

高雄市明誠中學 高三數學平時測驗 日期：97.11.13				
範圍	Book2	班級	三年 班	姓
	3 三角函數(2)	座號		名

一、選擇題(每題5分)

1. 設 $t = \cos 2\theta$, 則 $2(\sin^8 \theta - \cos^8 \theta)$ 可表成下列那一個多項式?

- (A) $-t^3 - t$ (B) $t^3 + t$ (C) $t^3 - t$ (D) $-t^3 + t$ (E) $t^3 + t^2$

答案：(A)

解析： $2(\sin^8 \theta - \cos^8 \theta) = 2(\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta)(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)$
 $= 2(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)[(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta]$
 $= 2(-\cos 2\theta)(t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta)$
 $= -2t[t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^2)] = -2t(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}) = -t^3 - t$

2. 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) $-2\cos \theta$

答案：(E)

解析： $\because \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} - \sqrt{1 - \sin 2\theta} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta}$
 $= \sqrt{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} = |\sin \theta + \cos \theta| - |\sin \theta - \cos \theta|$

$\frac{5\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 時, $0 > \cos \theta > \sin \theta$, $\therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta < 0$, $\sin \theta - \cos \theta < 0$

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

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

答案：(D)

解析：

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

4. (複選) 下列敘述, 何者正確?

- (A) $\cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$ (B) $\cot \frac{\pi}{9} \cot \frac{2\pi}{9} \cot \frac{4\pi}{9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (C) $\tan \frac{\pi}{18} \tan \frac{5\pi}{18} \tan \frac{7\pi}{18} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
(D) $\sec \frac{\pi}{9} \sec \frac{2\pi}{9} \sec \frac{4\pi}{9} = 8$ (E) $\csc \frac{\pi}{18} \csc \frac{5\pi}{18} \csc \frac{7\pi}{18} = 8$

答案：(B)(C)(D)(E)

解析： $\because \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{8 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ (-2 \sin 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ (\cos 100^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 100^\circ) + \frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ = -\frac{1}{4} [\sin 140^\circ + \sin(-60^\circ)] + \frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A) \cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ = \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$(B) \cot \frac{\pi}{9} \cot \frac{2\pi}{9} \cot \frac{4\pi}{9} = \cot 20^\circ \cot 40^\circ \cot 80^\circ = \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(C) \tan \frac{\pi}{18} \tan \frac{5\pi}{18} \tan \frac{7\pi}{18} = \tan 10^\circ \tan 50^\circ \tan 70^\circ = \cot 20^\circ \cot 40^\circ \cot 80^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(D) \sec \frac{\pi}{9} \sec \frac{2\pi}{9} \sec \frac{4\pi}{9} = \sec 20^\circ \sec 40^\circ \sec 80^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ} = 8$$

$$(E) \csc \frac{\pi}{18} \csc \frac{5\pi}{18} \csc \frac{7\pi}{18} = \csc 10^\circ \csc 50^\circ \csc 70^\circ = \sec 20^\circ \sec 40^\circ \sec 80^\circ = 8$$

5. (複選) 設 $f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x$, $-60^\circ \leq x \leq 210^\circ$, 若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \alpha$ 處有最大值 M , 在 $x = \beta$ 處有最小值 m , 下列何者正確?

- (A) $M = 2$ (B) $\alpha = 210^\circ$ (C) $m = -2$ (D) $\beta = 60^\circ$ (E) $M - m = 4$

答案: (B)(C)(D)

解析: $f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x = 2\sin 30^\circ \cos x - 2\cos 30^\circ \sin x - 2\cos x$

$$= -\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x = -2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x\right) = -2(\sin x \cos 30^\circ + \cos x \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$= -2\sin(x + 30^\circ) \text{ 且 } -30^\circ \leq x + 30^\circ \leq 240^\circ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(x + 30^\circ) \leq 1$$

(1) 當 $\sin(x + 30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $f(x) = -2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = 1$ 最大, 即 $M = 1$

此時 $x + 30^\circ = -30^\circ, 240^\circ \Rightarrow \beta = -60^\circ, 210^\circ$

(2) 當 $\sin(x + 30^\circ) = 1$, $f(x) = -2$ 最小, 即 $m = -2$, 此時 $x + 30^\circ = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \beta = 60^\circ$

6. (複選) 下列各式何者正確?

