

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：95.06.06	
範圍	3-2 和角公式	班級		姓名	
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一、單一選擇題 (每題 10 分)

1、(D) $\cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) =$ (A) $\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$ (B) $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y$ (C) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$
(D) $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$ (E) $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y$

解析： $\cos(x+y) \cdot \cos(x-y) = (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y)$
 $= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$

2、(A) $\sin 197^\circ \sin 347^\circ - \cos 17^\circ \sin 103^\circ =$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 0 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ (E) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析：原式
 $= (-\sin 17^\circ)(-\sin 13^\circ) - (\cos 17^\circ)(+\cos 13^\circ)$
 $= -[(\cos 17^\circ)(+\cos 13^\circ) - \sin 17^\circ \sin 13^\circ]$
 $= -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3、(D) $\cos(\theta+15^\circ)\cos(\theta-75^\circ) + \sin(\theta+15^\circ)\sin(\theta-75^\circ) =$ (A) $\cos(2\theta-60^\circ)$
(B) $\sin(2\theta-60^\circ)$ (C) -1 (D) 0 (E) 1

解析： $\cos[(\theta+15^\circ) - (\theta-75^\circ)] = \cos 90^\circ = 0$

4、(B) 設 $\sin 123^\circ = a$, $\cos 63^\circ = b$, 則 $\sin 60^\circ =$ (A) $ab - \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$
(B) $ab + \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$ (C) $b\sqrt{1-a^2} + a\sqrt{1-b^2}$ (D) $b\sqrt{1-a^2} - a\sqrt{1-b^2}$
(E) $a\sqrt{1-a^2} + b\sqrt{1-b^2}$

解析： $\sin 123^\circ = \frac{a}{1} \Rightarrow \cos 123^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{1}$; $\cos 63^\circ = \frac{b}{1} \Rightarrow \sin 63^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}}{1}$
 $\sin 60^\circ = \sin(123^\circ - 63^\circ) = \sin 123^\circ \cos 63^\circ - \cos 123^\circ \sin 63^\circ$
 $= ab - (-\sqrt{1-a^2})(\sqrt{1-b^2}) = ab + \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2}$

二、填充題 (每題 10 分)

5、設 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$, $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = \frac{5}{2}$, 則

(1) $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta =$ _____, (2) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

答案：(1) 2 (2) -5

解析：(1) $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta} = \frac{\tan \beta + \tan \alpha}{\tan \beta \tan \alpha}$,

又 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$, $\therefore \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2$

(2) $\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \beta + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \beta \tan \alpha} = \frac{5}{1-2} = -5$

6、 $\triangle ABC$ 若 $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos B = -\frac{5}{13}$, 則 $\sin C =$ _____, $\cos C =$ _____。

答案： $\frac{33}{65}$, $\frac{56}{65}$

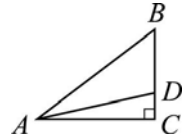
解析 : $\cos B = -\frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{12}{13}$, $\sin A = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{4}{5}$,

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \pi \Rightarrow \angle C = \pi - (\angle A + \angle B)$

故 $\sin C = \sin(\pi - (A + B)) = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{33}{65}$

$\cos C = \cos(\pi - (A + B)) = -\cos(A + B) = -(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B) = \frac{56}{65}$

7、如圖 $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BC}$ 於 C , $\overline{CD} = 1$, $\overline{BD} = 3$, $\overline{AC} = 5$, $\angle BAD = \theta$, 則 $\tan \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。



答案 : $\frac{15}{29}$

解析 : 設 $\angle DAC = \alpha$ $\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$, $\tan(\angle BAC) = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore \tan \theta = \tan(\angle BAC - \alpha) = \frac{\tan(\angle BAC) - \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan(\angle BAC) \tan \alpha} = \frac{15}{29}$

8、求 $\sqrt{3} \tan 17^\circ \tan 77^\circ + \tan 17^\circ - \tan 77^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $-\sqrt{3}$

解析 : \therefore

$\tan 60^\circ = \tan(77^\circ - 17^\circ) = \frac{\tan 77^\circ - \tan 17^\circ}{1 + \tan 77^\circ \tan 17^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \Rightarrow \tan 77^\circ - \tan 17^\circ = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \tan 77^\circ \tan 17^\circ$

$\therefore \sqrt{3} \tan 77^\circ \tan 17^\circ + \tan 17^\circ - \tan 77^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$

9、 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 若 $A(\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$, $B(\cos \beta, \sin \beta)$, 則 $\overline{AB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 : $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\cos \alpha - \sin \beta)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta}$
 $= \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \sqrt{2 - 2 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

