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| 範圍 | Book2 CH3 三角函數 2 | 班級 | 普三 | 班 | 姓 |
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一、單選題(每題 10 分)

1. 複數平面上，滿足 $z^{13} = 7 + 8i$ 的一切複數 z 的圖形為

- (A) 一直線 (B) 一個圓 (C) 一點 (D) 正 13 邊形 (E) 13 個點

【解答】(E)

【詳解】

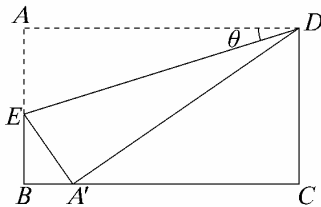
$$z^{13} = 7 + 8i = \sqrt{113} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \quad \alpha = \sqrt[13]{113} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{13} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{13} \right) \text{ 爲其一根}$$

$$\therefore z^{13} = 7 + 8i \text{ 的 13 個根爲 } \alpha, \alpha\omega, \alpha\omega^2, \dots, \alpha\omega^{12} \quad \left(\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{13} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{13} \right)$$

此 13 個根在複數平面的圖形為正 13 邊形的 13 個頂點

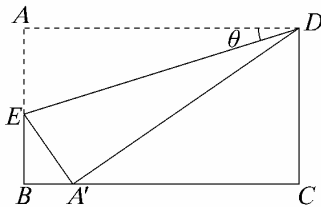
2. 將一張長方形紙 $ABCD$ 沿著 \overline{DE} 摺起來，使 A 點落在 \overline{BC} 邊上 A' 處 (如圖所示)。若摺角為 θ ，寬 \overline{AB} 是 6 吋，則摺痕 \overline{DE} 的長度為

- (A) $3\sec^2 \theta \csc \theta$ (B) $6\sin \theta \sec \theta$ (C) $3\sec \theta \csc \theta$ (D) $6\sec \theta \csc^2 \theta$ (E) $3\sin \theta \sec \theta$



【解答】(A)

【詳解】



如圖，因為 $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle A'DE$ ，故 $\angle ADE = \angle A'DE = \theta$

所以 $\angle A'DC = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta$ 。故所求摺痕 \overline{DE} 的長度為 $\overline{DE} = \overline{A'D} \sec \theta = \overline{CD} \sec \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta \right) \sec \theta$

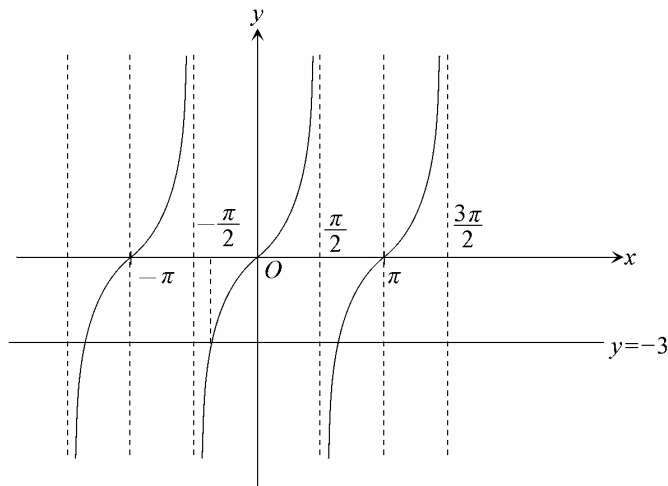
$$= 6 \sec \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta \right) \sec \theta = \frac{6}{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta} = \frac{6}{2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} = 3 \sec^2 \theta \csc \theta$$

3. 方程式 $\tan x + 3 = 0$ 的解為：

- (A) $n\pi - \tan^{-1} 3, n \in Z$ (B) $n\pi + \tan^{-1} 3, n \in Z$ (C) $n\pi + (-1)^n \tan^{-1}(-3), n \in Z$
 (D) $2n\pi + \tan^{-1}(-3), n \in Z$ (E) $2n\pi \pm \tan^{-1}(-3), n \in Z$

