

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：99.06.22				
範圍	3-2 和角公式	班級		姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每格 10 分)

1. 試求 $\sin(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(63^\circ - \theta) - \cos(207^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(117^\circ + \theta)$ 的值_____。

解答 1

解析 原式 $= \sin(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(63^\circ - \theta) + \cos[180^\circ + (27^\circ + \theta)] \cdot \sin[180^\circ - (63^\circ - \theta)]$
 $= \sin(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(63^\circ - \theta) + \cos(27^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(63^\circ - \theta)$
 $= \sin[(27^\circ + \theta) + (63^\circ - \theta)] = \sin 90^\circ = 1$.

2. $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 的形狀為_____。

解答 直角三角形

解析 $\tan A \cdot \tan B = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin A \cdot \sin B = \cos A \cdot \cos B$

$\Rightarrow \cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(A + B) = 0$, $\therefore A + B = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 為直角三角形 .

3. $\sin 160^\circ \cdot \cos(-25^\circ) + \cos(-20^\circ) \cdot \sin 25^\circ =$ _____。

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解析 原式 $= \sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) \cdot \cos 25^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ$

$= \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 25^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ = \sin(20^\circ + 25^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

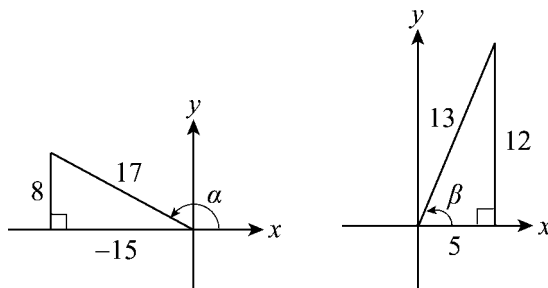
4. 設 α 為第二象限角, β 為第一象限角且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{5}{13}$, 求:

(1) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____, (2) $\cos(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____, (3) $\tan(\beta - \alpha) =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $-\frac{140}{221}$; (2) $\frac{21}{221}$; (3) $-\frac{220}{21}$

解析 已知 α 為第二象限角, $\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{17} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{15}{17}$, $\tan \alpha = -\frac{8}{15}$

β 為第一象限角, $\cos \beta = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{12}{13}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{12}{5}$



$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \left(\frac{8}{17}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{13}\right) + \left(-\frac{15}{17}\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{140}{221} .$$

$$(2) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \left(-\frac{15}{17}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{8}{17}\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = \frac{21}{221} .$$

$$(3) \tan(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{12}{5} - \left(-\frac{8}{15}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{8}{15}\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)} = -\frac{220}{21}.$$

5. $\tan 12^\circ \cdot \tan 33^\circ + \tan 12^\circ + \tan 33^\circ + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 2

解析 $\because 33^\circ + 12^\circ = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \tan(33^\circ + 12^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 33^\circ + \tan 12^\circ}{1 - \tan 33^\circ \cdot \tan 12^\circ} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 33^\circ + \tan 12^\circ = 1 - \tan 33^\circ \cdot \tan 12^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 12^\circ \cdot \tan 33^\circ + \tan 12^\circ + \tan 33^\circ = 1$$

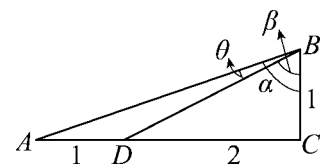
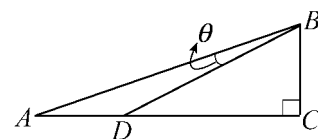
$$\therefore \tan 12^\circ \cdot \tan 33^\circ + \tan 12^\circ + \tan 33^\circ + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

6. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$, D 介於 A 與 C 之間, 且 $\overline{DC} = 2\overline{AD} = 2\overline{BC}$, $\angle ABD = \theta$, 則 $\tan \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{1}{7}$

解析 設 $\angle ABC = \alpha$, $\angle DBC = \beta$, 則 $\angle ABD = \alpha - \beta$

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



7. 設 $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \pi$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \beta \leq 0$, 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{5}{14}\sqrt{3}$, 則:

(1) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

解析 (1) $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \pi$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \beta \leq 0, \cos \beta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = -\frac{11}{14}$$

