

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗 日期：102.10.28				
範圍	1-4 和角、倍角、	班級	二年__班	姓名
	半角公式	座號		

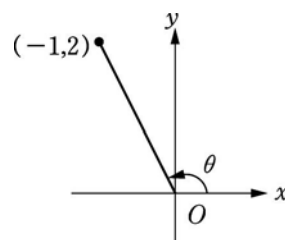
一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 知  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ,  $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ , 求  $\tan 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

答案：  $\frac{4}{3}$

解析：  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ,  $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$  故  $\tan \theta = -\frac{2}{1} = -2$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times (-2)}{1 - (-2)^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$



2. 已知  $\theta$  為第二象限角且  $\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$ , 試求：

(1)  $\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $\sin(\theta + 30^\circ)$  之值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： (1)  $\frac{-5}{13}$ ; (2)  $\frac{12\sqrt{3}-5}{26}$

解析： (1)  $\cos \theta = \frac{-5}{13}$

$$(2) \sin(\theta + 30^\circ) = \sin \theta \cdot \cos 30^\circ + \cos \theta \cdot \sin 30^\circ = \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-5}{13} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}-5}{26}$$

3. 化簡  $\sin(\alpha + 30^\circ) \cos(60^\circ - \alpha) + \cos(\alpha + 30^\circ) \sin(60^\circ - \alpha) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： 1

解析： 所求式  $= \sin[(\alpha + 30^\circ) + (60^\circ - \alpha)] = \sin 90^\circ = 1$

4. 以  $x + \cos 20^\circ$  除多項式  $f(x) = 8x^3 - 6x + 5$  之餘式為 \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： 4

解析： 餘式為  $f(-\cos 20^\circ) = 8(-\cos 20^\circ)^3 - 6(-\cos 20^\circ) + 5$   
 $= -2(4\cos^3 20^\circ - 3\cos 20^\circ) + 5$   
 $= -2\cos 3(20^\circ) + 5 = -1 + 5 = 4$

5. 求  $\frac{\sin 75^\circ}{\sin 25^\circ} - \frac{\cos 75^\circ}{\cos 25^\circ} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： 2

解析： 原式  $= \frac{3 \sin 25^\circ - 4 \sin^3 25^\circ}{\sin 25^\circ} - \frac{4 \cos^3 25^\circ - 3 \cos 25^\circ}{\cos 25^\circ} = (3 - 4 \sin^2 25^\circ) - (4 \cos^2 25^\circ - 3)$   
 $= 6 - 4(\sin^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ) = 6 - 4 = 2$

6. 求  $\sin^2 22.5^\circ + \sin^2 67.5^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： 1

解析：  $\sin^2 22.5^\circ + \sin^2 67.5^\circ = \sin^2 22.5^\circ + \cos^2 22.5^\circ = 1$

7. 求下列之值： $\cos 200^\circ \cos 280^\circ - \sin 100^\circ \sin 160^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{1}{2}$

**解析** :  $\cos 200^\circ = \cos(90^\circ \times 2 + 20^\circ) = -\cos 20^\circ$  ,  $\cos 280^\circ = \cos(90^\circ \times 4 - 80^\circ) = \cos 80^\circ$

$\sin 100^\circ = \sin(90^\circ \times 2 - 80^\circ) = \sin 80^\circ$  ,  $\sin 160^\circ = \sin(90^\circ \times 2 - 20^\circ) = \sin 20^\circ$

原式 =  $-\cos 20^\circ \cos 80^\circ - \sin 80^\circ \sin 20^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

8. 求下列之值 :  $\sin 23^\circ \cos 382^\circ + \sin 67^\circ \cos 292^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 。

**答案** :  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

**解析** :  $\cos 382^\circ = \cos 22^\circ$  ,  $\cos 292^\circ = \sin 22^\circ$  ,  $\sin 67^\circ = \cos 23^\circ$

原式 =  $\sin 23^\circ \cos 22^\circ + \cos 23^\circ \sin 22^\circ = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

9. 附圖是由三個直角三角形堆疊而成的圖形，且  $\overline{OD} = 16$ ，則直角

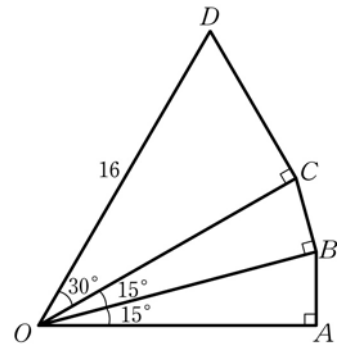
$\triangle OAB$  的高  $\overline{AB} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 。