【解答】(A)

【詳解】



$$\tan x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan x = -3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \tan x \\ y = -3 \end{cases}$$

由圖知交點的 x 坐標為 $\tan^{-1}(-3) + n\pi = -\tan^{-1}3 + n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

4. $\cos 5^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ =$

- (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 $(2 \sin 5^\circ)P = 2 \sin 5^\circ (\cos 5^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ) = 2 (\sin 5^\circ \cos 5^\circ) \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$

$= (\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ = (\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ) \cos 40^\circ$

$= \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ) = \frac{1}{8} \sin 80^\circ$

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

5. 下列哪一個正切函數值最大？

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

【解答】(B)

【詳解】

$1^\circ \tan(-\frac{26\pi}{11}) = \tan(-\frac{4\pi}{11})$ ， $\tan(-\frac{7\pi}{11}) = \tan \frac{4\pi}{11}$ ， $\tan \frac{13\pi}{11} = \tan \frac{2\pi}{11}$ ， $\tan \frac{23\pi}{11} = \tan \frac{\pi}{11}$

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

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

即 $\tan(-\frac{26\pi}{11}) < \tan \frac{23\pi}{11} < \tan \frac{13\pi}{11} < \tan \frac{3\pi}{11} < \tan(-\frac{7\pi}{11})$

故 $\tan(-\frac{7\pi}{11})$ 最大

6. 若 $\sin 2 = a$ ，則下列何者正確？

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

$$(E) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 1$$

【解答】(E)

【詳解】

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

故選(E)

7. (複選)下列敘述，何者正確？但 $(\theta \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}, n \in Z)$

$$(A) \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2 \csc 2\theta \quad (B) \tan \theta - \cot \theta = -2 \cot 2\theta \quad (C) \text{若 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$$

$$\text{, 則 } \sin \theta > 0 \quad (D) \text{若 } \sin \theta > 0 \text{, 則 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0 \quad (E) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

【解答】(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

【詳解】

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

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

$$(C) \because \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \quad \because 1 + \cos \theta > 0 \quad \therefore \text{若 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0 \text{, 則 } \sin \theta > 0$$

$$(D) \text{同(C), 若 } \sin \theta > 0 \text{, 則 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$$

$$(E) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + 1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta} \quad (\text{和比性質})$$

8. 設 $r, r_1, r_2, \theta, \theta_1, \theta_2 \in R$ ，則下列敘述，何者正確？

$$(A) r_1 > 0, r_2 > 0, \text{ 則 } r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \Leftrightarrow r_1 = r_2, \theta_1 = \theta_2$$

$$(B) r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$(C) \text{若 } r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \neq 0 \text{, 則 } \frac{r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

$$(D) \text{若 } n \in Z \text{, 且 } r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \neq 0 \text{, 則 } [r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

$$(E) \text{若 } n \in Z \text{, 且 } r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \neq 0 \text{, 則 } [r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta)$$

【解答】(B)(C)(D)(E)

【詳解】

$$(A) r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \Leftrightarrow r_1 = r_2; \theta_1, \theta_2 \text{同界}$$

$$(B) r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i(\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)] = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$(C) \frac{r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cdot \frac{(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)[\cos(-\theta_2) + i \sin(-\theta_2)]}{(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)[\cos(-\theta_2) + i \sin(-\theta_2)]}$$

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

$$(D) \text{當 } n = -m < 0 \text{ 時, } [r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^n = \frac{1}{[r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^m}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot (\cos 0 + i\sin 0)}{r^m (\cos m\theta + i\sin m\theta)} = r^{-m} [\cos(-m\theta) + i\sin(-m\theta)] = r^n (\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$$

$$(E) [r(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)]^n = \{r[\cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta)]\}^n = r^n [\cos(-n\theta) + i\sin(-n\theta)] \\ = r^n (\cos n\theta - i\sin n\theta)$$

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 設 $\sin\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 則 $\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

