

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗					日期：102.10.07
範圍	1-2.3 解三角形	班級	二年____班	姓名	

1. 判別下列各數之大小： $a = \sin 22^\circ, b = \sin 177^\circ, c = \sin 255^\circ, d = \sin 314^\circ, e = \sin (-156^\circ)$ 。

答：_____。

答案： $a > b > e > d > c$

解析： $\sin 177^\circ = \sin 3^\circ$

$$\sin 255^\circ = \sin (180^\circ + 75^\circ) = -\sin 75^\circ$$

$$\sin 314^\circ = \sin (360^\circ - 46^\circ) = -\sin 46^\circ$$

$$\sin (-156^\circ) = -\sin 156^\circ = -\sin(180^\circ - 24^\circ) = \sin 24^\circ$$

$$\therefore \sin 22^\circ > \sin 177^\circ > \sin (-156^\circ) > \sin 314^\circ > \sin 255^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow a > b > e > d > c$$

2. 化簡 $\frac{\sin (90^\circ + \theta) \cos (90^\circ - \theta)}{\cos (180^\circ + \theta)} + \frac{\sin (180^\circ - \theta) \cos (90^\circ + \theta)}{\sin (180^\circ + \theta)} = \text{_____}$ 。

答案：0

解析：原式 $= \frac{\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta}{-\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)}{-\sin \theta} = (-\sin \theta) + \sin \theta = 0$

3. 有一正銳角 θ ，它的一個同界角的度數恰為其 10 倍，則 $\theta = \text{_____}^\circ$ 。（有二解）

答案：40°或 80°

解析： $10\theta - \theta = 360^\circ \times n, n \in N \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=1, 9\theta=360^\circ, \theta=40^\circ \\ n=2, 9\theta=720^\circ, \theta=80^\circ \\ n=3, 9\theta=1080^\circ, \theta=120^\circ (\times) \end{cases}$

4. 將直角坐標 $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 化成極坐標 = _____。 (輻角 θ 取為 $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$)

答案： $[\sqrt{2}, 210^\circ]$

解析： $r = \sqrt{(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2})^2 + (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} = \sqrt{2}, (-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = 210^\circ (\text{第三象限 } 30^\circ), \text{ 極坐標 } [\sqrt{2}, 210^\circ]$$

5. 設 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ ，且滿足 $\cos \theta = \cos (-702^\circ)$ ，試求 $\theta = \text{_____}$ 度。

答案：342

解析： $\cos (-702^\circ) = \cos 702^\circ = \cos (720^\circ - 18^\circ) = \cos 18^\circ = \cos (360^\circ - 18^\circ) = \cos 342^\circ$

6. $\sin 585^\circ \cos 1125^\circ + \cos (-300^\circ) \sin (-330^\circ) + \tan (-495^\circ) = \text{_____}^\circ$

答案 : $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解析} : & \sin(90^\circ \times 6 + 45^\circ) \cos(90^\circ \times 12 + 45^\circ) - \cos(90^\circ \times 3 + 30^\circ) \sin(90^\circ \times 3 + 60^\circ) \\
 & - \tan(90^\circ \times 5 + 45^\circ) \\
 = & (-\sin 45^\circ) \cos 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cot 45^\circ \\
 = & \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 若 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ ，且 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$ ，求 $\cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{4}{5}$

解析 : 因 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$, 故 $\sin \theta < 0$, $\cos \theta > 0$

由 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{5}$ ，得 $\sin^2\theta = (\frac{1}{5} - \cos\theta)^2$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{2}{5} \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 25\cos^2\theta - 5\cos\theta - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (5\cos\theta - 4)(5\cos\theta + 3) = 0$$

得 $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ 或 $-\frac{3}{5}$ (不合)

8. 滿足 $\sin 4949^\circ = \cos \theta$ 之最大負角 $\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : -179°

解析 : $4949^\circ = 90^\circ \times 54 + 89^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin 4949^\circ = -\sin 89^\circ = -\cos 1^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 1^\circ) = \cos(1^\circ - 180^\circ) = \cos(-179^\circ)$$

9. 已知正 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $A(0,0)$, $B(3,1)$ ，若點 C 在第四象限，則 C 之坐標為_____。

答案 : $(\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-3\sqrt{3}}{2})$

解析：《方法 1》

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 3x + y = 5, \quad y = 5 - 3x \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1}$$

$$x^2 + (5 - 3x)^2 = 10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{負不適}) ; y = \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