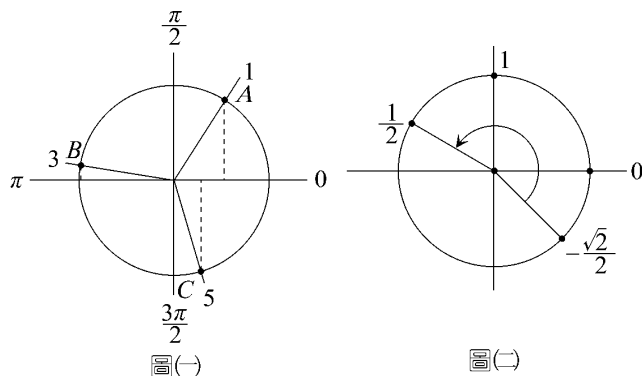
(A) $\sin 1 > \sin 3 > \sin 5$ (B) $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 時, $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

(C) 若 A 為一三角形之內角, 則 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}$ 且 $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$

(D) 若 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < A < 2\pi$, 則 $\sqrt{1 + \sin A} = \sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2}$ (E) $\sin 7^\circ - \sin 5^\circ < \sin 1^\circ$

答案: (A)

解析: 1 弧度 = $57^\circ \dots$



(A) 如圖(一)單位圓上的 A, B, C 三點之 y 坐標可知 $\sin 1 > \sin 3 > 0 > \sin 5$

(B)× 如圖(二), $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 時 $\Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin x \leq 1$

(C)× 若 $\angle A$ 為鈍角, 則 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}$, 但 $\cos A = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$

(D)× $\frac{3\pi}{2} < A < 2\pi \Rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{A}{2} < \pi$, $0 < \sin \frac{A}{2} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $-1 < \cos \frac{A}{2} < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ① (負的多)

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin A} = \sqrt{\left(\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right) + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}} = \left| \sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} \right| \stackrel{\text{由①}}{=} -\left(\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2}\right)$$

(E)× $\sin 7^\circ - \sin 5^\circ = 2 \cos 6^\circ \sin 1^\circ > 2 \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 1^\circ = \sin 1^\circ$

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 求 $8x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x - 2$ 除以 $x - \cos 15^\circ$ 之餘式為_____。

答案 : $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

解析 : 餘式 $R = 8(\cos 15^\circ)^3 + 4(\cos 15^\circ)^2 - 6\cos 15^\circ - 2$

$$= 2(4\cos^3 15^\circ - 3\cos 15^\circ) + 2(2\cos^2 15^\circ - 1) = 2\cos 45^\circ + 2\cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

2. 若 $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $\sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5}$, 求 $\sin \theta =$ _____。

答案 : $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

解析 : $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\theta < \pi$ 且 $\sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$

$$\text{半角公式 } \sin \theta = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{3}{5})}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

3. 設 $x \in R$, $f(x) = 2 + \sin x + \cos x - \sin 2x$

(1) 令 $t = \sin x + \cos x$, 請以 t 表示 $f(x) =$ _____。(2) 求 $f(x)$ 之最小值為_____。

答案 : (1) $-t^2 + t + 3$ (2) $1 - \sqrt{2}$

解析 : $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x - \sin 2x + 2$

(1) 設 $t = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$, $-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{且 } t^2 = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2\sin x \cos x = 1 + \sin 2x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = t^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = t - (t^2 - 1) + 2 = -t^2 + t + 3, \quad -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