【詳解】

$$\because \sin\alpha = -\frac{3}{5}, \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \cos\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\because \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \therefore \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \text{ 且 } \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{4}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

2. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, $\sin\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, 則(1) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____。(2) $\cos 2\theta =$ _____。

【解答】 (1) $-\frac{4}{5}$ (2) $\frac{3}{5}$

【詳解】

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi, \sin\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(1) \sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

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

3. 函數 $f(x) = \cos^2 2x + 2\sin^2 x$, $x \in R$ 。(1) $f(x)$ 的最小值為 _____。(2) $f(x)$ 的最大值為 _____。

【解答】 (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 3

【詳解】

$$f(x) = \cos^2 2x + 2\sin^2 x = (1 - 2\sin^2 x)^2 + 2\sin^2 x = 4\sin^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + 1 = 4\left(\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\because -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \quad \therefore 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$$

故(1) $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ 時, $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}$ 為最小值 (2) $\sin^2 x = 1$ 時, $f(x) = 3$ 為最大值

4. 設 $\cos 2\theta = t$, 則 $4(\cos^6 \theta - \sin^6 \theta)$ 以 t 表示為 _____。

【解答】 $t^3 + 3t$

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\theta = t &\Rightarrow \sin^2 2\theta = 1 - t^2 \Rightarrow (2\sin\theta \cos\theta)^2 = 1 - t^2 \Rightarrow 4\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta = 1 - t^2 \\ \therefore 4(\cos^6\theta - \sin^6\theta) &= 4[(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)^3 + 3\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)] \\ &= 4\cos^3 2\theta + 3\sin^2 2\theta \cos 2\theta = 4t^3 + 3(1 - t^2)t = t^3 + 3t\end{aligned}$$

5. 設 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，試化簡 $\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} - \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha} =$ _____。

【解答】 $2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$

【詳解】 $\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} - \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})^2} - \sqrt{(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})^2} = \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| - \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| \\ \because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4} &\therefore \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} < \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \\ \Rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| - \left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| &= \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\end{aligned}$$

6. 設 $\sin x + \sin y = 1$ ，則 $\cos x + \cos y$ 的最大值為 _____。

【解答】 $\sqrt{3}$

【詳解】

令 $\cos x + \cos y = t \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$ ，已知 $\sin x + \sin y = 1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$

$$\textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2 \text{ 得 } (\cos^2 x + 2\cos x \cos y + \cos^2 y) + (\sin^2 x + 2\sin x \sin y + \sin^2 y) = t^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y) = t^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\cos(x - y) + 1 = t^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(x - y) \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2\cos(x - y) \leq 2 \Rightarrow t^2 = 1 + 2\cos(x - y) \leq 3$$

當 $\cos(x - y) = 1$ 時， $t^2 = 3$ 為最大值，此時 $t = \sqrt{3}$ 為最大值

即 $\cos x + \cos y$ 的最大值為 $\sqrt{3}$

7. 設 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$ ，則 $4\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta =$ _____。

【解答】 4

$$\text{【詳解】 } 4\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta = 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{9}{16}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = 4$$

8. 設 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\sin 2\theta < 0$ ，則 $\tan\theta + \cot\theta =$ _____。

【解答】 $-\frac{5}{2}$

【詳解】 $\because \cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ 且 $\sin 2\theta < 0 \therefore \sin 2\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\tan\theta + \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} = \frac{2}{2\sin\theta \cos\theta} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{10}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

9. 令 $x = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ ，則 $\cos 2\theta$ 以 x 可表為_____。

【解答】 $\frac{1-6x^2+x^4}{1+2x^2+x^4}$

【詳解】

$$(1) \because x = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \therefore \tan \theta = \tan 2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)^2} = \frac{(1-x^2)^2 - 4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2 + 4x^2} = \frac{1-6x^2+x^4}{1+2x^2+x^4}$$

10. $\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{3}{2}$

【詳解】

原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1 + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{4} + \frac{1 + 2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{4}}{4} + \frac{1 + 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{4}}{4} + \frac{1 + 2 \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{4}}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

