

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：95.04.11	
範圍	2-1,2	班級		姓名	
	銳角三角函數 2	座號			

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1、設 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{6}{5}$ ，則 $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{6}{5}$

解析：由 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$ 知，

原式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{6}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

2、 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ， $\overline{BC} = 10$ ， $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$ ，則 $\overline{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， $\tan A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{25}{6}$ ， $\frac{12}{5}$

解析： $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ， $\sin A = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 13k, \overline{BC} = 12k, \overline{AC} = 5k \Rightarrow \tan A = \frac{12}{5}$ ，

$$\text{又 } \overline{BC} = 10 \Rightarrow k = \frac{5}{6}, \therefore \overline{AC} = \frac{25}{6}$$

3、求各題之值

(1) $(1 + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 45^\circ)(1 - \sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(2) $\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： (1) $\frac{7}{4}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$

解析： (1) $(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

4、設 θ 為銳角，且 $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ ，則 $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}$ 之值 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案： $\frac{7}{5}$

解析： $\because \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{4}{3}} + \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{-9}{5} + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$

5、設 $45^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ，若 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{5}{2}$ ，則

(1) $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， (2) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ， (3) $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，

(4) $\sin \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$ (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (4) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

解析 : (1) $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta + \cot \theta} \therefore \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{2}{5}$

(2) $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{9}{5} \therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$ (負不合)

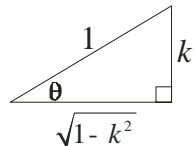
(3) $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore 45^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ 時, $\sin \theta > \cos \theta$, $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (負不合)

(4) 由(2)、(3)解聯立 $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

6、設 $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, 試以 $\sin \theta$ 表示 $\cot \theta =$ _____。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}{\sin \theta}$



解析 : 設 $\sin \theta = k \Rightarrow \frac{k}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} \Rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^2}}{k}$

7、設 $\angle A$ 為銳角, 若 $\sec^2 \theta = 3 \tan \theta - 1$, 則 $\sin A =$ _____ 或 _____。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

解析 : $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = 3 \tan \theta - 1$, 設 $\tan \theta = t \Rightarrow \therefore t^2 + 1 = 3t - 1 \therefore t = 1$ 或 2

$\therefore \tan \theta = 1, 2 \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

8、試證 $\frac{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta - 1}$ 恆成立。

答案 : 右式 = $\frac{(\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$

9、有一梯子靠牆斜放與地面成 60° 角, 若梯長 6 尺, 則梯腳距離牆角多遠?

答案 :

$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \overline{AB} \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$ (公尺)

10、試證 $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$ 。

答案 :

$\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
 $= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + (1 + \sin \theta)^2}{(1 + \sin \theta) \cos \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta + 1}{(1 + \sin \theta) \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta + 1}{(1 + \sin \theta) \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{2(1 + \sin \theta)}{(1 + \sin \theta) \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta \quad (\text{倒數關係 } \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta)
\end{aligned}$$

11、試化簡下列各式：

(1) $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta$

(2) $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^2 \theta}$

(3) $\frac{1 + \csc^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta}$

(4) $\frac{1}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} + \frac{1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}$

(5) $(\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1)(\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1)$

答案：(1) $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$

(2) $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \csc^2 \theta - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \csc^2 \theta - 1 = \cot^2 \theta$

(3) $\frac{1 + \csc^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{\csc^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} + \cot^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$

(4) $\frac{1}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} + \frac{1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} = \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) + (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)}{(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)} = \frac{2 \sec \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$

(5) $(\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1)(\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1) = [(\tan \theta + 1) + \sec \theta][(\tan \theta + 1) - \sec \theta]$
 $= (\tan \theta + 1)^2 - \sec^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta + 1 + 2 \tan \theta - \sec^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta + 2 \tan \theta - \sec^2 \theta = 2 \tan \theta$

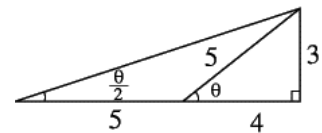
12、試證 $\frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta} = 2 \csc \theta$ 。

答案：通分，原式 = $\frac{(1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + (1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 - (\cos \theta)^2}$
 $= \frac{2[(1 + \sin \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta]}{1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2(2 + 2 \sin \theta)}{2 \sin \theta(1 + \sin \theta)} = \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = 2 \csc \theta$

13、已知 $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，試利用幾何圖形求 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ 與 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ 之值。

答案：

$$\sqrt{9^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{10}, \quad \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \quad \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$



14、設方程式 $x^2 - (\tan \theta + \cot \theta)x + 1 = 0$ 有一根為 $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ ，試求 $\sin \theta \cos \theta$ 的值。

答案：利用根與係數關係，二根積 1，一根 $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ ，另一根為 $\frac{1}{3 - 2\sqrt{2}} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

二根和 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = (3 - 2\sqrt{2}) + (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) = 6$ ，即 $\frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 6$ ，故 $\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{6}$

15、 $\triangle ABC$ 中，若 $\overline{AB} = 15$, $\overline{AC} = 13$, $\overline{BC} = 14$, $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ 於 D ，則 $\overline{BD} = ?$ 又 $\csc C = ?$

答案：

$$\text{設 } \overline{BD} = x, \overline{CD} = 14 - x, \therefore 15^2 - x^2 = 13^2 - (14 - x)^2 \quad \therefore x = 9,$$

$$\therefore \overline{CD} = 5, \overline{AD} = 12 \quad \therefore \csc C = \frac{13}{12}$$

16、試證 $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$ 。

答案： $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta - (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$

