

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗				日期：99.05.14	
範圍	2-4 廣義角三角函數	班級		姓名	
		座號			

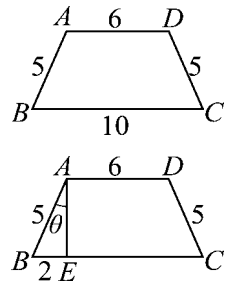
一、填充題 ( 每題 10 分 )

1. 如下圖， $ABCD$  為一等腰梯形，求  $\cos \angle BAD =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $-\frac{2}{5}$

解析

如右圖， $\overline{BE} = 2$ ， $\cos \angle BAD = \cos(90^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta = -\frac{2}{5}$  .



2. 已知  $\sin 18^\circ 10' = 0.3118$ ， $\sin 18^\circ 20' = 0.3145$ ，求  $\sin 161^\circ 42' =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (計算至小數點第五位)

解答 0.31396

解析  $\sin 161^\circ 42' = \sin(180^\circ - 18^\circ 18') = \sin 18^\circ 18'$ ，內插法

$$\sin 18^\circ 10' = 0.3118$$

$$\sin 18^\circ 18' = y$$

$$\sin 18^\circ 20' = 0.3145$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18^\circ 18' - 18^\circ 10'}{18^\circ 20' - 18^\circ 10'} = \frac{y - 0.3118}{0.3145 - 0.3118} \Rightarrow y = 0.31396 .$$

3. 設點  $P(\sin \theta \cos \theta, \tan \theta \sec \theta)$  位在第三象限內，若  $\tan \theta$  為方程式  $6x^2 - x - 1 = 0$  的一根，

則  $2\sin^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta - \cos^2 \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $-\frac{8}{5}$

解析 點  $P(\sin \theta \cos \theta, \tan \theta \sec \theta)$  位在第三象限

$$\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \text{ 與 } \cos \theta \text{ 異號，} \theta \text{ 為第二、四象限角}$$

$$\tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta \text{ 與 } \cos \theta \text{ 異號，} \theta \text{ 為第三、四象限角}$$

$\therefore \theta$  為第四象限角

$$6x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x+1)(2x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2} \text{，即表 } \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ (不合)}$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{， } \cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{原式} = 2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 = -\frac{8}{5} .$$

4. 求  $\sum_{k=1}^{179} \cos^2 k^\circ$  的值为 \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答 89

解析  $\sum_{k=1}^{179} \cos^2 k^\circ = \cos^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 3^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 91^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 179^\circ$

$$\because \cos^2 91^\circ = \cos^2(90^\circ + 1^\circ) = \sin^2 1^\circ ; \therefore \cos^2 91^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ = \sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ = 1$$

$$\text{同理 } \cos^2 92^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ = 1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\cos^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 179^\circ = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 89 .$$

$$5. \text{求 } \sec 540^\circ \cdot \csc(-1890^\circ) + \sin 1590^\circ \cdot \cos(-1860^\circ) + \tan 1395^\circ \cdot \cot(-960^\circ) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$\boxed{\text{解答}} \quad \frac{15 + 4\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$\boxed{\text{解析}} \quad \sec 540^\circ = \sec(90^\circ \times 6) = \sec 180^\circ = -1$$

$$\csc(-1890^\circ) = -\csc 1890^\circ = -\csc(90^\circ \times 21) = -\csc 90^\circ = -1$$

$$\sin 1590^\circ = \sin(90^\circ \times 17 + 60^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos(-1860^\circ) = \cos 1860^\circ = \cos(90^\circ \times 20 + 60^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 1395^\circ = \tan(90^\circ \times 15 + 45^\circ) = -\cot 45^\circ = -1$$

$$\cot(-960^\circ) = -\cot 960^\circ = -\cot(90^\circ \times 10 + 60^\circ) = -\cot 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{原式} = (-1)(-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1)\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{15 + 4\sqrt{3}}{12} .$$