11. 函數 $f(t) = \sin^2 2t - 3 \cos^2 t$ 在 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 的範圍內，其最大值為_____。

【解答】 $\frac{1}{16}$

【詳解】

$$f(t) = (1 - \cos^2 2t) - 3 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = -\left(\cos 2t + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\cos 2t = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ 時, } f(t) = \frac{1}{16} \text{ 為最大值, 故 } f(t) \text{ 之最大值為 } \frac{1}{16}$$

12. $\cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ =$ _____，而 $(1 + \tan 35^\circ)(1 + \tan 10^\circ) =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; 2

【詳解】

利用和角公式

$$(1) \cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ = \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ$$

$$= \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ = \sin(20^\circ + 40^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(2) \because 35^\circ + 10^\circ = 45^\circ \quad \therefore \tan(35^\circ + 10^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 35^\circ \tan 10^\circ} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ = 1 - \tan 35^\circ \tan 10^\circ \Rightarrow \tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ = 1$$

$$\therefore (1 + \tan 35^\circ)(1 + \tan 10^\circ) = 1 + (\tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

13. 設 $a, b \in N$, 若 $y = \sin(ax - \frac{1}{b})$ 與 $y = \tan(\frac{1}{b}x - a)$ 有相同的週期, 則 $a + b =$ _____。

【解答】3

【詳解】

$$\because y = \sin x \text{ 的週期為 } 2\pi \quad \therefore y = \sin(ax - \frac{1}{b}) \text{ 的週期為 } \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$\because y = \tan x \text{ 的週期為 } \pi \quad \therefore y = \tan(\frac{1}{b}x - a) \text{ 的週期為 } \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{b}} = b\pi$$

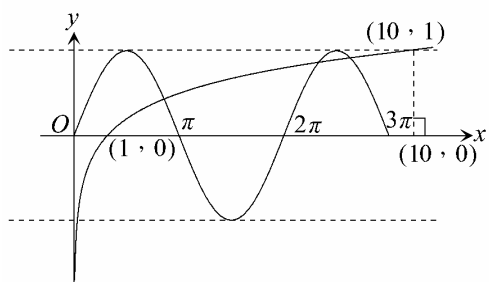
$$\therefore \frac{2\pi}{a} = b\pi \quad \therefore \frac{2}{a} = b \quad \because a, b \in N \quad \therefore a = 1, b = 2 \text{ 或 } a = 2, b = 1$$

故 $a + b = 3$

14. 方程式 $\sin x = \log x$ 共有 _____ 個實根。

【解答】3

【詳解】



$\sin x = \log x$ 有若干個實根

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin x \\ y = \log x \end{cases} \text{ 有若干組實解} \Leftrightarrow y = \sin x, y = \log x \text{ 有若干個交點}$$

$y = \sin x, y = \log x$ 圖形如上圖所示 \therefore 共有 3 個交點

15. 設 θ 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】

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

$$\text{故 } \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6})\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= (\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6})(\sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{6}{40} = -\frac{3}{20}$$

16. 設 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 則

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

【解答】(1) 1 (2) $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

【詳解】

$$(1) \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1 \quad (2) \because \pi < \alpha + \beta < 2\pi \quad \therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

17. 求 $\sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ - \tan 80^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$ 的值為 _____ 。

【解答】 $-\sqrt{3}$

【詳解】

$$\tan(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = \frac{\tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ}{1 + \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ = \tan 80^\circ - \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \tan 80^\circ \tan 20^\circ - \tan 80^\circ + \tan 20^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$$

18. 設 $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0$ 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cot \beta = -3$, 則 $\alpha - \beta =$ _____ 。（以弧度表示）

【解答】 $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

【詳解】

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} , -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \pi < \alpha - \beta < 2\pi$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)} = 1 \quad \therefore \alpha - \beta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

19. 設 $P(\cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha)$, $Q(\cos \beta, -\sin \beta)$, 且 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 則 $\overline{PQ} =$ _____ 。

