

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗 日期：102.09.30				
範圍	1-2 三角函數	班級	二年__班	姓名
		座號		

1. 設 2000° 的最小正同界角為 α ，最大負同界角為 β ，則數對 $(\alpha, \beta) =$ _____ .

解答 $(200^\circ, -160^\circ)$

解析 $2000^\circ = 360^\circ \times 5 + 200^\circ \Rightarrow$ 最小正同界角 $= 200^\circ$

$2000^\circ = 360^\circ \times (-6) + (-160^\circ) \Rightarrow$ 最大負同界角 $= -160^\circ$.

2. 坐標平面上， O 為原點， $P(x, 3)$ 為角 θ 終邊上一點， $\cos\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ ，

則：(1) x 之值為_____ . (2) $\sin\theta =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $-\frac{9}{4}$; (2) $\frac{4}{5}$

解析 (1) $r = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}$ ， $\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} = -\frac{3}{5}$ ， $\therefore x < 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 9} = \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow 16x^2 = 81 \Rightarrow x = \pm\frac{9}{4}$ ， $\because x < 0$ ， $\therefore x = -\frac{9}{4}$.

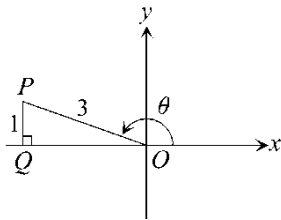
(2) $r = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 + 9} = \frac{15}{4}$ ， $\therefore \sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{3}{\frac{15}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}$.

3. 設 $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ， $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ，則：(1) $\cos\theta =$ _____ . (2) $\tan(-540^\circ + \theta) =$ _____ .

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

解析 (1) 如圖，設 $\overline{PO} = 3$ ， $\overline{PQ} = 1$ ，則 $\overline{OQ} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ，第二象限： $\therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(2) $\tan(-540^\circ + \theta) = \tan[90^\circ \times (-6) + \theta] = \tan\theta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$.



4. 求值： $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \dots + \cos 160^\circ + \cos 180^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 -1

解析 原式 $= \cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + (-\cos 80^\circ) + (-\cos 60^\circ) + (-\cos 40^\circ) + (-\cos 20^\circ) + (-1) = -1$.

5. 已知 $\tan\theta < 0 < \sin\theta$ ，則 θ 為第_____象限角 .

解答 二

解析 $\because \tan\theta < 0$ ， $\therefore \theta$ 在二、四象限； $\because \sin\theta > 0$ ， $\therefore \theta$ 在一、二象限，

$\because \tan\theta < 0 < \sin\theta, \therefore \theta$ 在第二象限.

6. 求下列各式的值: (1) $\sin(-1050^\circ) =$ _____ . (2) $\tan 6420^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) $-\sqrt{3}$

解析 (1) $\sin(-1050^\circ) = -\sin 1050^\circ = -\sin(90^\circ \times 11 + 60^\circ) = -(-\cos 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2) $\tan 6420^\circ = \tan(360^\circ \times 17 + 300^\circ) = \tan 300^\circ = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$.

7. $\sin 47^\circ \cos(-583^\circ) + \sin(-583^\circ) \sin 223^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 -1

解析 原式 $= \sin 47^\circ \cos 583^\circ - \sin 583^\circ \sin 223^\circ$
 $= \sin 47^\circ (-\cos 43^\circ) - \sin^2 43^\circ = -\cos^2 43^\circ - \sin^2 43^\circ = -1$.

