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|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|----|
| 高雄市明誠中學 高三(上)平時測驗 |                   |          | 日期：93.11.11 |    |
| 範圍                | 數學 Book2<br>Chap3 | 班級<br>座號 | 普三 班        | 姓名 |

一、單選題(每題 10 分)

1. 設  $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，則  $\sqrt{1+\sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1-\sin 2\theta} =$

- (A)  $2\sin\theta$  (B)  $2\cos\theta$  (C)  $2\sin 2\theta$  (D)  $-2\sin\theta$  (E)  $-2\cos\theta$

【解答】(E)

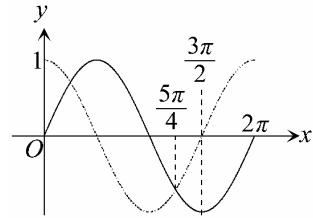
【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \because \sqrt{1+\sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1-\sin 2\theta} \\ = \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ = \sqrt{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} = |\sin \theta + \cos \theta| - |\sin \theta - \cos \theta| \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$  的圖形，知  $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  時， $0 > \cos \theta > \sin \theta$

$\therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta < 0$ ,  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta < 0$

(3)  $\therefore$  原式  $= -(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) = -2\cos \theta$



2. 化簡  $\sin 100^\circ \sin(-160^\circ) + \cos 200^\circ \cos(-280^\circ)$  得 (A) -1 (B) 2 (C)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (D) -2 (E)  $\frac{1}{2}$

【解答】(C)

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 100^\circ \sin(-160^\circ) + \cos 200^\circ \cos(-280^\circ) &= \sin 80^\circ (-\sin 20^\circ) + (-\cos 20^\circ) \cos 80^\circ \\ &= -(\cos 20^\circ \cos 80^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ) = -\cos(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\cos 5^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ =$  (A)  $\frac{1}{16}$  (B)  $-\frac{1}{16}$  (C)  $\frac{\cos 50^\circ}{8}$  (D)  $\frac{\cos 10^\circ}{16 \sin 5^\circ}$  (E) 以上皆非

【解答】(D)

【詳解】

令  $P = \cos 5^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$  則

$$\begin{aligned} (2\sin 5^\circ)P &= 2\sin 5^\circ (\cos 5^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ) = 2(\sin 5^\circ \cos 5^\circ) \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \\ &= (\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ\right) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ\right) \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ\right) = \frac{1}{8} \sin 80^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore P = \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{16 \sin 5^\circ} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ}{16 \sin 5^\circ}$ ，故選(D)

4. 若  $\sin 2 = a$ ，則下列何者正確？

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| (A) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < -\frac{1}{2}$      | (B) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | (C) $\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ |
| (D) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | (E) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 1$                    |  |

【解答】(E)

【詳解】  $a = \sin 2 = \sin\left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \times 2\right) = \sin\frac{360^\circ}{\pi} \doteq \sin 114.6^\circ = \sin 65.4^\circ$   
 $\therefore 1 > a > \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ，故選(E)

5.下列哪一個正切函數值最大？

- (A)  $\tan\left(-\frac{26\pi}{11}\right)$  (B)  $\tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{11}\right)$  (C)  $\tan\frac{3\pi}{11}$  (D)  $\tan\frac{13\pi}{11}$  (E)  $\tan\frac{23\pi}{11}$

【解答】(B)

【詳解】

$$\tan\left(-\frac{26\pi}{11}\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{4\pi}{11}\right), \tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{11}\right) = \tan\frac{4\pi}{11}, \tan\frac{13\pi}{11} = \tan\frac{2\pi}{11}, \tan\frac{23\pi}{11} = \tan\frac{\pi}{11}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 時, } \tan x \text{ 為遞增函數, } -\frac{4\pi}{11} < \frac{\pi}{11} < \frac{2\pi}{11} < \frac{3\pi}{11} < \frac{4\pi}{11}$$

$$\therefore \tan\left(-\frac{4\pi}{11}\right) < \tan\frac{\pi}{11} < \tan\frac{2\pi}{11} < \tan\frac{3\pi}{11} < \tan\frac{4\pi}{11}$$

即  $\tan\left(-\frac{26\pi}{11}\right) < \tan\frac{23\pi}{11} < \tan\frac{13\pi}{11} < \tan\frac{3\pi}{11} < \tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{11}\right)$ ，故  $\tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{11}\right)$  最大

6.下列各函數的週期，何者是 $\pi$ ? (複選)