【解答】 1

【詳解】

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

20. 設 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$ 為 $x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ 之二根 , 則

(1) $\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____ 。

(2) $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + 2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 5 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$ 之值為 _____ 。

【解答】(1) $\frac{1}{10}$ (2) 2

【詳解】

(1)由根與係數關係得 $\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -6$ ， $\tan\alpha \tan\beta = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{-6}{1-3} = 3$$

$$\therefore \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1+3^2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(2)\text{原式} = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left[\frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{5\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \right]$$
$$= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) [\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) + 2\tan(\alpha + \beta) + 5] = \frac{1}{10}(3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 5) = 2$$

21. 設 $z = \frac{(\cos 7^\circ + i \sin 7^\circ)^5 (\cos 28^\circ + i \sin 28^\circ)^2}{\cos 61^\circ + i \sin 61^\circ} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$ ， $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$ 。

(1) $\theta =$ _____ $^\circ$ (2) 化為標準式 $z =$ _____ $^\circ$

【解答】(1) 30° (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$

【詳解】

$$(1) z = \frac{(\cos 7^\circ + i \sin 7^\circ)^5 (\cos 28^\circ + i \sin 28^\circ)^2}{\cos 61^\circ + i \sin 61^\circ} = \frac{(\cos 35^\circ + i \sin 35^\circ)(\cos 56^\circ + i \sin 56^\circ)}{\cos 61^\circ + i \sin 61^\circ}$$
$$= \cos(35^\circ + 56^\circ - 61^\circ) + i \sin(35^\circ + 56^\circ - 61^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ$$

$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$

$$(2) z = \cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

22.(1) $\sin^{-1}(\sin \frac{9\pi}{10}) =$ _____ $^\circ$ (2) $\cos^{-1}(\cos \frac{9\pi}{10}) =$ _____ $^\circ$

(3) $\tan^{-1}(\tan \frac{9\pi}{10}) =$ _____ $^\circ$

【解答】(1) $\frac{\pi}{10}$ (2) $\frac{9\pi}{10}$ (3) $-\frac{\pi}{10}$

23.(1) $\sin^{-1}(\sin(-5)) =$ _____ $^\circ$ (2) $\cos^{-1}(\cos(-5)) =$ _____ $^\circ$

(3) $\tan^{-1}(\tan(-5)) =$ _____ $^\circ$

【解答】(1) $2\pi - 5$ (2) $2\pi - 5$ (3) $2\pi - 5$

24. $\tan[\cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}) - \sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})] =$ _____ $^\circ$

【解答】 $2 + \sqrt{3}$

【詳解】

$$\tan[\cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}) - \sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})] = \tan(120^\circ - 45^\circ) = \tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

25. 滿足 $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}(1-x) = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7}$ 的 x 值為 _____ $^\circ$

【解答】 $-2, 3$

【詳解】

兩邊取正切函數，則得 $\tan(\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}(1-x)) = \tan(\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7})$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan(\tan^{-1}x) + \tan(\tan^{-1}(1-x))}{1 - \tan(\tan^{-1}x)\tan(\tan^{-1}(1-x))} = \frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{x + (1-x)}{1-x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 3, x = -2$$

26. 設 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ，則 $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x =$ _____。

【解答】 π

【詳解】

$$(\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x) + (\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

27. $\sin^{-1}\sin 6 + \cos^{-1}\cos 8 + \tan^{-1}\tan 10 =$ _____。

【解答】 $24 - 7\pi$

【詳解】

$$\sin 6 = -\sin(2\pi - 6) = \sin(6 - 2\pi) \quad \because -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 6 - 2\pi \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}\sin 6 = 6 - 2\pi$$

$$\cos 8 = \cos(2\pi - 8) = \cos(8 - 2\pi) \quad \because 0 \leq 8 - 2\pi \leq \pi \Rightarrow \cos^{-1}\cos 8 = 8 - 2\pi$$

$$\tan 10 = -\tan(3\pi - 10) = \tan(10 - 3\pi) \quad \because 0 \leq 10 - 3\pi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\tan 10 = 10 - 3\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 6 - 2\pi + 8 - 2\pi + 10 - 3\pi = 24 - 7\pi$$