$$6. a \neq 0, \text{若點 } P(-3a, 4a) \text{ 在標準位置角 } \theta \text{ 的終邊上, 求 } \frac{5\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta}{2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$\boxed{\text{解答}} \quad \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\boxed{\text{解析}} \quad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{4a}{3a} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{分子、分母同除以 } \cos\theta \Rightarrow \frac{5\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta}{2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta} = \frac{5\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + 4}{2\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - 3} = \frac{5\tan\theta + 4}{2\tan\theta - 3} = \frac{-\frac{20}{3} + 4}{-\frac{8}{3} - 3} = \frac{8}{17} .$$

$$7. \text{有向角 } -1370^\circ \text{ 的同界角中, 最小正同界角爲 } m^\circ, \text{ 最大負同界角爲 } n^\circ, \text{ 則數對 } (m, n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$\boxed{\text{解答}} \quad (70^\circ, -290^\circ)$$

$$\boxed{\text{解析}} \quad m^\circ = -1370^\circ + 360^\circ \times 4 = 70^\circ$$

$$n^\circ = -1370^\circ + 360^\circ \times 3 = -290^\circ$$

$$(m, n) = (70, -290) .$$

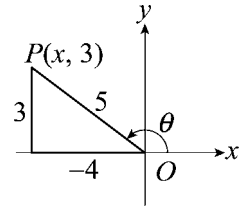
8. 坐標平面上,  $O$  為原點,  $\theta$  為第二象限角,  $P(x, 3)$  是  $\theta$  終邊上一點, 已知  $\overline{OP} = 5$ , 求  $x + \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta =$

**解答**  $-3$

**解析**  $\theta$  為第二象限角,  $P(x, 3)$  在終邊上, 又  $\overline{OP} = 5 = r$ ,

$$\text{所以 } x = -4, \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore x + \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta = -4 - \frac{4}{5} + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = -3 .$$



$$9. \frac{\sin(270^\circ - \theta) \cdot \csc^2(450^\circ - \theta)}{\sin(90^\circ - \theta)} + \frac{\sec(270^\circ - \theta) \cdot \cot^2(270^\circ + \theta)}{\csc(540^\circ + \theta)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

**解答**  $-1$

**解析** 原式 =  $\frac{(-\cos \theta) \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{(-\csc \theta) \cdot (-\tan \theta)^2}{-\csc \theta} = -\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = -1 .$

10. 設  $a = \tan 130^\circ$ ,  $b = \sin 72^\circ$ ,  $c = \cos 1040^\circ$ ,  $d = \csc 105^\circ$ , 則  $a, b, c, d$  的大小順序為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $d > b > c > a$

**解析**  $a = \tan 130^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 50^\circ) = -\tan 50^\circ < -1$

$$b = \sin 72^\circ$$

$$c = \cos 1040^\circ = \cos(90^\circ \times 11 + 50^\circ) = \sin 50^\circ$$

$$d = \csc 105^\circ = \csc(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sec 15^\circ > 1$$

$$\therefore d > b > c > a .$$

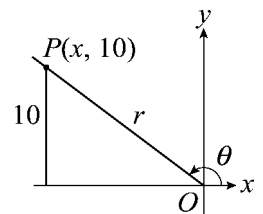
11. 設  $P(x, 10)$  是角  $\theta$  終邊上的一點, 已知  $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$ , 則數對  $(x, \sin \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $\left(-\frac{40}{3}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$

**解析**  $P(x, 10)$  為終邊上的點, 且  $\tan \theta < 0 \quad \therefore \theta$  為第二象限角

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{3}{4} = \frac{10}{x} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{40}{3}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{40}{3}\right)^2 + 10^2} = \frac{50}{3}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{10}{\frac{50}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \therefore (x, \sin \theta) = \left(-\frac{40}{3}, \frac{3}{5}\right) .$$



12. 已知角  $\theta$  的頂點為原點, 始邊落在  $x$  軸正向上, 終邊通過點  $P(a, b)$ , 且已知  $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$ , 求  $\frac{a}{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$