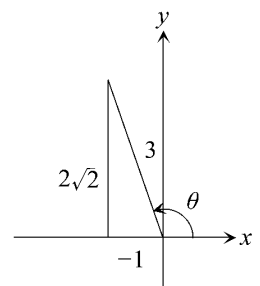
(2) $f(x) = -t^2 + t + 3 = -[t^2 - t + (\frac{1}{2})^2] + \frac{13}{4} = -(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{13}{4}$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}, \text{ 當 } t = -\sqrt{2} \text{ 時, } f(x) = -(-\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{13}{4} = 1 - \sqrt{2} \text{ 為最小值}$$

4. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ 且 $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$, 則 $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta =$ _____。

答案 : $\frac{23 - 10\sqrt{2}}{27}$

解析 : $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$,



$$\therefore \sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta = 3\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) - 4\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{-10\sqrt{2}}{27}$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta = 4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{23}{27}$$

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta = \frac{23 - 10\sqrt{2}}{27}$$

5. 設 $t = \tan\theta$ ，請以 t 表示 (1) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____。 (2) $\cos 4\theta =$ _____。

答案 : (1) $\frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ (2) $\frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{1+2t^2+t^4}$

解析 : (1) $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

$$(2) \cos 4\theta = \cos 2(2\theta) = 1 - 2\sin^2 2\theta = 1 - 2\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{8t^2}{1+2t^2+t^4} = \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{1+2t^2+t^4}$$

6. 設 $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ， $\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ，則 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____。

答案 : $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$

解析 : $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ， $\tan\theta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{5} \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 4 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} - \sqrt{5} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{5} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} - 1)(\tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{5}) = 0, \therefore \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{5} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ (不合: } \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \tan \frac{\theta}{2} < 0)$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{1}, \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}, \text{ 故 } \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

7. 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 _____。

答案 : $\frac{1}{16}$

解析 : $f(t) = (1 - \cos^2 2t) - 3 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = -(\cos 2t + \frac{3}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{16} \quad \Leftarrow \text{降次}$

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

8. $\cos^2\theta + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{3\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{5}) =$ _____。

提示 : $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$; $\cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$

答案 : $\frac{5}{2}$

解析 : 原式 = $\cos^2\theta + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cos^2[\theta + (\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5})] + \cos^2[\theta + (\pi - \frac{\pi}{5})]$

$$= \cos^2\theta + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cos^2(\theta - \frac{\pi}{5})$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta + \frac{2\pi}{5})}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta + \frac{4\pi}{5})}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta - \frac{4\pi}{5})}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta - \frac{2\pi}{5})}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + (\cos(2\theta + \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cos(2\theta - \frac{2\pi}{5})) + (\cos(2\theta + \frac{4\pi}{5}) + \cos(2\theta - \frac{4\pi}{5}))] \\
&= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2\cos 2\theta \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{5}) \quad \leftarrow \text{和差化積} \\
&= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta (\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5})] = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta (\cos 72^\circ + \cos 144^\circ)] \\
&= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta (\sin 18^\circ - \cos 36^\circ)] = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta (\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4})] \\
&= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta (-\frac{1}{2})] = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\theta) = \frac{5}{2} + 0 = \frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

9. 化簡 $\cos 108^\circ \cos 132^\circ + \cos 132^\circ \cos 12^\circ + \cos 12^\circ \cos 108^\circ$ 之值為 _____。

答案 : $-\frac{3}{4}$

解析 : 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} (2\cos 108^\circ \cos 132^\circ + 2\cos 132^\circ \cos 12^\circ + 2\cos 12^\circ \cos 108^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 240^\circ + \cos 24^\circ + \cos 144^\circ + \cos 120^\circ + \cos 120^\circ + \cos 96^\circ) \quad \leftarrow \text{積化和差} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{3}{2} + \cos 24^\circ + \cos 144^\circ + \cos 96^\circ) = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (2\cos 84^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \cos 84^\circ) \quad \leftarrow \text{和差化積} \\
&= -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 84^\circ - \cos 84^\circ) = -\frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