28. 求 $\tan(\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 之值_____。

【解答】 $2 - \sqrt{3}$

【詳解】

$$\tan(\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan\frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

29. $\sin 80^\circ - \sin 40^\circ - \sin 20^\circ =$ _____。

【解答】0

【詳解】

$$\sin 80^\circ - \sin 40^\circ - \sin 20^\circ = (\sin 80^\circ - \sin 40^\circ) - \sin 20^\circ = 2\cos\frac{80^\circ + 40^\circ}{2} \sin\frac{80^\circ - 40^\circ}{2} - \sin 20^\circ$$

$$= 2\cos 60^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ = \sin 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ = 0$$

30. 令 $\omega = \cos\frac{2\pi}{5} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{5}$ ，則 $\sum_{k=1}^{2001} \omega^k$ 之值為_____。

【解答】 ω

【詳解】

$$\omega^5 = 1, 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{2001} \omega^k = (\omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5) + (\omega^6 + \omega^7 + \omega^8 + \omega^9 + \omega^{10})$$

$$+ \cdots + (\omega^{1996} + \omega^{1997} + \omega^{1998} + \omega^{1999} + \omega^{2000}) + \omega^{2001}$$

$$= \underbrace{0 + 0 + \cdots + 0}_{400\text{個}} + (\omega^5)^{400} \cdot \omega = \omega$$

31. 已知 $\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$ 是方程式 $x^2 + kx + k = 0$ 之兩根, 則 $k =$ _____。

【解答】 $1 - \sqrt{2}$

【詳解】

$\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$ 是 $x^2 + kx + k = 0$ 之兩根

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin\theta + \cos\theta = -k \Rightarrow \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow |k| \leq \sqrt{2} \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta = k \end{cases}$$

$$k^2 = (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 + 2k$$

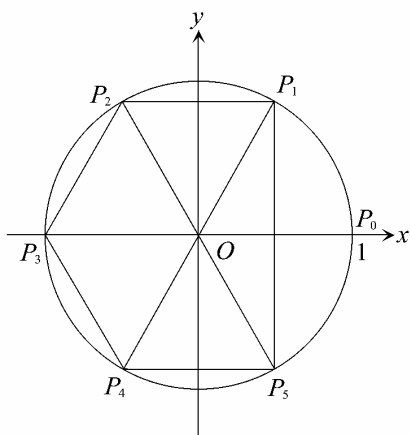
$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ (正數不合)}$$

$$\therefore k = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

32. 方程式 $x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ 的五個複數根可表為 $x_k =$ _____ ; 又以此五個根為頂點在複數平面上所成五邊形區域的面積為 _____。

【解答】 $x_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{3}$, $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$; $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$

【詳解】



$$(x-1)(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 - 1$$

$$x^6 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^6 = 1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \text{ 的根為}$$

$$x_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6} , k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

又 $x_0 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$, 故 $x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ 的五個根為 $x_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6}$,

$k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

設 x_k 在複數平面上的對應點為 P_k , 則五個點 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5 為頂點的五邊形如圖 :

$$\angle P_1OP_2 = \angle P_2OP_3 = \angle P_3OP_4 = \angle P_4OP_5 = \frac{\pi}{3} , \angle P_1OP_5 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

\therefore 五邊形的面積為

$$4\triangle P_1OP_2 + \triangle P_1OP_5 = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

33. 設 $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1+\sqrt{3}i}$, 則(1) z 之極式為 _____。(2) $z^{100} =$ _____。

【解答】 (1) $\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$ (2) 1

【詳解】

$$(1) z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1+\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}i)}{2(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)} = \frac{2(\cos\frac{11\pi}{6}+i\sin\frac{11\pi}{6})}{2(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{3})} = \cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) z^{100} = (\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{2})^{100} = \cos(150\pi) + i\sin(150\pi) = 1$$