《方法 2》：(和角公式)

$$B(3,1) = [\sqrt{10}, \theta] , \cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}; \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{則 } C(x, y) = C[\sqrt{10}, \theta - 60^\circ] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{10} \cos(\theta - 60^\circ) \\ y = \sqrt{10} \sin(\theta - 60^\circ) \end{cases}$$

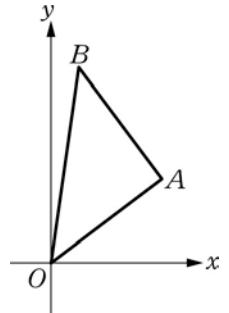
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{10}(\cos \theta \cos 60^\circ + \sin \theta \sin 60^\circ) = \sqrt{10}\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y = \sqrt{10}(\sin \theta \cos 60^\circ - \cos \theta \sin 60^\circ) = \sqrt{10}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{1-3\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

10. 如附圖坐標平面上，已知 $A(4, 3)$ ， $\overline{AB} = 5$ ， $\angle AOB = 45^\circ$ ，求 B 點的坐標為_____。

答案 : (1, 7)

解析 : 《方法 1》

$$\overline{OA} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5; \overline{AB} = \sqrt{2} \overline{OA} = 5\sqrt{2}$$



$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 4x + 3y = 25, \quad y = \frac{25 - 4x}{3} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1}$$

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{25-4x}{3}\right)^2 = 50 \Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0, x=1, 7 \quad (7 \text{ 不合}) ; y=7$$

《方法 2》：(和角公式)

$$A(4,3) = [5, \theta] \ , \ \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}; \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{則 } C(x, y) = C[5\sqrt{2}, \theta + 45^\circ] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5\sqrt{2} \cos(\theta + 45^\circ) \\ y = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + 45^\circ) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5\sqrt{2}(\cos \theta \cos 45^\circ - \sin \theta \sin 45^\circ) = 5\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 1 \\ y = 5\sqrt{2}(\sin \theta \cos 45^\circ + \cos \theta \sin 45^\circ) = 5\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 7 \end{cases}$$

11. 若 $\sin(-130^\circ) = k$ ，則 $\tan 680^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(以 k 表示之)

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{k}$

解析 : $\sin(-130^\circ) = k \Rightarrow -\sin 130^\circ = k \Rightarrow -\sin(90^\circ + 40^\circ) = k \Rightarrow \cos 40^\circ = \frac{-k}{1}$

$$\tan 680^\circ = \tan(90^\circ \times 7 + 50^\circ) = -\cot 50^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{1+k^2}}{-k} = \frac{\sqrt{1+k^2}}{k}$$

12. 若角 θ 的終邊在直線 $2x+y=0$ 上，求 $\frac{\cos \theta}{1+\sin \theta} + \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(有兩解)

答案 : $\pm 2\sqrt{5}$

解析 : $2x + y = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2x$; 設 $x = t$; $y = -2t \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{5}|t|$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{1+\sin \theta} + \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{t}{\sqrt{5}|t|}}{1+\frac{-2t}{\sqrt{5}|t|}} + \frac{1+\frac{-2t}{\sqrt{5}|t|}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{5}|t|}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}|t|-2t} + \frac{\sqrt{5}|t|-2t}{t} = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{5}, & t \geq 0 \\ -2\sqrt{5}, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

13. 設 $180^\circ < \theta < 225^\circ$, 且 $\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$, 求 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 : $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

又 $180^\circ < \theta < 225^\circ \Rightarrow |\sin \theta| < |\cos \theta|$, $\sin \theta > \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

14. 設 A 、 B 的極坐標分別為 $[2, 40^\circ]$ 、 $[4, 100^\circ]$, O 為極, 求 $\triangle AOB$ 面積 = _____。

答案 : $2\sqrt{3}$

解析 : $\because \angle AOB = 100^\circ - 40^\circ = 60^\circ$, $\triangle AOB$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 \times \sin 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$

15. 梯形 $ABCD$ 上底 $\overline{BC} = 5$, 下底 $\overline{AD} = 10$, 兩腰 $\overline{AB} = 6$, $\overline{CD} = 7$, 則 :

(1) $\cos A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 而梯形 $ABCD$ 的面積為 _____.