- (A)  $y = \sin x$  (B)  $y = 2|\cos x|$  (C)  $y = \tan x$  (D)  $y = \sin \pi x$  (E)  $y = 3\sin 2x + 5$

【解答】(B)(C)(E)

【詳解】(A)  $y = \sin x$  之週期為  $2\pi$  (B)  $y = 2|\cos x|$  之週期為  $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$  (C)  $y = \tan x$  之週期為  $\pi$   
(D)  $y = \sin \pi x$  之週期為  $\frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$  (E)  $y = 3\sin 2x + 5$  之週期為  $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

7.下列等式何者正確？(複選)

- (A)  $\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta = (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)$  (B)  $\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta)$   
(C)  $\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta = (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$  (D)  $\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta)$   
(E)  $\sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \beta = (\sec \alpha + \sec \beta)(\sec \alpha - \sec \beta)$

【解答】(A)(B)(C)(E)

【詳解】由  $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$  知(A)(C)(E)均正確

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

8.設 $\theta$ 是第四象限角，且 $\cot \theta = -3$ ，則 $\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6})\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})$ 之值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $-\frac{3}{20}$

【詳解】 $\because \cot \theta = -3$  且 $\theta$ 是第四象限角  $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \left(\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\left(\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{6}{40} = -\frac{3}{20} \end{aligned}$$

9. 設  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ ,  $\cos\alpha = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\cos\beta = -\frac{3}{5}$ , 則

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ \quad (2) \alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

【解答】(1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (2)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

【詳解】

$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos\alpha = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sin\alpha = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} ; \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi, \cos\beta = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \sin\beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(2) \because \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

10.  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ , 求  $(1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$  ( $\alpha, \beta$  為銳角)

【解答】2

【詳解】 $(1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta) = 1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \tan\alpha \tan\beta + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta$$

$$\therefore (1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta) = 2$$

11. 試求  $\sin 23^\circ \cos 112^\circ - \sin 292^\circ \sin 67^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

【詳解】原式  $= -\sin 23^\circ \cos 68^\circ + \sin 68^\circ \cos 23^\circ = \sin(68^\circ - 23^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

12.  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{12}{13}$ , 則  $a : b : c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

【解答】52 : 25 : 63

【詳解】 $a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \frac{4}{5} : \frac{5}{13} : \frac{63}{65} = 52 : 25 : 63$

13. 一時鐘之時針長 3, 則由上午 9 時到上午 9 時 30 分, 時針掃過之扇形面積為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

【解答】 $\frac{9}{24}\pi$

【詳解】設兩時刻時針夾角為  $\theta$ ,  $\theta = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12}$ , 故扇形面積  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{9}{24}\pi$

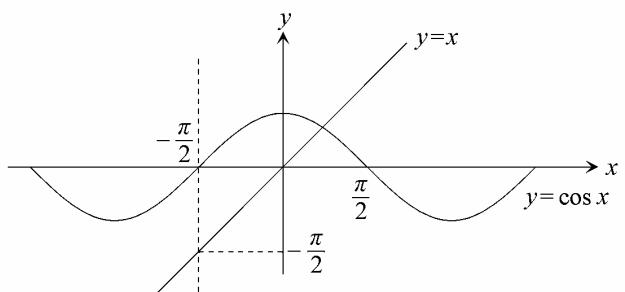
14.  $\cos x = x$  有  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  個實數解。

【解答】1

【詳解】

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = \cos x \end{cases} \text{ 由圖知只有一個交點}$$

$\therefore \cos x = x$  有一個實數解



15.函數  $f(x) = 2\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1$ ,  $x \in R$ , (1)  $f(x)$  之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $f(x)$  之最小值為\_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $\frac{9}{8}$  (2) -2

16.設  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $\sin \theta = -\frac{8}{17}$ , 則 (1)  $\sin 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $\cos 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $\frac{240}{289}$  (2)  $\frac{161}{289}$

17.若  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$  且  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$ , 則  $\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $\frac{4}{5}$

【詳解】因為  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$ , 所以  $\sin \theta < 0$ ,  $\cos \theta > 0$

將  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$  平方, 得  $1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25}$  ∴  $2\sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{24}{25}$

其次, 因為  $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 + \frac{24}{25} = \frac{49}{25}$  ∴  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{7}{5}$  (取負號)

將  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$  及  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = -\frac{7}{5}$  兩式相減, 得  $2\cos \theta = \frac{8}{5}$  ∴  $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$