**答案** :  $2\sqrt{3}$

**解析** :  $\overline{AB} = \overline{OB} \cdot \sin 15^\circ = (\overline{OC} \cdot \cos 15^\circ) \cdot \sin 15^\circ$

=  $(\overline{OD} \cdot \cos 30^\circ) \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ$

=  $16 \times \sin 15^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 8 \times \sin 30^\circ \times \cos 30^\circ = 4 \times \sin 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$



10. 若  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ，且  $\cos \theta = \frac{-4}{5}$ ，求  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 。

**答案** :  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

**解析** :  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ \Rightarrow 90^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ$

$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$  ;  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

11. 若  $\sin x = 3 \cos x$ ，則 : (1)  $\cos 2x =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ; (2)  $\sin 2x =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 。

**答案** : (1)  $\frac{-4}{5}$  ; (2)  $\frac{3}{5}$

**解析** :  $\sin x = 3 \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 3 \Rightarrow \tan x = 3$

$$(1) \cos 2x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1 - 9}{1 + 9} = \frac{-4}{5} \quad (2) \sin 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{2 \times 3}{1 + 9} = \frac{3}{5}$$

12. 若  $\tan \alpha$ 、 $\tan \beta$  為方程式  $2x^2 - 3x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$  的兩根，求  $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}$  的值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** : 2

**解析** :  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{3}{2}$ ， $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{4}$ ，

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1 + (-\frac{1}{4})} = 2$$

(分子分母同除以  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ ，且  $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$ )

13. 若  $\alpha * \beta = \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ ，則  $27^\circ * 33^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{1}{2}$

**解析** :  $27^\circ * 33^\circ = \sin 27^\circ \sin 33^\circ - \cos 27^\circ \cos 33^\circ = -[\cos(27^\circ + 33^\circ)] = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

14. 設  $f(x) = \sin^2 2x - 2\cos^2 x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的最大值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{1}{4}$

**解析** :  $f(x) = \sin^2 2x - 2\cos^2 x = (1 - \cos^2 2x) - (\cos 2x + 1) = -\cos^2 2x - \cos 2x$   
 $= -(\cos^2 2x + \cos 2x) = -(\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}$  故  $\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$  時， $f(x)$  有最大值  $\frac{1}{4}$

15. 設  $\tan(45^\circ + \theta) = -2$ ，則  $\tan 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{3}{4}$

**解析** :  $\tan(45^\circ + \theta) = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan \theta} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = -2 \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 3$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1 - 3^2} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

16.  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$ ， $\cos 3\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos \theta + 1 = 0$ ，則  $\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $60^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ$

**解析** :  $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\cos 3\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 + \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos^3 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta (2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta (2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0, \frac{1}{2}, -1 \quad \therefore \theta = 90^\circ, 60^\circ, 180^\circ$$

17.  $\cos^2 52.5^\circ - \sin^2 7.5^\circ$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

**解析** :  $\cos^2 52.5^\circ - \sin^2 7.5^\circ = \frac{1 + \cos 105^\circ}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 15^\circ}{2} = \cos 105^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$

$$= \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) + \cos(60^\circ - 45^\circ) = 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

18.  $f(t) = \sin^2 2t - 3 \cos^2 t$  在  $0^\circ \leq t \leq 360^\circ$  範圍內之最大值\_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{1}{16}$

**解析** :  $f(t) = \sin^2 2t - 3 \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right) = 1 - \cos^2 2t - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2t = -(\cos 2t + \frac{3}{4})^2 + \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{當 } \cos 2t = \frac{-3}{4}, \text{ 最大值 } M = \frac{1}{16}$$

19.  $\sin \theta = \frac{8}{5} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 則  $\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\sin \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{-7}{25}$ ,  $\pm \frac{24}{25}$  或  $-1, 0$

**解析** : (1)  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \neq 0$

$$\sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{8}{5} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - 2 \times \frac{16}{25} = \frac{-7}{25}; \quad \sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{49}{625}} = \pm \frac{24}{25}$$

$$(2) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} = 360^\circ \times n \pm 90^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 720^\circ \times n \pm 180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0; \cos \theta = -1$$

