

範圍	3-2 和角公式	班級		姓名	
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一、選擇題(每題 10 分)

1. 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】 $\sin 100^\circ \sin(-160^\circ) + \cos 200^\circ \cos(-280^\circ) = \sin 80^\circ (-\sin 20^\circ) + (-\cos 20^\circ) \cos 80^\circ$
 $= -(\cos 20^\circ \cos 80^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ) = -\cos(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

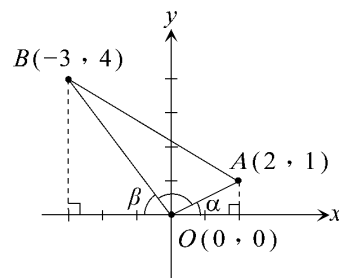
2. 坐標平面上設 $A(2, 1)$, $B(-3, 4)$, $O(0, 0)$, 則 $\tan \angle AOB =$

- (A) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $-\frac{12}{5}$ (C) $-\frac{11}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{13}{5}$ (E) -1

【解答】(C)

【詳解】 $\tan \angle AOB = \tan(\pi - (\alpha + \beta))$

$$= -\tan(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{11}{2}$$



3. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 已知 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1$, 則下列何者恆正確?

- (A) $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$ (B) $\angle C = 90^\circ$ (C) $\angle A = 45^\circ$ (D) $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC}$ (E) $\angle A = \angle B$

【解答】(B)

【詳解】 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin A \sin B = \cos A \cos B$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(A + B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\pi - C) = 0 (\because A + B + C = \pi) \Rightarrow \cos C = 0, \therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$$

4. $\sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \tan 10^\circ =$ (A) $\sqrt{3}$ (B) $-\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) 1 (E) -1

【解答】(D)

【詳解】

$$\tan 30^\circ = \tan(20^\circ + 10^\circ) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \tan 10^\circ} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \tan 10^\circ = 1$$

5. (複選) 設 $0 < \alpha, \beta < \pi$, 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, 下列何者正確?

- (A) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \pm 1$ (B) $\sec(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{2}$ (C) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ (E) $\alpha + \beta$ 有二

解

【解答】(B)(C)

【詳解】 $0 < \alpha, \beta < \pi$ 且 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore 0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{又 } \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1, \text{ 故 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 求下式值： $\sin 164^\circ \cos 44^\circ - \cos 16^\circ \sin 224^\circ =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

【詳解】 原式 = $\sin(180^\circ - 16^\circ) \cos 44^\circ - \cos 16^\circ \sin(180^\circ + 44^\circ)$

$$= \sin 16^\circ \cos 44^\circ + \cos 16^\circ \sin 44^\circ = \sin(16^\circ + 44^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2. $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$, 求 $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) =$ _____。(α, β 為銳角)

【解答】 2

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

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

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

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

3. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, $\pi < \beta < \frac{3}{2}\pi$, 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{4}$, 則 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{4 + 3\sqrt{15}}{20}$

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

$$\because \pi < \beta < \frac{3}{2}\pi \therefore \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{4}, \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{-1}{4} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{15}}{20}$$

4. 設 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$, 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14}$, $\sin \beta = \frac{11}{14}$, 則

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

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

【詳解】 $\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14}, \sin \beta = \frac{11}{14} \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}, \cos \beta = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$

$$\text{故 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} \left(-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}\right) + \frac{13}{14} \cdot \frac{11}{14} = \frac{98}{196} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because -\pi < -\beta < -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 且 } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore -\pi < \alpha - \beta < 0, \text{ 故 } \alpha - \beta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

6. 設 $\tan \alpha = 3$, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = 1$, 則 $\tan \beta =$ _____。

【解答】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【詳解】 $\tan \beta = \tan(\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{3 - 1}{1 + 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

7. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin B \cos C = \cos B \sin C$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之形狀為 _____ 三角形。

【解答】 等腰

【詳解】

原式 $\Rightarrow \sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(B - C) = 0 \Rightarrow B - C = 0 \Rightarrow B = C$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 為等腰 \triangle

8. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos B = \frac{12}{13}$, 則 (1) $\cos C =$ _____。 (2) $a : b : c =$ _____。

【解答】 (1) $-\frac{16}{65}$ (2) $52 : 25 : 63$

【詳解】

$\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos B = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{4}{5}$; $\sin B = \frac{5}{13}$

(1) $\cos C = \cos[\pi - (A + B)] = -\cos(A + B) = -\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B = -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = -\frac{16}{65}$

(2) $\cos C = -\frac{16}{65} \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{63}{65}$

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

9. 已知 $\tan \theta = 2$, 則 $\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}) - \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2})$ 之值為 _____。

【解答】 4

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} - \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} - \frac{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{(1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2})^2 - (1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2})^2}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{4 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 2 \tan \theta = 2 \times 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則(1) $\tan C =$ _____。(2) $\angle C =$ _____。

【解答】 (1) -1 (2) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

【詳解】

$$\tan C = \tan[\pi - (A + B)] = -\tan(A + B) = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{3+2}{6-1} = -1$$

$$\text{又 } 0 < \angle C < \pi \Rightarrow \angle C = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

(1) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

(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) 3 (2) $\frac{1}{10}$ (3) 2

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

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

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

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

14. 若 $\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = 4$ ， $\cot\alpha + \cot\beta = -\frac{4}{3}$ ，則 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

【解答】 1

【詳解】 $\cot\alpha + \cot\beta = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan\beta} = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{\tan\alpha \tan\beta} \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{\tan\alpha \tan\beta} \Rightarrow \tan\alpha \tan\beta = -$

3

$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{4}{1 + 3} = 1$

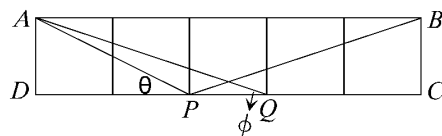
15. $\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha)\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】 1

【詳解】

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha)\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) = \frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan\alpha} \cdot \frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan\alpha}{1 + \tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan\alpha} = \frac{1 + \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan\alpha}{1 + \tan\alpha} = 1$$

16. 如圖，矩形 $ABCD$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 5$ ， $\overline{AD} = 1$ ， $\overline{DP} = 2$ ， $\overline{PQ} = 1$ ， $\angle APD = \theta$ ， $\angle AQD = \phi$ ，則 $\theta + \phi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 度。



【解答】 45

【詳解】

$$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan\phi = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \tan(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\tan\theta + \tan\phi}{1 - \tan\theta \tan\phi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$0^\circ < \theta + \phi < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta + \phi = 45^\circ$

17. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ ， $\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ ，若 $\sin\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ， $\cos\beta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ ，試求 $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 度。

【解答】 $\frac{7\pi}{4}$

【詳解】

因為 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha, \beta < \pi$ ， $\sin\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ， $\cos\beta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ ，所以 $\cos\alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ， $\sin\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

又 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

且 $\pi < \alpha + \beta < 2\pi$ ，故 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$