18.設  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 3$ , 則  $\sin 2\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $\frac{-24}{25}$

【詳解】 $\because \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 3$  ∴  $\sin \theta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1 + 3^2} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1 - 3^2}{1 + 3^2} = \frac{-8}{10} = -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot (-\frac{4}{5}) = -\frac{24}{25}$$

19.  $\sin^2 27.5^\circ + \sin^2 32.5^\circ + \sin^2 87.5^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $\frac{3}{2}$

【詳解】 $\sin^2 27.5^\circ + \sin^2 32.5^\circ + \sin^2 87.5^\circ = \frac{1 - \cos 55^\circ}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 65^\circ}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 175^\circ}{2}$   
 $= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} [(\cos 55^\circ + \cos 65^\circ) + \cos 175^\circ] = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} [2\cos 60^\circ \cos 5^\circ + (-\cos 5^\circ)]$   
 $= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \cos 5^\circ - \cos 5^\circ) = \frac{3}{2} - 0 = \frac{3}{2}$

20.  $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ$  之值為\_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$

【詳解】原式  $= \sin 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 40^\circ - \cos 120^\circ) = \sin 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2})$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ + \frac{1}{4} (\sin 60^\circ - \sin 20^\circ) + \frac{1}{4} \sin 20^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$

21. 設  $P(\cos\alpha, -\sin\alpha)$ ,  $Q(\cos\beta, -\sin\beta)$ , 且  $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 則  $\overline{PQ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】 1

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{PQ} &= \sqrt{(\cos\alpha - \cos\beta)^2 + (-\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)^2} = \sqrt{1+1-2\cos\alpha\cos\beta-2\sin\alpha\sin\beta} \\ &= \sqrt{2-2\cos(\alpha-\beta)} = \sqrt{2-1} = 1\end{aligned}$$

22. 以  $x - \cos 40^\circ$  除  $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$  之餘式為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $\frac{1}{2}$

【詳解】 由餘式定理以  $x - \cos 40^\circ$  除  $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$  的餘式為  $f(\cos 40^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}f(\cos 40^\circ) &= 3\cos 40^\circ - 4\cos^3 40^\circ = -(4\cos^3 40^\circ - 3\cos 40^\circ) \\ &= -\cos(3 \times 40^\circ) = -\cos 120^\circ = -(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

23. 計算：

$$(1) \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \text{ 之值為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

$$(2) \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} \text{ 之值為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

【解答】 (1)  $-\frac{1}{16}$  (2)  $\frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{8}$

【詳解】

$$(1) \text{令 } P = \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{則 } \sin \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot P &= \sin \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{8\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{16} \sin \frac{16\pi}{15} = -\frac{1}{16} \sin \frac{\pi}{15}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} &= (\cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{16})^2 - 2\sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{16} \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{16} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{8}) + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{8}\end{aligned}$$

$$24. \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{10}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{10}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

【解答】  $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$

【詳解】  $\because \tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta}$ ,  $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$ ,  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1-\tan^2\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{10}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{10}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

25. 設  $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$ ，試求  $(1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2)(1 - \omega^3)(1 - \omega^4)$  的值\_\_\_\_\_

與  $(2 + \omega)(2 + \omega^2)(2 + \omega^3)(2 + \omega^4)$  的值\_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 5 ; 11

【詳解】

$\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$  為  $x^5 = 1$  的一虛根  $\Rightarrow x^5 = 1$  的五個根為  $1, \omega, \omega^2, \omega^3, \omega^4$

$$\therefore x^5 - 1 = (x - 1)(x - \omega)(x - \omega^2)(x - \omega^3)(x - \omega^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = (x - \omega)(x - \omega^2)(x - \omega^3)(x - \omega^4)$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1 \text{ 得 } (1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2)(1 - \omega^3)(1 - \omega^4) = 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1$$

$$\text{故 } (1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2)(1 - \omega^3)(1 - \omega^4) = 5$$

$$\text{令 } x = -2 \text{ 得 } (-2 - \omega)(-2 - \omega^2)(-2 - \omega^3)(-2 - \omega^4) = (-2)^4 + (-2)^3 + (-2)^2 + (-2) + 1$$

$$\therefore (-1)^4(2 + \omega)(2 + \omega^2)(2 + \omega^3)(2 + \omega^4) = 11, \text{ 故 } (2 + \omega)(2 + \omega^2)(2 + \omega^3)(2 + \omega^4) = 11$$