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{5}$; (2) $18\sqrt{6}$

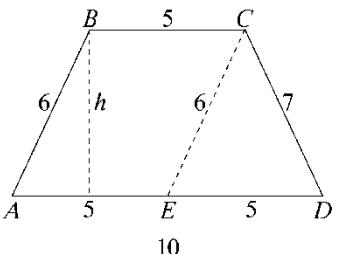
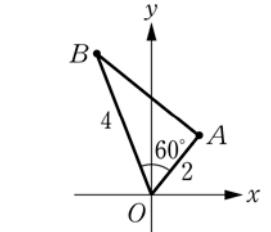
解析 如圖：過 C 作 \overline{AB} 之平行線交 \overline{AD} 於 E , 則

$$\overline{CE} = 6, \quad \overline{DE} = 10 - 5 = 5, \quad \angle CED = \angle A,$$

在 $\triangle CED$ 中, 由餘弦定理, $\cos A = \cos \angle CED = \frac{25+36-49}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{梯形 } ABCD \text{ 之高 } h = \overline{AB} \sin A = 6 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = \frac{12\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{面積} = \frac{1}{2}(5+10) \cdot h = \frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{12\sqrt{6}}{5} = 18\sqrt{6}.$$



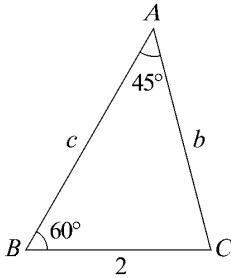
16. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A = 45^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $\overline{BC} = 2$, 則 : (1) $\overline{AB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\overline{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\sqrt{3}+1$; (2) $\sqrt{6}$

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

由正弦定理 : $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 75^\circ} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{3} + 1$.

(2) 由正弦定理 : $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{6}$.



17. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AB} = 3$, $\overline{BC} = 7$, $\overline{CA} = 5$, 則:(1) $\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 設 M 為 \overline{BC} 中點, 則 $\overline{AM} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

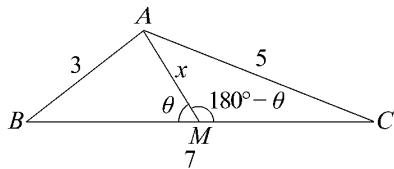
解答 (1) 120° ; (2) $\frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}$

解析 (1) 由餘弦定理: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{5^2 + 3^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \angle A = 120^\circ$.

(2) 設 $\overline{AM} = x$, $\angle AMB = \theta$, 則 $\angle AMC = 180^\circ - \theta$,

$$\therefore \cos \theta = -\cos(180^\circ - \theta),$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 + (\frac{7}{2})^2 - 3^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{7}{2}} = -\frac{x^2 + (\frac{7}{2})^2 - 5^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{7}{2}} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = \frac{19}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2} \text{ (負不合).}$$



18. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $b = 4$, $c = 2$, $\tan B = \sqrt{15}$, 則 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 4

解析 $\tan B = \sqrt{15} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$

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

19. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $a = \sqrt{3} - 1$, $c = \sqrt{3} + 1$, $\angle A = 15^\circ$, 則 $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $2\sqrt{2}$ 或 $\sqrt{6}$

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

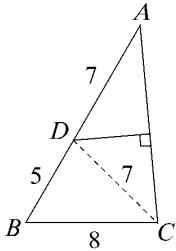
$$\Rightarrow 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + b^2 - 2b(\sqrt{3} + 1) \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + b^2 - \sqrt{2}(2 + \sqrt{3})b$$

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

20. $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 \overline{AC} 的中垂線交 \overline{AB} 於 D , 若 $\overline{AD} = 7$, $\overline{BD} = 5$, $\overline{BC} = 8$, 則 $\overline{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $4\sqrt{7}$

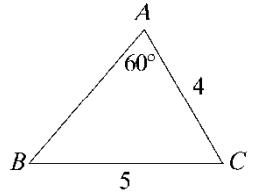
解析 $\cos B = \frac{25+64-49}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \overline{AC}^2 = 12^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 112 \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = 4\sqrt{7}$.



21. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AC} = 4$, $\overline{BC} = 5$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$, 則 \overline{AB} 之長為_____.