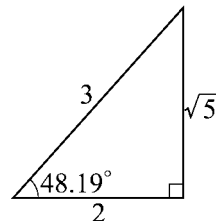
**解析**

$$\cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \text{ 所求 } \frac{a}{b} = \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right) \times \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} .$$

13. 已知  $\sin 48.19^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ , 求  $\cos 228.19^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $-\frac{2}{3}$

**解析**  $\cos 228.19^\circ = \cos(90^\circ \times 2 + 48.19^\circ) = -\cos 48.19^\circ = -\frac{2}{3} .$



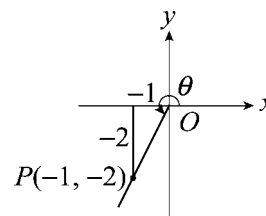
14. 已知  $\sin \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ,  $\cos(270^\circ - \theta) = m$ ,  $\tan(-\theta) = n$ , 求數對  $(m, n) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -2\right)$

**解析**  $m = \cos(270^\circ - \theta) = -\sin \theta = -\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$n = \tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta = -\left(\frac{-2}{-1}\right) = -2$$

$$(m, n) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -2\right) .$$

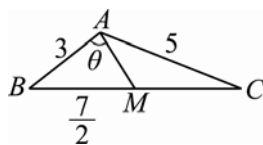


※15. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $M$  為  $\overline{BC}$  邊之中點, 若  $\overline{AB} = 3, \overline{AC} = 5$ , 且  $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$ , 則  $\tan \angle BAM =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(化成最簡根式)

**解答**  $5\sqrt{3}$

**解析**  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\overline{BC}^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times \cos 120^\circ = 49 \quad \therefore \overline{BC} = 7$

利用中線定理,  $\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = 2(\overline{AM}^2 + \overline{BM}^2) \Rightarrow 9 + 25 = 2\left(\overline{AM}^2 + \frac{49}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \overline{AM} = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}$



$$\triangle ABM \text{ 中, } \cos \theta = \frac{3^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2}{2 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{19}} \quad \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{1} = 5\sqrt{3} .$$

16. 設  $\theta$  為一第四象限角, 且  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ , 試求下列各式的值:

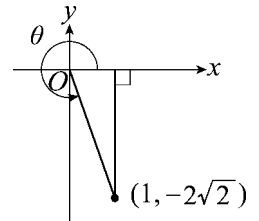
(1)  $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) + \cot(180^\circ - \theta) + \sin(270^\circ - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

(2)  $\cos^2(90^\circ - \theta) + \cos^2(180^\circ + \theta) + \cos^2(270^\circ - \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** (1)  $-\frac{1}{3}$ ; (2)  $\frac{17}{9}$

**解析** (1) 原式 =  $\cot \theta - \cot \theta - \cos \theta = -\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$  .

(2) 原式 =  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 + \sin^2 \theta = 1 + \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{8}{9} = \frac{17}{9}$  .



17. 已知  $\tan 51^\circ 10' = 1.242$  ,  $\tan 51^\circ 20' = 1.250$

(1)  $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$  , 且  $\tan \alpha = -1.242$  , 試求  $\alpha$  值 =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

(2)  $180^\circ < \beta < 270^\circ$  , 且  $\cot \beta = 1.250$  , 試求  $\beta$  值 =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** (1)  $128^\circ 50'$ ; (2)  $218^\circ 40'$

**解析** (1) 已知  $\tan 51^\circ 10' = 1.242$  , 由  $\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta$  知

$$\tan(180^\circ - 51^\circ 10') = -1.242 \text{ , } \therefore \tan(128^\circ 50') = -1.242 \text{ , } \therefore \alpha = 128^\circ 50' .$$

(2) 又  $\cot(270^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$

$$\therefore \tan 51^\circ 20' = \cot(270^\circ - 51^\circ 20') = 1.250 \text{ , } \therefore \cot(218^\circ 40') = 1.250 \text{ , } \therefore \beta = 218^\circ 40' .$$

18. 設角  $\theta$  的終邊上一點  $P(\tan 780^\circ, \sec 1305^\circ)$  , 求  $\csc \theta$  的值 =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

**解析**  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sec 1305^\circ}{\tan 780^\circ} = \frac{\sec(90^\circ \times 14 + 45^\circ)}{\tan(90^\circ \times 8 + 60^\circ)} = \frac{-\sec 45^\circ}{\tan 60^\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$

且  $y < 0$  ,  $x > 0$   $\therefore \theta$  為第四象限角 ,  $r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{5}$  ,  $\therefore \csc \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$  .