8. $x \in \mathbb{R}, \sin x + \cos x = \frac{5}{4}$, 則: (1) $\cos x \cdot \sin x =$ _____ . (2) $\sin x - \cos x =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{9}{32}$; (2) $\pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

解析 $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{5}{4}$ 平方

$$\sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{9}{32},$$

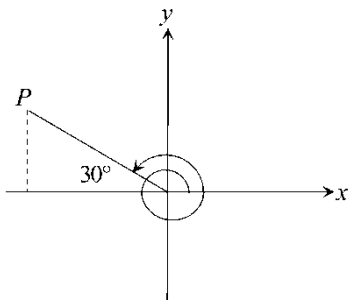
$$\text{又} (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = 1 - 2 \times \frac{9}{32} = \frac{7}{16},$$

$$\therefore x \in \mathbb{R}, \therefore \sin x - \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

9. 在坐標平面上, 始邊為正向 x 軸, 設 P 點在有向角 510° 的終邊上, 且 P 點距離原點 1 單位, 求 P 點坐標為 _____ .

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

解析



$\because 510^\circ = 360^\circ + 150^\circ, \therefore P$ 點為第二象限角, 且距離原點 1 單位,

$\therefore P$ 點坐標 $(-\cos 30^\circ, \sin 30^\circ) = (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

10. 若 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ 且 $6\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta = 1$, 則 $\tan\theta =$ _____ .

解答 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

解析 $6\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3\sin\theta + 1)(2\sin\theta - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ (不合) $\Rightarrow \tan\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

11. 設 θ 為一個第四象限角, $\tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4}$, 求 $\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} =$ _____.

解答 2

解析 θ 在第四象限, 且 $\tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{-3}{5}, \cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} = \frac{1+\frac{-3}{5}}{1-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = 2$.

12. 有向角 6789° 的同界角 θ , 滿足 $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$, 則: (1) $\theta =$ _____. (2) 6789° 角的終邊落在第 ____ 象限.

解答 (1) 309° ; (2) 四

解析 (1) $6789^\circ = 360^\circ \times 18 + 309^\circ, \therefore \theta = 309^\circ$.

(2) $\because 270^\circ < 309^\circ < 360^\circ, \therefore \theta = 309^\circ$ 落在第四象限.

13. 設 $90^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$, 則 $\sqrt{1+2\sin\theta\cos\theta} - \sqrt{1-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} =$ _____.

解答 $2\cos\theta$

解析 $90^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ, \therefore \cos\theta < \sin\theta$ 且 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta > 0$,

$$\text{原式} = \sqrt{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2} = \sin\theta + \cos\theta - \sin\theta + \cos\theta = 2\cos\theta.$$

14. 設 $S = \{\theta_n | \theta_n = 45^\circ \times n, n \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq n \leq 100\}$, 則 S 中有 _____ 個角為第二象限角.

解答 13

解析 令 $90^\circ + 360^\circ \times t < \theta_n = 45^\circ \times n < 180^\circ + 360^\circ \times t, t \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore 2 + 8t < n < 4 + 8t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$,

故 $n = 8t + 3, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, 又 $1 \leq n = 8t + 3 \leq 100 \Rightarrow -2 \leq 8t \leq 97 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{97}{8}, t \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$\therefore t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 12$, 共 13 個, $\therefore S$ 中有 13 個角為第二象限角.

15. $(\log_2 \sin 855^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan(-510^\circ)$ 之值為 _____.

解答 $-\frac{1}{4}$

解析 $(\log_2 \sin 855^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan(-510^\circ) = (\log_2 \sin 135^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan 210^\circ = (\log_2 \sin 45^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan 30^\circ$

$$= (\log_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = (\log_2 2^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \log_3 3^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

16. 設 $\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta = 1$, 則: (1) $\sin\theta + \cos\theta =$ _____. (2) $\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta =$ _____.

解答 (1) 1; (2) 1

解析 (1) 設 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = k \Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = k^2 \Rightarrow \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}$,

$$\text{由 } \sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta = 1 \Rightarrow (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)(1 - \sin\theta\cos\theta) = 1 \Rightarrow k(1 - \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k(3-k^2)=2 \Rightarrow k^3-3k+2=0 \Rightarrow (k-1)^2(k+2)=0,$$

$\therefore k \neq -2$ (否則 $\sin\theta = \cos\theta = -1$), $\therefore k = 1$.