20. 已知  $540^\circ < \alpha < 630^\circ$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{24}{7}$ , 則  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{4}{5}$

**解析** :  $\because 540^\circ < \alpha < 630^\circ \quad \therefore 270^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 315^\circ \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{24}{7} \therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{7}{25}$ ,

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ 在第 4 象限, } \therefore \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{7}{25}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{50}} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

21. 已知  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0$ ,  $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$ , 則  $\cos(\beta - \gamma)$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{1}{2}$

**解析** :  $\sin \beta + \sin \gamma = -\sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \beta + \cos \gamma = -\cos \alpha$

$$\text{平方得 } \sin^2 \beta + 2\sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin^2 \gamma = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \beta + 2\cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{相加得 } 1 + 2\cos(\beta - \gamma) + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\beta - \gamma) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

22. 已知  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ , 則  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{59}{72}$

**解析** :  $(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 + (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^2$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha + 2\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta) + (\cos^2 \alpha - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta) = \frac{13}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta) = \frac{13}{36}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{59}{72}$$

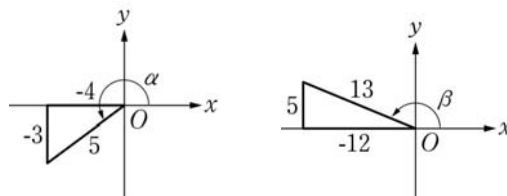
23. 已知  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}$  且  $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ$ , 則  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{33}{65}$ ,  $\frac{16}{65}$

**解析** : 如附圖

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{-4}{5} \cdot \frac{-12}{13} + \frac{-3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{-3}{5} \cdot \frac{-12}{13} + \frac{-4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{16}{65}$$



24. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\tan C = \frac{1}{8}$ , 則  $\tan(A + B - C) =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $-\frac{16}{63}$

**解析** :  $\tan(A + B - C) = \tan(A + B + C - 2C) = \tan(180^\circ - 2C) = -\tan 2C$

$$= -\frac{2 \tan C}{1 - \tan^2 C} = -\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{8}}{1 - (\frac{1}{8})^2} = -\frac{16}{63}$$

25. 在坐標平面上， $O$  為原點， $A(6, 8)$ ， $B(12, 5)$ ，求：

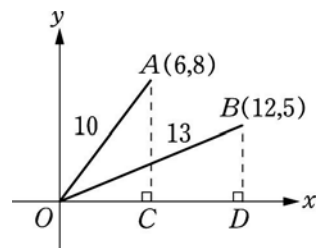
(1)  $\cos \angle AOB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(2)  $\sin \angle AOB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：(1)  $\frac{56}{65}$ ；(2)  $\frac{33}{65}$

**解析**：如圖，設  $\angle AOC = \alpha$ ， $\angle BOD = \beta$

$$\text{則 } \sin \alpha = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}, \cos \beta = \frac{12}{13}$$



$$(1) \cos(\angle AOB) = \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{56}{65}$$

$$(2) \sin(\angle AOB) = \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}$$

26. 求值： $\sqrt{3} \tan 74^\circ - \sqrt{3} \tan 44^\circ - \tan 74^\circ \tan 44^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：1

**解析**： $\tan(74^\circ - 44^\circ) = \frac{\tan 74^\circ - \tan 44^\circ}{1 + \tan 74^\circ \tan 44^\circ} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}(\tan 74^\circ - \tan 44^\circ) = 1 + \tan 74^\circ \tan 44^\circ$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \tan 74^\circ - \sqrt{3} \tan 44^\circ - \tan 74^\circ \tan 44^\circ = 1$$

27. 直線  $y = \sqrt{3}x - 2$  與直線  $y = -\sqrt{3}x + 5$  之較小的交角是  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  度。

**答案**：60

**解析**： $y = \sqrt{3}x - 2 \Rightarrow$  斜率  $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$ 、方向角  $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$y = -\sqrt{3}x + 5 \Rightarrow \text{斜率 } \tan \alpha = -\sqrt{3}、\text{方向角 } \theta = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{兩直線較小交角 } 120^\circ - 60^\circ、\theta = 60^\circ$$

28. 若  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$  且  $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ ，則  $\tan \alpha$  之值為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**： $-\frac{4}{3}$

**解析**： $\because \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$  且  $\alpha$  在第二象限

$$\therefore \sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0, \tan \alpha < 0$$

$$\text{由 } \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \quad \therefore 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{-12}{25}, x^2 - \frac{x}{5} + \frac{-12}{25} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0, (5x+3)(5x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{5}, x = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{-4}{3}$$