10. $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ 為 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之二根, 試以 p, q 表 $2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^2 =$ _____。

答案 : $1 + p + q$

解析 : $\because \sin \theta, \cos \theta$ 為 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之二根 $\therefore \sin \theta + \cos \theta = -p, \sin \theta \cos \theta = q$

$$\begin{aligned}
2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^2 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cdot (1 - 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) \\
&= (1 - \cos \theta)(1 - \sin \theta) = 1 - (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 + p + q
\end{aligned}$$

11. 已知 $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{5}$, 則 (1) $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} =$ _____。 (2) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

答案 : (1) 3 (2) $-\frac{4}{5}$

解析 :

$$(1) \because \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \quad \therefore 2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{5} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\because \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{5} \quad \therefore 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \text{得} \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = 3$$

$$(2) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{1 - 9}{1 + 9} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

12. 設 $180^\circ < x < 360^\circ$ ，若 $\tan x = \frac{\cos 83^\circ + \sin 37^\circ}{\sin 83^\circ - \cos 37^\circ}$ ，則 $x =$ _____。

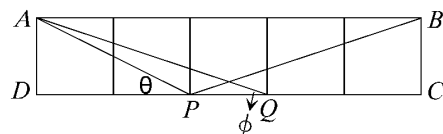
答案： 255°

解析： $\tan x = \frac{\cos 83^\circ + \sin 37^\circ}{\sin 83^\circ - \cos 37^\circ} = \frac{\sin 7^\circ + \sin 37^\circ}{\cos 7^\circ - \cos 37^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 22^\circ \cos 15^\circ}{2 \sin 22^\circ \sin 15^\circ} = \cot 15^\circ = \tan 75^\circ$

$\therefore 180^\circ < x < 360^\circ \quad \therefore x = 180^\circ + 75^\circ = 255^\circ$

13. 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 $\theta + \phi =$ _____ 度。



答案：45

解析： $\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\tan \phi = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \phi}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1, \text{ 而 } 0^\circ < \theta + \phi < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta + \phi = 45^\circ$$

14. 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 _____。

答案： $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析： α, β 為 $\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1$ 的兩個根，代入

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

$$\text{--)} \quad \sin \beta - \sqrt{3} \cos \beta = 1$$

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

$$2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \sqrt{3}(-2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}) \quad \Leftarrow \text{和差化積}$$

$$\alpha, \beta \text{ 不同界 } \therefore \alpha - \beta \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \neq 0$$

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

15. 設 $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則：(1) $\cos(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____。(2) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

答案：(1) $-\frac{59}{72}$ (2) $-\frac{5}{13}$

解析：

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}, \text{ 平方得 } \begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{上下兩式相加 } (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta) + (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{得 } \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta = -\frac{59}{72} \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{59}{72}$$

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

$$\text{由 } \frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \text{ 得 } \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{1 - (\frac{3}{2})^2}{1 + (\frac{3}{2})^2} = -\frac{5}{13}$$

16. 如下圖所示，邊長為 1 之正方形 $ABCD$ 中，以 B, C 為圓心，1 為半徑畫弧，求斜線部分之面積 = _____。

答案 : $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{5\pi}{12}$

解析 :

$$\text{扇形} = 2 \times \text{扇形} - \text{三角形} = 2 \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求面積} = \text{扇形} - \text{扇形} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \pi - (\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

17. 設 $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, $\sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 之解為 _____。

答案 : $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ 或 $\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq x \leq 2\pi$

解析 : 如右圖

19. 若以 x 表示 $\sin \theta$ 之值，則將三角方程式 $\cos 4\theta = \sin \theta$ 表成 x 的四次方程式為 _____，此方程式的所有實根中最小者為 _____。

答案 : $8x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 1 = 0$; $\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$