34. z 為複數，若 $(z^5 - 1) + (z^5 + 1)i = 0$ ，則 $z =$ _____。

【解答】 $-i, \pm \sin 36^\circ + i\cos 36^\circ, \pm \cos 18^\circ - i\sin 18^\circ$

【詳解】

$$\therefore (z^5 - 1) + (z^5 + 1)i = 0 \Rightarrow z^5(1+i) = 1-i$$

$$\Rightarrow z^5 = \frac{1-i}{1+i} = \frac{(1-i)^2}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i = \cos 270^\circ + i\sin 270^\circ$$

$$\therefore z = \cos 54^\circ + i\sin 54^\circ, \cos 126^\circ + i\sin 126^\circ, \cos 198^\circ + i\sin 198^\circ, \cos 270^\circ + i\sin 270^\circ, \cos 342^\circ + i\sin 342^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \sin 36^\circ + i\cos 36^\circ, -\sin 36^\circ + i\cos 36^\circ, -\cos 18^\circ - i\sin 18^\circ, -i, \cos 18^\circ - i\sin 18^\circ$$

35. 設 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ，若函數 $f(x) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3}\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$ 在 $x = x_1$ 時有最大值 M ；在 $x = x_2$ 時有最小值為 m ，則數對 $(x_1, M) =$ _____， $(x_2, m) =$ _____。

【解答】 $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 2); (\pi, -\sqrt{3})$

【詳解】

$$f(x) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3}\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = 4\sin x -$$

$$2\sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x) = \sin x + \sqrt{3}\cos x = 2(\frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x) = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

因為 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ，所以 $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{4\pi}{3}$ 。因此

① 當 $x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，即 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 時， $f(x)$ 最大值 $M = 2$

② 當 $x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ ，即 $x = \pi$ 時， $f(x)$ 最小值 $m = -\sqrt{3}$

36. 若 $\cot x = \frac{\sin 318^\circ - \sin 58^\circ}{\cos 318^\circ + \cos 58^\circ}$ ， $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$ ，則 $x =$ _____。

【解答】 140° 或 320°

【詳解】

$$\cot x = \frac{\sin 318^\circ - \sin 58^\circ}{\cos 318^\circ + \cos 58^\circ} = \frac{2\cos 188^\circ \sin 130^\circ}{2\cos 188^\circ \cos 130^\circ} = \frac{\sin 130^\circ}{\cos 130^\circ} = \tan 130^\circ = \tan(270^\circ - 140^\circ)$$

$$= \cot 140^\circ = \cot(180^\circ + 140^\circ) = \cot 320^\circ$$

$$\therefore 0^\circ < x < 360^\circ \quad \therefore x = 140^\circ \text{ 或 } x = 320^\circ$$

37. 求下列各值：

(1) $\sin 52.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ =$ _____。 (2) $\sin 52.5^\circ \sin 7.5^\circ =$ _____。

(3) $\sin 65^\circ - \sin 55^\circ - \sin 5^\circ =$ _____。 (4) $\cos 10^\circ + \cos 110^\circ + \cos 130^\circ =$ _____。

【解答】 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{4}$ (3) 0 (4) 0

【詳解】

$$(1) \sin 52.5^\circ \cdot \cos 7.5^\circ = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(52.5^\circ + 7.5^\circ) + \sin(52.5^\circ - 7.5^\circ)] = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 60^\circ + \sin 45^\circ) \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(2) \sin 52.5^\circ \sin 7.5^\circ = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(52.5^\circ - 7.5^\circ) - \cos(52.5^\circ + 7.5^\circ)] = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 45^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{4}$$

$$(3) \sin 65^\circ - \sin 55^\circ - \sin 5^\circ = 2\cos 60^\circ \sin 5^\circ - \sin 5^\circ = \sin 5^\circ - \sin 5^\circ = 0$$

$$(4) \cos 10^\circ + \cos 110^\circ + \cos 130^\circ = 2\cos 60^\circ \cos(-50^\circ) + \cos 130^\circ = \cos 50^\circ - \cos 50^\circ = 0$$

$$38. \cos 55^\circ \cos 65^\circ + \cos 65^\circ \cos 175^\circ + \cos 175^\circ \cos 55^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \circ$$