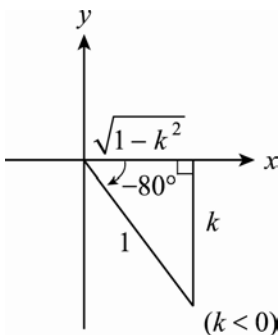
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + 0 - 3 + 2 \quad | \quad 1 \\ + 1 + 1 - 2 \\ \hline 1 + 1 - 2 \quad | \quad + 0 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \text{ 又 } \sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta = (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = 1.$$

17. 設 $\sin(-80^\circ) = k$, 若以 k 表函數值, 則: (1) $\tan(-80^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\cos 280^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $-\frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$; (2) $\sqrt{1-k^2}$

解析 (1) $\tan(-80^\circ) = -\frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$. (2) $\cos 280^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 80^\circ) = \cos(80^\circ) = \cos(-80^\circ) = \sqrt{1-k^2}$.



18. 求下列各值:

(1) $\sin 120^\circ \cos 150^\circ - \cos 225^\circ \sin 315^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) $\sin 1080^\circ + \cos 180^\circ + \tan 180^\circ + \tan 360^\circ + \cos 720^\circ + \sin 270^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $-\frac{5}{4}$; (2) -1

解析 (1) 原式 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \times (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{5}{4}$.

(2) 原式 $= 0 + (-1) + 0 + 0 + 1 + (-1) = -1$.

19. 設 $P(-4k, 3k)$, $k \neq 0$ 為角 θ 終邊上之點, 則: (1) $\tan\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\frac{5\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta}{2\sin\theta - \cos\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $-\frac{3}{4}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{10}$

解析 (1) $\tan\theta = \frac{3k}{-4k} = -\frac{3}{4}$. (2) 原式 $\frac{\text{同除 } \cos\theta}{2\tan\theta - 1} = \frac{5 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) + 4}{2 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) - 1} = -\frac{1}{10}$.

20. 化簡求值: (1) $\frac{\sin(-\theta)}{\sin(180^\circ + \theta)} - \frac{\tan(360^\circ - \theta)}{\tan(180^\circ + \theta)} + \frac{\sin(180^\circ - \theta)}{\sin(360^\circ - \theta)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\cos^2(55^\circ + \theta) + \cos^2(35^\circ - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) 1; (2) 1

解析 (1) 原式 $= \frac{-\sin\theta}{-\sin\theta} - \frac{-\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{-\sin\theta} = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$. (2) 原式 $= \sin^2(35^\circ - \theta) + \cos^2(35^\circ - \theta) = 1$.

21. 設 $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, 則 $y = \frac{5 \cos \theta + 7}{5 \cos \theta - 7}$ 之範圍為_____.

解答 $\{y \mid -6 \leq y \leq -\frac{1}{6}\}$

解析 $y = \frac{5 \cos \theta + 7}{5 \cos \theta - 7} \Rightarrow 5y \cos \theta - 7y = 5 \cos \theta + 7 \Rightarrow (5y - 5) \cos \theta = 7y + 7$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{7y + 7}{5y - 5}, \because 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ, \therefore |\cos \theta| \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{7y + 7}{5y - 5} \right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |7y + 7| \leq |5y - 5| \Rightarrow 49y^2 + 98y + 49 \leq 25y^2 - 50y + 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y^2 + 37y + 6 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (6y + 1)(y + 6) \leq 0, \therefore -6 \leq y \leq -\frac{1}{6}.$$

22. 角 θ 位於標準位置, 若 $P(x, y)$ 為角 θ 終邊上一點, $\tan \theta = -3$, 則 $\frac{2x^2 - 5xy - y^2}{x^2 + xy + 2y^2} =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