解析 :

$$(1) \because \cos 4\theta = \sin \theta \quad \therefore 2\cos^2 2\theta - 1 = \sin \theta \Rightarrow 2(1 - 2\sin^2 \theta)^2 - 1 = \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(1 - 4\sin^2 \theta + 4\sin^4 \theta) - 1 = \sin \theta \Rightarrow 2 - 8\sin^2 \theta + 8\sin^4 \theta - 1 = \sin \theta$$

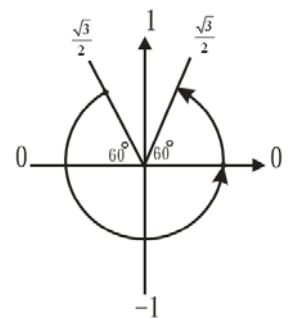
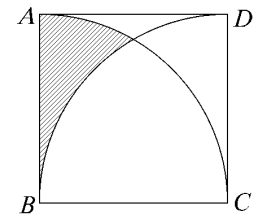
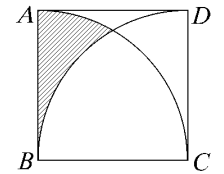
$$\Rightarrow 8\sin^4 \theta - 8\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta + 1 = 0, \quad \therefore \sin \theta = x, \quad \therefore 8x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \text{ 為 } x \text{ 的四次方程式}$$

(2) 用綜合除法

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 8+0-8-1+1 & 1 \\ +8+8+0-1 & \\ \hline 8+8-0-1+0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -4-2+1 & \\ \hline 2 & 8+4-2-0 \\ & 4+2-1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})(4x^2+2x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 或 } x=-\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } x=\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}, \quad \text{最小的 } x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

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



答案 : 1

解析 : $PQ = \sqrt{(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (-\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 1 - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$
 $= \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \sqrt{2 - 1} = 1$

21. 設 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$ 為 $3x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$ 之二根, 則

(1) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $3\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 : (1) $\frac{7}{2}$ (2) 1

解析 : $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$ 為 $3x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$ 之二根, 則 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{7}{3}$, $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$

$$(1) \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$(2) 3\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$$

 $= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left[3 \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} - 7 \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} + 1 \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} [3 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7 \tan(\alpha + \beta) + 1]$$

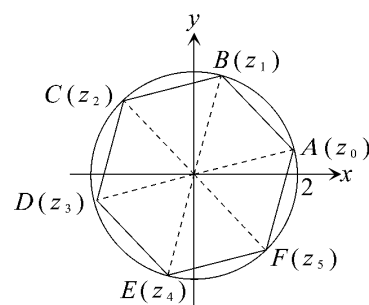
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} [3 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7 \tan(\alpha + \beta) + 1] = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{7}{2})^2} [3 \times (\frac{7}{2})^2 - 7(\frac{7}{2}) + 1] = 1$$

22. $x^6 = -32 + 32\sqrt{3}i$ 有 6 個根, 六個根在複數平面上的六個點所圍成正六邊形, 其面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 : $6\sqrt{3}$

解析 : $-32 + 32\sqrt{3}i = 64(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i) = 64(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3})$

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



將六個根圖示在高斯平面, 圖形為一正六邊形, 六個頂點在以原點為圓心, 半徑為 2 的圓形上, 則正六邊形 $ABCDEF$ 的面積為 $6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \sin 60^\circ = 6\sqrt{3}$

23. 設 $z \in C$, 且 $|z| = 2|z - 1|$, $\text{Arg}(\frac{z-1}{z}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 則 $|z| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案 : $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析 : $\because |z| = 2|z - 1| \Rightarrow |\frac{z-1}{z}| = \frac{1}{2}$, 而 $\text{Arg}(\frac{z-1}{z}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore \frac{z-1}{z} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{4} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}i}{4} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{(-3)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{16}} \Rightarrow |z| = \frac{4}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

24. 化簡 $(1 + \cos 20^\circ + i \sin 20^\circ)^{987} = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, $r > 0$, $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$, 則 $\theta =$ _____。