10、若 $\tan \alpha = 2$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 且 α, β 均為銳角, 則 $\alpha - \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{\pi}{4}$

解析 : $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = 1$, 且 α, β 均為銳角, $\therefore \alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

11、 $\triangle ABC$ 中 $\tan A = 2$, $\tan B = 3$, 則 $\cos C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 : $\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \pi \Rightarrow \angle C = \pi - (\angle A + \angle B)$, $\tan C = -\tan(A + B) = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = 1$

$$\therefore \angle C = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

12、求 $\sin 75^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\cot 15^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$, $\sqrt{3} + 2$

解析 : $\sin 75^\circ = \sin 105^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 60^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cot 15^\circ = \cot(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\cot 45^\circ \cot 30^\circ + 1}{\cot 30^\circ - \cot 45^\circ} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \sqrt{3} + 2$$

13、若 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 則 $(1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : 2

解析 : $\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$, 且 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore -1 = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \tan \beta - \tan \alpha - \tan \beta = 1$$

$$\text{又 } (1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta) = 1 - \tan \alpha - \tan \beta + \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 1 + 1 = 2$$

14、設 $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{12}{7}$, $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$, 則 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : $\frac{47}{49}$

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 \\ &= 2 + 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned} ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{12}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}\right)^2 = 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{192}{49} = 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{47}{49}$$

15、設 α, β 為同一象限角, 若 $\cos \alpha = \frac{11}{14}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{14}$, 則 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$,

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}。$$

答案 : $\frac{-8\sqrt{3}}{49}$, $-\sqrt{3}$

解析 : α, β 同一象限且 $\cos \alpha > 0$, $\sin \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta$ 為第四象限角

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{11}{14} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{14}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{11};$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{14} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \frac{13}{14} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{13},$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{-32\sqrt{3}}{196} = \frac{-8\sqrt{3}}{49},$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -\sqrt{3}$$

16、設方程式 $x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ 之二根為 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$, 試求：

(1) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(2) $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + 3\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

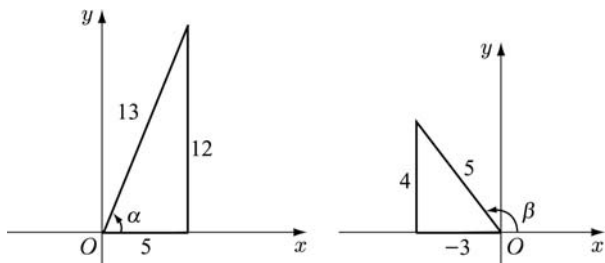
答案：(1) $\frac{5}{4}$ (2) $\frac{33}{41}$

解析：(1) $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 5$, $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = -3$, $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{5}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{5}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + 3\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left(\frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{3\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} (\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 3) \\ &= \frac{1}{\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 1} (\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 3) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{5}{4})^2} \left((\frac{5}{4})^2 - 2(\frac{5}{4}) + 3 \right) = \frac{33}{41} \end{aligned}$$

17、設 $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$, 且 α 為第一象限角； $\sec \beta = -\frac{5}{3}$, 且 β 為第二象限角，試求 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ 之值。

答案：

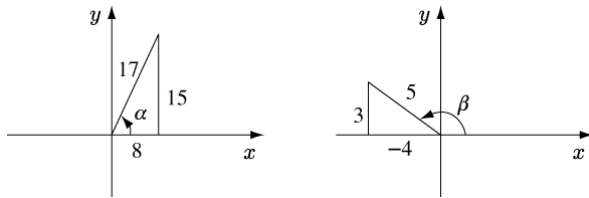


由圖得知 $\tan \alpha = \frac{12}{5}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{-4}{3}$, 故

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{12}{5} + (\frac{-4}{3})}{1 - \frac{12}{5} \cdot (\frac{-4}{3})} = \frac{\frac{16}{15}}{\frac{63}{15}} = \frac{16}{63}$$

18、設 α 為第一象限角， β 為第二象限角，且 $\cot \alpha = \frac{8}{15}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$, 試求 $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$, $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$, $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ 之值。

答案：



$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{15}{17} \times \left(\frac{-4}{5}\right) + \frac{8}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{-36}{85}$$

$$(2) \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{15}{8} + \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)}{1 - \frac{15}{8} \times \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{32}{77} = \frac{36}{77}$$

$$(3) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{8}{17} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + \frac{15}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{13}{85}$$