29. 若  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$ ，且  $270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ$ ，求  $\cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：  $\frac{-9\sqrt{10}}{50}$

**解析**：  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$ ，且  $270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \theta = +\frac{4}{5}$

$$135^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{4}{5}}{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cos 3\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 4\cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 4\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^3 - 3\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = -\frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}} = -\frac{9\sqrt{10}}{50}$$

30. 若  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$ ，且  $12 \sin \alpha = 13 \cos \beta \cos \gamma$ ，則  $\tan \beta + \tan \gamma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：  $\frac{13}{12}$

**解析**：  $12 \sin \alpha = 13 \cos \beta \cos \gamma$   
 $\Rightarrow 12 \sin [180^\circ - (\beta + \gamma)] = 13 \cos \beta \cos \gamma$   
 $\Rightarrow 12 (\sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \beta \sin \gamma) = 13 \cos \beta \cos \gamma$   
 $\Rightarrow 12 (\tan \beta + \tan \gamma) = 13$   
 $\Rightarrow \tan \beta + \tan \gamma = \frac{13}{12}$

31. 計算：(1)  $\sin 70^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \sin 160^\circ \sin 155^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(2)  $\sin (\theta + 75^\circ) + \cos (\theta + 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \cos (\theta + 15^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：(1)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ；(2) 0

**解析**：

(1) 原式  $= \sin 70^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \sin (90^\circ + 70^\circ) \sin (180^\circ - 25^\circ) = \sin 70^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \sin 25^\circ$   
 $= \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(2) 原式  $= \sin [(\theta + 15^\circ) + 60^\circ] + \cos [(\theta + 15^\circ) + 30^\circ] - \sqrt{3} \cos (\theta + 15^\circ)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin (\theta + 15^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos (\theta + 15^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos (\theta + 15^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} \sin (\theta + 15^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \cos (\theta + 15^\circ) = 0$$

32. 計算  $\cos^4 22.5^\circ - \cos^4 67.5^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析： $\cos^2 22.5^\circ = \frac{1 + \cos 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ ， $\cos^2 67.5^\circ = \frac{1 + \cos 135^\circ}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ ，

$$\text{原式} = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

33. 設  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ ，則  $\cos \theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

答案： $-1$  或  $\frac{17}{25}$

解析： $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{5} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{4}{5}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \text{ 或 } \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(1) 若  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 0$ ，則  $\cos \theta = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$

(2) 若  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$ ，則  $\cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{17}{25}$

故  $\cos \theta = -1$  或  $\frac{17}{25}$

34. 設  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，求  $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

答案： $-\frac{25}{27}$

解析： $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{9} \quad \therefore \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4}{9}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta &= (3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) + (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) \\ &= 3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - 4(\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta) \\ &= 3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - 4(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \cdot (\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 + \frac{4}{9}\right) = 1 - \frac{52}{27} = -\frac{25}{27} \end{aligned}$$

35. 設  $\theta$  為任意角，求  $\sin^2 2\theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta$  之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_。

答案： $\frac{9}{4}$

解析： $\sin^2 2\theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 2\theta + 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} = 1 - \cos^2 2\theta + 1 + \cos 2\theta$

$$= -\left(\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4}$$

$\therefore$  當  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  時，有最大值  $\frac{9}{4}$



36.  $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(提示：令  $\theta = 20^\circ$ )

**答案**：  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$

**解析**：令  $\theta = 20^\circ$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \sin \theta \sin (60^\circ - \theta) \sin (60^\circ + \theta) \\ &= \sin \theta [\sin 60^\circ \cos \theta - \cos 60^\circ \sin \theta] \cdot [\sin 60^\circ \cos \theta + \cos 60^\circ \sin \theta] \\ &= \sin \theta \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \sin \theta \left( \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta \right) = \sin \theta \left[ \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta \right) \right] = \sin \theta \left( \frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta = \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

37. 設  $\cos \theta$  為  $4x^3 + 8x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0$  的解，且  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ，則  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：  $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

**解析**：  $4x^3 - 3x + 8x^2 - 6 = 0 \quad (2x + \sqrt{3})(2x - \sqrt{3})(x + 2) = 0$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\because 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ) \quad \therefore 45^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 90^\circ,$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$