答案 : 150°

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \cos 20^\circ + i \sin 20^\circ &= 1 + \cos 2(10^\circ) + i \sin 2(10^\circ) \\ &= 1 + 2\cos^2 10^\circ - 1 + i(2\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ) = 2\cos 10^\circ(\cos 10^\circ + i \sin 10^\circ) \quad \leftarrow \text{極式} \\ (1 + \cos 20^\circ + i \sin 20^\circ)^{987} &= [2\cos 10^\circ(\cos 10^\circ + i \sin 10^\circ)]^{987} = (2\cos 10^\circ)^{987}(\cos 9870^\circ + i \sin 9870^\circ) \\ &= (2\cos 10^\circ)^{987}(\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ) \\ &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \quad r > 0, \quad 0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 150^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

答案 : (1) $\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$ (2) 1

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} (1) z &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1+\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i)}{2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)} = \frac{2(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6})}{2(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3})} \\ &= \cos(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}) + i \sin(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ (2) z^{100} &= (\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2})^{100} = \cos(150\pi) + i \sin(150\pi) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

26. 設 $z + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{3}$, 則 $z^{2008} + \frac{1}{z^{2008}}$ 之值為_____。

答案 : -1

解析 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } z + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{3} &\Rightarrow z^2 - \sqrt{3}z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm i}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \pm i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \text{當 } z = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} &\text{, 則 } z^{2008} + \frac{1}{z^{2008}} = (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})^{2008} + (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})^{-2008} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{2008\pi}{6} = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi \times 167 + 4\pi}{6} = 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{6} = 2(-\frac{1}{2}) = -1 \\ \text{同理, 當 } z = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} &\text{時, } z^{2008} + \frac{1}{z^{2008}} \text{ 也為 } -1 \text{, 故所求 } z^{2008} + \frac{1}{z^{2008}} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

27. $12 - 16i$ 的平方根為_____。

答案 : $\pm(4 - 2i)$

解析 : 設 $(x + yi)^2 = 12 - 16i$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 12 \\ 2xy = -16 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 16 \\ y^2 = 4 \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } x, y \text{ 異號} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 4 \\ y = \mp 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \pm(4 - 2i) \text{ 為 } 12 - 16i \text{ 的平方根}$$

28. $f(\theta) = \frac{\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta}{\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta}$, 則

(1) $f(\theta) = \tan k\theta$ 時, $k =$ _____。(2) $f(\frac{\pi}{16})$ 之值為_____。

答案 : (1) 4 (2) 1

解析 : (1) $f(\theta) = \frac{\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta}{\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta} = \frac{(\sin \theta + \sin 7\theta) + (\sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta)}{(\cos \theta + \cos 7\theta) + (\cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta)}$
 $= \frac{2 \sin 4\theta \cos 3\theta + 2 \sin 4\theta \cos \theta}{2 \cos 4\theta \cos 3\theta + 2 \cos 4\theta \cos \theta} = \frac{2 \sin 4\theta (\cos 3\theta + \cos \theta)}{2 \cos 4\theta (\cos 3\theta + \cos \theta)} = \tan 4\theta$

(2) $f\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) = \tan\left(4 \times \frac{\pi}{16}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$

29. $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$, 當 $x = \alpha$ 時, y 有最大值, 求 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : 3

解析 : $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x = 5\left(\frac{3}{5}\sin x - \frac{4}{5}\cos x\right) = 5\sin(x - \phi)$, 其中 $\cos \phi = \frac{3}{5}$, $\sin \phi = \frac{4}{5}$

當 $\sin(x - \phi) = 1$, 即 $x - \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$, $n \in Z$ 時, y 有最大值 5, 此時 $\alpha = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$, $n \in Z$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \tan\left(\frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\phi}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\phi}{2}} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\phi}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\phi}{2}}$$

$$\text{又 } \tan \phi = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\phi}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2}} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