解答 $2 + \sqrt{13}$

解析 由餘弦定理知, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{16 + \overline{AB}^2 - 25}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \overline{AB}} \Rightarrow 4 \overline{AB} = \overline{AB}^2 - 9$



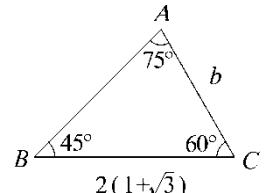
$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB}^2 - 4 \overline{AB} - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 36}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{13}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{13} \text{ (負不合),}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = 2 + \sqrt{13}.$$

22. $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\angle C = 60^\circ$, $a = 2(1 + \sqrt{3})$, 求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積_____.

解答 $2(3 + \sqrt{3})$

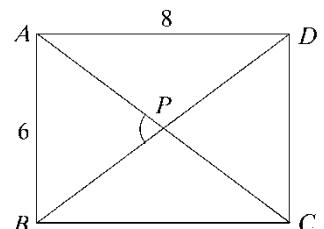
解析 由正弦定理知: $\frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{b}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow b = 4$,



$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 之面積} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2(1 + \sqrt{3}) \times \sin 60^\circ = 2(3 + \sqrt{3}).$$

23. 長方形 $ABCD$, 令 $\overline{AB} = 6$, $\overline{AD} = 8$, 對角線 \overline{AC} 與 \overline{BD} 相交於 P 點, 求 $\cos \angle APB =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{7}{25}$



解析 $\overline{AB} = 6$, $\overline{AD} = 8$, $\overline{AC} = \overline{BD} = 10$,

$$\therefore \overline{AP} = \overline{BP} = 5 \Rightarrow \cos \angle APB = \frac{5^2 + 5^2 - 6^2}{2 \times 5 \times 5} = \frac{14}{2 \times 5 \times 5} = \frac{7}{25}.$$

24. a, b, c 為 $\triangle ABC$ 三邊長, 若 $2a - b - c = 0$ 且 $a - 4b + 2c = 0$, 求 $\cos A : \cos B : \cos C =$ _____.

解答 $19 : 25 : 7$

解析 $\begin{cases} 2a - b - c = 0 \\ a - 4b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a : b : c = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (-6) : (-5) : (-7) = 6 : 5 : 7,$$

設 $a = 6k$, $b = 5k$, $c = 7k$,

$$\therefore \cos A : \cos B : \cos C = \frac{(5k)^2 + (7k)^2 - (6k)^2}{2(5k)(7k)} : \frac{(6k)^2 + (7k)^2 - (5k)^2}{2(6k)(7k)} : \frac{(6k)^2 + (5k)^2 - (7k)^2}{2(6k)(5k)}$$

$$= \frac{38}{5 \times 7} : \frac{60}{6 \times 7} : \frac{12}{6 \times 5} = 19 : 25 : 7.$$

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

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

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 $\overline{AD} = d$, 再次利用餘弦定理,

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

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

26. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 之三邊長分別為 $\overline{AB} = 8$, $\overline{BC} = 5$, $\overline{AC} = 7$, 則：

(1) $\triangle ABC$ 最小內角之餘弦的函數值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(3) $\triangle ABC$ 的面積 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(4) $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圓半徑為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(5) $\triangle ABC$ 的內切圓半徑為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(6) \overline{BC} 邊上的中線長 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(7) 設 $\angle B$ 的內角平分線交 \overline{AC} 邊於 D 點, 則 \overline{BD} 之長為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\frac{11}{14}$; (2) $5 : 7 : 8$; (3) $10\sqrt{3}$; (4) $\frac{7}{3}\sqrt{3}$; (5) $\sqrt{3}$; (6) $\frac{\sqrt{201}}{2}$; (7) $\frac{40}{13}\sqrt{3}$

解析 (1) $\angle A$ 為最小內角, 利用餘弦定理, $\cos A = \frac{7^2 + 8^2 - 5^2}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} = \frac{11}{14}$.

(2) 由正弦定理, $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 5 : 7 : 8$.

(3) 利用海龍公式 $s = \frac{1}{2}(5 + 7 + 8) = 10$,

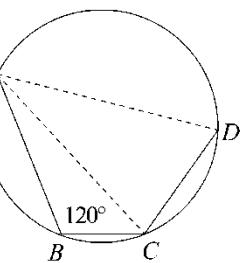
$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{10(10-5)(10-7)(10-8)} = 10\sqrt{3}.$$

(4) 由 $\Delta = \frac{abc}{4R} \Rightarrow$ 外接圓半徑 $R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{5 \times 7 \times 8}{4 \times 10\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{3}\sqrt{3}$.