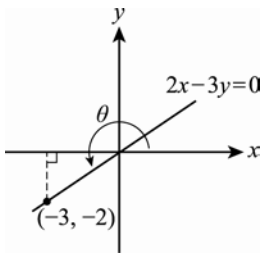
解析 $\because \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = -3, \therefore y = -3x \Rightarrow$ 求值式 $= \frac{2x^2 - 5x \cdot (-3x) - (-3x)^2}{x^2 + x \cdot (-3x) + 2(-3x)^2} = \frac{8x^2}{16x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

24. 設 θ 位於標準位置, 其終邊在直線 $2x - 3y = 0$ 上, 且 $\sin \theta \times \tan \theta < 0$, 則 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

解析 設 $P(x, y) \in L: 2x - 3y = 0, \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$, 又 $\sin \theta \times \tan \theta < 0, \therefore \theta$ 為第三象限角

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}, \cos \theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

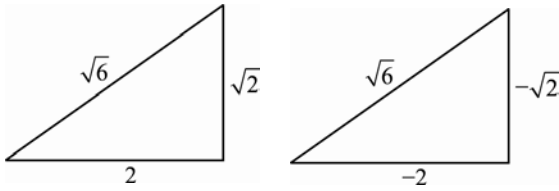


25. 已知 $\frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$, 則 $\sin \theta =$ _____.

解答 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow 1 + \tan \theta = (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \tan \theta \Rightarrow (4 + 2\sqrt{2}) \tan \theta = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0, \therefore \theta \text{ 為第一或三象限角} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$



26.若 θ 為第二象限角，則 $\frac{\theta}{3}$ 不可能在第_____象限。

解答 三

解析 $\because \theta$ 為第二象限角， $\therefore 90^\circ + n \times 360^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ + n \times 360^\circ, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow 30^\circ + n \times 120^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 60^\circ + n \times 120^\circ, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\textcircled{1} n = 3k \text{ 時 } \Rightarrow 30^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 60^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 為第一象限角；}$$

$$\textcircled{2} n = 3k + 1 \text{ 時 } \Rightarrow 150^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 180^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 為第二象限角；}$$

$$\textcircled{3} n = 3k + 2 \text{ 時 } \Rightarrow 270^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 300^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 為第四象限角，}$$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3}$ 知： $\frac{\theta}{3}$ 不可能在第三象限角。

27.如圖為一單位圓， \overline{AT} ， \overline{BS} 為切線， $\overline{PQ} \perp x$ 軸， $\overline{PR} \perp y$ 軸， $\angle AOP$ 之度量為 θ ，若 $\overline{AT} = \frac{3}{4}$ ，則

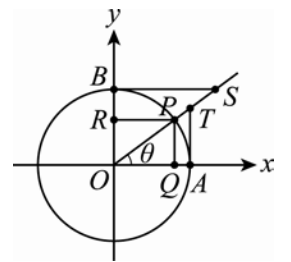
四邊形 $OQPR$ 之周長=_____。

解答 $\frac{14}{5}$

解析 在 $\triangle OAT$ 中， $\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{AT}}{\overline{OA}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1} = \frac{3}{4}$ ， $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ ，

$$\text{在 } \triangle OQP \text{ 中，} \overline{PQ} = \overline{OP} \times \sin \theta = 1 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \overline{OQ} = \overline{OP} \times \cos \theta = 1 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \text{四邊形 } OQPR \text{ 之周長} = 2\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{14}{5}.$$



28.設兩坐標 $A(3\cos\theta, 2)$ ， $B(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ ，則線段 \overline{AB} 長度之最大值為_____。

解答 $\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$

解析 $\overline{AB}^2 = (3\cos\theta - \cos\theta)^2 + (2 - \sin\theta)^2 = 4\cos^2\theta + 4 - 4\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta$

$$= 4(1 - \sin^2\theta) + 4 - 4\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta = -3\sin^2\theta - 4\sin\theta + 8 = -3\left(\sin\theta + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{28}{3},$$

$$\text{取 } \sin\theta = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \text{ 的最大值} = \sqrt{\frac{28}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}.$$