30. 將函數 $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin x$ 化爲 $r\sin(x - \phi)$ 的形式, 其中 $r > 0$, $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, 求 :

(1) 數對 $(r, \phi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。 (2) 函數值 y 的範圍爲 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : (1) $(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}$

解析 : (1) $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin x = 2\sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{3} + x}{2} \cos \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}$
 $= 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad \therefore (r, \phi) = (\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$

(2) $\because 0 \leq x \leq \pi, -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5}{6}\pi, \therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sqrt{3} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq \sqrt{3}$

31. 將 $\cos^2 x + 2a\sin x \cos x + b\sin^2 x$ 表爲 $r\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的形式, 其中 $r > 0$, 則 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

答案 : 1 ; -1

解析 : 因爲 $\cos^2 x + 2a\sin x \cos x + b\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) + a\sin 2x + \frac{b}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$
 $= \frac{1-b}{2} \cos 2x + a\sin 2x + \frac{1+b}{2} = r\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin 2x\right)$

比較兩邊可得 $\begin{cases} \frac{1+b}{2} = 0 & \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{1-b}{2} = a = \frac{\sqrt{2}r}{2} & \dots\dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$ 由 $\textcircled{1}$ 得 $b = -1$, 代入 $\textcircled{2}$ $r = \sqrt{2}$, $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r = 1$

32. 設 $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$ ，則

(1) $\omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega =$ _____。

(2) $(1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^3)(1 + \omega^4)(1 + \omega^5)(1 + \omega^6)$ 之值為 _____。

(3) $\omega^{84} + \omega^{85} + \omega^{86} + \dots + \omega^{188} =$ _____。

答案：(1) -1 (2) 1 (3) 0

解析： $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \Rightarrow \omega^7 = (\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7})^7 = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1$

ω 為 $x^7 - 1 = 0$ 的一虛根，又 $x^7 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \dots \dots (*)$

ω 代入 $(*) \Rightarrow (\omega - 1)(\omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1) = 0$

但 $\omega - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$

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

(2) $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$ 為 $x^7 = 1$ 的一虛根 $\Rightarrow x^7 = 1$ 的 7 個根為 $1, \omega, \omega^2, \omega^3, \omega^4, \omega^5, \omega^6$

$\therefore x^7 - 1 = (x - 1)(x - \omega)(x - \omega^2)(x - \omega^3)(x - \omega^4)(x - \omega^5)(x - \omega^6)$

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

令 $x = -1, (-1 - \omega)(-1 - \omega^2)(-1 - \omega^3)(-1 - \omega^4)(-1 - \omega^5)(-1 - \omega^6)$

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

$(-1)^6(1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^3)(1 + \omega^4)(1 + \omega^5)(1 + \omega^6) = 1,$

故 $(1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^3)(1 + \omega^4)(1 + \omega^5)(1 + \omega^6) = 1$

(3) $\omega^{84} + \omega^{85} + \omega^{86} + \dots + \omega^{188} = \omega^{84}(1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \dots + \omega^{104}) = 1 \times (\frac{1 - \omega^{105}}{1 - \omega}) = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - \omega} = 0$

33. 方程式 $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$ 之四根為 _____。(以通式表示)

答案： $\cos \frac{k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{3}, k = 1, 2, 4, 5$

解析： $x^6 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

又 $x^6 - 1 = [x^2 - 1][(x^2)^2 + x^2 + 1] = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1) = 0,$

其中 $k = 0, 3$ 時， $\cos \frac{0\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{0\pi}{6} = 1, \cos \frac{6\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{6} = -1$ 為 $x^2 - 1 = 0$ 的 2 根

方程式 $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$ 之四根為 $x = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6}, k = 1, 2, 4, 5$

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

答案： $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

x 為任意實數， $|3k| \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-k)^2} \Leftrightarrow 9k^2 \leq 4 + k^2, \therefore 8k^2 \leq 4$

$\Rightarrow k^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ，即 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq k \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ，故最大值為 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ，而最小值為 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$