

高雄市明誠中學 高三數學平時測驗 日期：97.11.17				
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一、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 設  $t = \cos 2\theta$ , 則  $2(\sin^8 \theta - \cos^8 \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。(以  $t$  表示)

**答案** :  $-t^3 - t$

**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. 求  $\cot \frac{\pi}{9} \cot \frac{2\pi}{9} \cot \frac{4\pi}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案** :  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

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

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

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

3. 設  $f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x$ ,  $-60^\circ < x \leq 210^\circ$ , 若  $f(x)$  在  $x = \alpha$  處有最大值  $M$ , 在  $x = \beta$  處有最小值  $m$ , 則(1)數對  $(\alpha, M) =$  \_\_\_\_\_; (2) 數對  $(\beta, m) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**答案** : (1)  $(1, 210^\circ)$  (2)  $(-2, 60^\circ)$

**解析** :  $f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x = 2\sin 30^\circ \cos x - 2\cos 30^\circ \sin x - 2\cos x$   
 $= -\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x = -2(\sin x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = -2(\sin x \cos 30^\circ + \cos x \sin 30^\circ)$   
 $= -2\sin(x + 30^\circ)$  且  $-30^\circ < x + 30^\circ \leq 240^\circ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(x + 30^\circ) \leq 1$

(1) 當  $\sin(x + 30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f(x) = -2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = 1$  最大, 即  $M = 1$ , 此時  $x + 30^\circ = 240^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 210^\circ$

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

4. 設  $x \in R$ ,  $f(x) = 1 + \sin x + \cos x - \sin 2x$

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

**解析** :  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x - \sin 2x + 1$

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

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

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

(2)  $f(x) = -t^2 + t + 2 = -[t^2 - t + (\frac{1}{2})^2] + \frac{9}{4} = -(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4}$

$\therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$  , 當  $t = -\sqrt{2}$  時,  $f(x) = -(-\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4} = -\sqrt{2}$  為最小值

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

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

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

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** :  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + (-\frac{2}{3})}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$  ( $\because \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  ,  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$ )

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** :  $f(t) = (1 - \cos^2 2t) - 3 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = -(\cos 2t + \frac{3}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{16} \Leftarrow$  降次、配方

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

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

**答案** :  $1 - p + q$

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

$2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cdot (1 + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$

$= (1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \sin \theta) = 1 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - p + q$

9. 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** :  $255^\circ$

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

$\therefore 180^\circ < x < 360^\circ \therefore x = 180^\circ + 75^\circ = 255^\circ \Leftarrow$  第三象限的  $75^\circ$

10. 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**:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1)  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $3\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案**: (1)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (2) 1

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & 3\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} - 7 \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} + 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} [3 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7 \tan(\alpha + \beta) + 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} [3 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 7 \tan(\alpha + \beta) + 1] = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{7}{2})^2} [3 \times (\frac{7}{2})^2 - 7(\frac{7}{2}) + 1] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

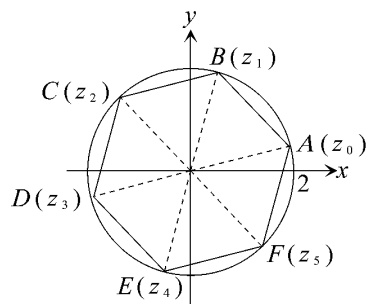
12.  $x^6 = -32 + 32\sqrt{3}i$  有 6 個根, 六個根在複數平面上的六個點所圍成正六邊形, 其周長為 \_\_\_\_\_。

**答案**: 12

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

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

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 $ABCDEF$ 的周長為 $6 \cdot 2 = 12$



13. 設  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1+\sqrt{3}i}$ ，則(1)  $z$ 之極式為\_\_\_\_\_。(2)  $z^{50} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

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

**解析**：(1)  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1+\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)} = \frac{2\left(\cos\frac{11\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)}{2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$   
 $= \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}$   
 (2)  $z^{50} = \left(\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^{50} = \cos(75\pi) + i\sin(75\pi) = -1$

14.  $6 - 8i$ 的平方根為\_\_\_\_\_。

**答案**：  $\pm(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i)$

**解析**：

設  $(x + yi)^2 = 6 - 8i$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 6 \\ 2xy = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 8 \\ y^2 = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } x, y \text{ 異號} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ y = \mp \sqrt{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \pm(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i) \text{ 為 } 6 - 8i \text{ 的平方根}$$

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

**答案**： 3

**解析**：

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

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  $\alpha = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi, n \in Z$

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

$$\text{又 } \tan\frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\phi}{\sin\phi} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{4} \Rightarrow \tan\frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

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

(1)  $\omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(2)  $(1-\omega)(1-\omega^2)(1-\omega^3)(1-\omega^4)(1-\omega^5)(1-\omega^6)$  之值為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

**答案**：(1) 0 (2) 7

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

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

$\omega$  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)  $\omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$

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

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

**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，  $-\sqrt{2^2 + (-k)^2} \leq 3k \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-k)^2}$ ，

即  $|3k| \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-k)^2} \Leftrightarrow 9k^2 \leq 4 + k^2$ ，

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