19. 設  $5\sin^2 \theta - 7\cos \theta + 1 = 0$  , 且  $\tan \theta < 0$  , 則  $\sec \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $\frac{5}{3}$

**解析**  $5\sin^2 \theta - 7\cos \theta + 1 = 0$  ,  $\therefore 5(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 7\cos \theta + 1 = 0$

$$\therefore 5\cos^2 \theta + 7\cos \theta - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (5\cos \theta - 3)(\cos \theta + 2) = 0$$

$$\because \cos \theta + 2 \neq 0 \text{ , } \therefore 5\cos \theta - 3 = 0 \text{ , } \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5} \text{ , } \therefore \sec \theta = \frac{5}{3} .$$

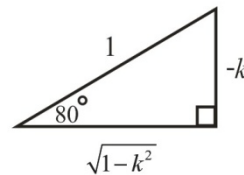
20. 已知  $\sin(-80^\circ) = k$ ，求  $\tan(-80^\circ) = (1)$ \_\_\_\_\_， $\sec 280^\circ = (2)$ \_\_\_\_\_。（以  $k$  表示）

**解答** (1)  $\frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$

**解析**  $\sin(-80^\circ) = k \Rightarrow -\sin 80^\circ = k, \sin 80^\circ = -k, \cos 80^\circ = \sqrt{1-k^2}$

$$\tan(-80^\circ) = -\tan 80^\circ = \frac{-(-k)}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$$

$$\sec 280^\circ = \sec(360^\circ - 80^\circ) = \sec 80^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$$



21.  $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$ ，且  $\cos \theta \times \cot \theta < 0$ ，則  $\frac{4\cos \theta + 1}{3\sin \theta + 5}$  的值为\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $\frac{17}{13}$

**解析**  $\cos \theta \times \cot \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta, \cot \theta$  異號， $\theta$  為第三、四象限角

又  $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3} < 0$ ， $\therefore \theta$  為第四象限角

$$\therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4\cos \theta + 1}{3\sin \theta + 5} = \frac{4 \times \frac{3}{5} + 1}{3 \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + 5} = \frac{17}{13}$$

22.  $\cos \theta > 0$ ， $\cot^2 \theta \sin \theta < 0$ ，則  $\frac{\theta}{2}$  可能在第\_\_\_\_\_象限。

**解答** 二、四

**解析**  $\cos \theta > 0, \cot^2 \theta \sin \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta > 0, \sin \theta < 0 \therefore \theta$  為第四象限角

$360^\circ \cdot n + 270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ \cdot n + 360^\circ, n$  為整數

$$\therefore 360^\circ \cdot \frac{n}{2} + 135^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 360^\circ \cdot \frac{n}{2} + 180^\circ$$

①  $n = 2k, k$  為整數代入， $360^\circ \times k + 135^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 360^\circ \times k + 180^\circ, \frac{\theta}{2}$  為第二象限角

②  $n = 2k + 1, k$  為整數代入，得  $360^\circ \times k + 315^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 360^\circ \times k + 360^\circ, \frac{\theta}{2}$  為第四象限角

$\therefore \frac{\theta}{2}$  可能為二、四象限角。

23. 若  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$ ，且  $\sin 2004^\circ = \cos \theta$ ，求  $\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $114^\circ$

**解析**  $\sin 2004^\circ = \sin(90^\circ \times 21 + 114^\circ) = \cos 114^\circ \therefore \theta = 114^\circ$ 。