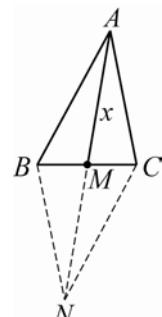
(5) 由 $\Delta = rs \Rightarrow$ 內切圓半徑 $r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{10} = \sqrt{3}$.

(6) 延長 \overline{AM} 使得 $\overline{MN} = \overline{AM}$, 則 $ABDC$ 為一平行四邊形,

由平行四邊形定理 $(2x)^2 + 5^2 = 2(7^2 + 8^2)$, 得中線長 $\overline{AM} = x = \frac{\sqrt{201}}{2}$.

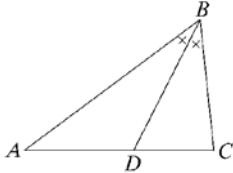


(7) ∵ \overline{BD} 為內角平分線, $\frac{\overline{AD}}{\overline{CD}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{CB}} = \frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \frac{8}{13}\overline{AC} = \frac{8}{13} \times 7 = \frac{56}{13}$,



於 $\triangle BAD$ 及 $\triangle BAC$ 中，利用餘弦定理，

$$\cos A = \frac{8^2 + (\frac{56}{13})^2 - \overline{BD}^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{56}{13}} = \frac{8^2 + 7^2 - 5^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 7} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \frac{40}{13} \sqrt{3} .$$



27. 設四邊形 $ABCD$ 內接於一圓且 $\overline{AB} = 1$, $\overline{BC} = 2$, $\overline{CD} = 3$, $\overline{DA} = 4$, 則：

(1) $\overline{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\sqrt{\frac{55}{7}}$; (2) $2\sqrt{6}$

解析 (1) 如圖，設 $\angle ADC = \theta$ ，則 $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - \theta$ ，由餘弦定理知，

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 9 + 16 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos \theta = 25 - 24 \cos \theta \dots \textcircled{1},$$

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 1 + 4 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = 5 + 4 \cos \theta \dots \textcircled{2},$$

$$\text{消去 } \cos \theta, \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \times 6, 7\overline{AC}^2 = 25 + 30 = 55 \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{55}{7}}.$$

(2) 《方法 1》

$$\text{由 } \overline{AC}^2 = \frac{55}{7} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{7},$$

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

《方法 2》

利用公式：圓內接四邊形之邊長分別為 a, b, c, d ,

$$\text{則面積} = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 2\sqrt{6}, \text{ 其中, } s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c+d).$$

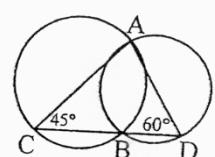
28. 有大小兩圓相交於 A, B 兩點，如圖，過 B 有一線段 \overline{CD} 交大圓於 C ，交小圓於 D ，且

$\angle ACD = 45^\circ$, $\angle ADC = 60^\circ$, 則大圓與小圓的面積比 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $3 : 2$

解析 $\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow R = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2r \Rightarrow r = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{3}},$

$$\therefore \text{大圓面積 : 小圓面積} = \pi \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 : \pi \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} = 3 : 2.$$



29. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 10$, $\overline{AC} = 9$, $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{3}{8}$. 設點 P, Q 分別在邊 AB, AC 上使得 $\triangle APQ$

之面積為 $\triangle ABC$ 面積之一半，則 \overline{PQ} 之最小可能值為_____ . (化成最簡分數)

解答 $\frac{15}{2}$

解析 令 $\overline{AP} = x$, $\overline{AQ} = y$, $\angle BAC = \theta$,

$$\because \triangle APQ \text{ 的面積} = \frac{1}{2} \triangle ABC \text{ 的面積}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} xy \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 9 \times \sin \theta , \therefore xy = 45 ,$$

$$\text{又 } \overline{PQ} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos \theta} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2 \times 45 \times \frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - \frac{135}{4}} ,$$

$$\text{由算幾不等式: } \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \geq \sqrt{x^2 y^2} = xy = 45 , \therefore x^2 + y^2 \geq 90$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PQ} \geq \sqrt{90 - \frac{135}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{4}} = \frac{15}{2} , \text{ 即 } \overline{PQ} \text{ 的最小值為 } \frac{15}{2} .$$