【解答】 $-\frac{3}{4}$

【詳解】

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 120^\circ + \cos 10^\circ + \cos 240^\circ + \cos 110^\circ + \cos 230^\circ + \cos 120^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} + \cos 110^\circ + \cos 230^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 10^\circ + 2\cos 170^\circ \cos 60^\circ) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

39. 設 α, β 不同界，已知 α, β 為方程式 $\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1$ 的兩個根，則 $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

【詳解】

$$(1) \alpha, \beta \text{ 為 } \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1 \text{ 的兩個根}$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha - \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \beta - \sqrt{3} \cos \beta = 1$$

$$(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) - \sqrt{3} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) = 0$$

$$2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \sqrt{3} \left(-2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$(2) \text{ 但 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 不同界 } \therefore \alpha - \beta \neq 2k\pi, k \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \neq k\pi, k \in Z \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \neq 0$$

$$(3) \text{ 由(1)(2)得 } \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

40. 若 $\begin{cases} \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ ，則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】 $\frac{12}{13}$

【詳解】

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots ① \\ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{②}{①} \Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}, \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)}{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)} = \frac{12}{13}$$

41. $\frac{\pi}{12} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 且 $3\sin^2 \theta + 4\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 5$, 則 $\theta =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

【詳解】

$$3\sin^2 \theta + 4\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 5 \Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}\right) + 2\sqrt{3} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} \sin 2\theta - 2\cos 2\theta = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$$

$$\therefore 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots, \text{但 } \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

42. 函數 $f(x) = \frac{2\cos x}{3 + \sin x}$ 的最大值為 _____, 最小值為 _____。

【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

【詳解】

$$\text{令 } k = \frac{2\cos x}{3 + \sin x} \therefore k(3 + \sin x) = 2\cos x \Rightarrow 3k = 2\cos x - k\sin x$$

$$\text{因為 } x \text{ 為任意實數, 由重點 2 可知: } |3k| \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-k)^2} \Leftrightarrow 9k^2 \leq 4 + k^2$$

$$\therefore 8k^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow k^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq k \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 故最大值為 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 而最小值為 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

43. $\sin x - \cos x - 1 \neq 0$, 設當 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ 時, $f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x - 1}$ 的最大值為 M , 最小值為 m ,

則數對 $(M, m) =$ _____。

【解答】 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}\right)$

【詳解】

$$(1) \text{ 令 } t = \sin x - \cos x \neq 1 \Rightarrow t^2 = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{2}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-t^2)}{t-1} = -\frac{1}{2}(t+1)$$

$$(3) 0 \leq x < 2\pi \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} \leq t + 1 \leq 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \geq -\frac{1}{2}(t+1) \geq -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}, m = -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}$$

44. 設 $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + 2 \cos^2 x$ 的最大值為 M ，最小值為 m ，則 $M + m =$ _____。

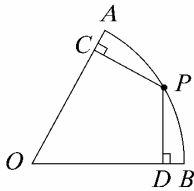
【解答】 2

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + 2 \cos^2 x &= \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) + 1 = 2 \left(\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 1 = 2 \sin \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore M = 3, m = -1 \Rightarrow M + m = 2$$

45. 扇形 OAB (見下圖) 之圓心角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ，半徑 1， P 為 \widehat{AB} 上之動點， $\overline{PC} \perp \overline{OA}$ 於 C ， $\overline{PD} \perp \overline{OB}$ 於 D ，求四邊形 $PCOD$ 之最大面積 _____。



【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

【詳解】

四邊形 $PCOD$ 面積

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \overline{OD} \cdot \overline{PD} + \frac{1}{2} \overline{OC} \cdot \overline{PC} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \cos \beta \sin \beta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)] \quad (\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 \alpha \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 + \sin 2\alpha - 1 + \cos 2\alpha) = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

