .$$

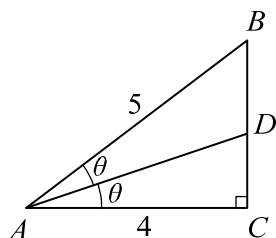
26. 直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, 若 $\overline{AB} = 5$, $\overline{AC} = 4$, $\angle A$ 的平分線交 \overline{BC} 於 D , $\angle DAB = \theta$, 求 $\tan \theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

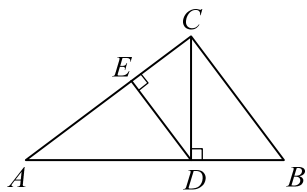
解析 $\overline{AB} = 5$, $\overline{AC} = 4 \Rightarrow \overline{BC} = 3$

$$\text{由分角線性質 } \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \therefore \overline{BD} = \frac{5}{3}, \overline{CD} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \tan \theta = \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{3} .$$



27. 直角 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\overline{AC} = 4$, $\overline{BC} = 3$, 自 C 作 \overline{CD} 垂直 \overline{AB} 於 D , 作 \overline{DE} 垂直 \overline{AC} 於 E , 求 $\overline{DE} =$ _____ .



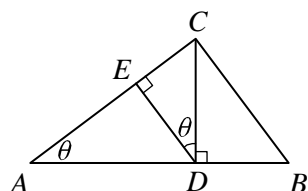
解答 $\frac{48}{25}$

解析 令 $\angle A = \theta$, 則 $\angle CDE = \theta$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中, } \sin \theta = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \sin \theta = \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{AC}} \Rightarrow \overline{CD} = \overline{AC} \times \sin \theta = 4 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\triangle CDE \text{ 中, } \cos \theta = \frac{\overline{DE}}{\overline{CD}} \Rightarrow \overline{DE} = \overline{CD} \times \cos \theta = \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{48}{25} .$$



28. 矩形 $ABCD$, $\overline{AB} = 2$, $\overline{BC} = 6$, 在 \overline{BC} 上取一點 P , 使 $\angle APD = 90^\circ$, 令 $\angle BAP = \theta$, 求 $\tan \theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

解析 $\triangle ABP$ 中, $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2 \tan \theta$

$$\triangle PDC \text{ 中, } \tan \theta = \frac{2}{6-x} = \frac{2}{6-2 \tan \theta}$$

$$\therefore 6 \tan \theta - 2 \tan^2 \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta - 3 \tan \theta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} .$$