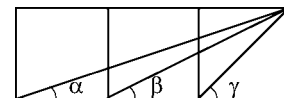
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{13}{14} \times \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}\right) + \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}\right) \times \left(-\frac{11}{14}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\because 0 \leq \alpha + \beta \leq \pi \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

8. 三個同大的正方形併成一長方形, 如下圖, 試求 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\frac{\pi}{2}$



解析 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 45^\circ$

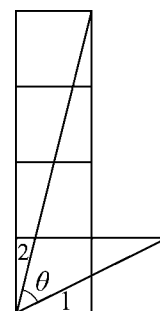
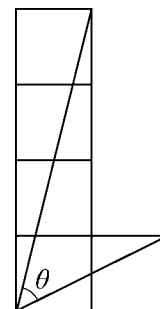
$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 45^\circ, \therefore \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

9. 如下圖，由 5 個正方形所構成，求 $\tan \theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{7}{6}$

解析 如圖， $\theta = 90^\circ - \angle 1 - \angle 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \tan[90^\circ - (\angle 1 + \angle 2)] = \cot(\angle 1 + \angle 2) = \frac{1}{\tan(\angle 1 + \angle 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\tan \angle 1 + \tan \angle 2}{1 - \tan \angle 1 \tan \angle 2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$



10. 設方程式 $x^2 - \sqrt{5}x - 1 = 0$ 的二根為 $\cot \alpha$, $\cot \beta$, 則

(1) $\cot(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____

(2) 無窮級數 $1 + \cot(\alpha + \beta) + \cot^2(\alpha + \beta) + \dots + \cot^n(\alpha + \beta) + \dots$ 的和為 _____ .

解答 (1)(2) $5 - 2\sqrt{5}$

解析 由根與係數關係得 $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = \sqrt{5}$, $\cot \alpha \cdot \cot \beta = -1$

$$\Rightarrow \cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{\tan(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta} = \frac{\cot \alpha \cdot \cot \beta - 1}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta} = \frac{-1 - 1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 1 + \cot(\alpha + \beta) + \cot^2(\alpha + \beta) + \dots &= \frac{1}{1 - \cot(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} + 2} = \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} - 2) = 5 - 2\sqrt{5}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 已知 $\tan x + \tan y = 4$, $\cot x + \cot y = 3$, 求 $\tan(x + y) =$ _____ .

解答 -12

解析 $\cot x + \cot y = \frac{1}{\tan x} + \frac{1}{\tan y} = \frac{\tan y + \tan x}{\tan x \cdot \tan y} = \frac{4}{\tan x \cdot \tan y} = 3$

$$\therefore \tan x \cdot \tan y = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 故 } \tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan y} = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{4}{3}} = -12.$$

12. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, 則 $\angle C =$ _____.

解答 135°

解析 $\tan A = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$\cos B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \angle C = 180^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B)$$

$$\cos C = \cos[180^\circ - (A + B)] = -\cos(A + B) = -(\cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \therefore \angle C = 135^\circ.$$

13. 求 $\frac{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x}{1 + \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\tan x} =$ _____.

解答 $\sqrt{3}$

解析 原式 = $\tan\left[\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - x\right] = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$.

14. $0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 $\sin \alpha$, $\sin \beta$ 為 $7x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$ 的兩根, 則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) =$ _____.

解答 $-\frac{12\sqrt{2}}{49}$

解析 $7x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{8}}{14} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{2}}{7}$

$$\because \text{二根爲 } \sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \text{ 且 } 0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < \sin \beta, \sin \alpha = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7}, \sin \beta = \frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta = \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{7}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(11 - 6\sqrt{2}) - (11 + 6\sqrt{2})}{49} = -\frac{12\sqrt{2}}{49}. \end{aligned}$$

15. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$, $\tan B = \frac{3}{4}$, 且其外接圓半徑長為 $\sqrt{13}$ 單位, 則 $\overline{AB} =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{34}{5}$

解析 $\cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$

$$\tan B = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{3}{5}, \cos B = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \sin[180^\circ - (A + B)] = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{8}{5\sqrt{13}} + \frac{9}{5\sqrt{13}} = \frac{17}{5\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\therefore \text{由正弦} \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C} = 2R \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 2R \sin C = 2\sqrt{13} \times \frac{17}{5\sqrt{13}} = \frac{34}{5} .$$

16.(1)若 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 試求 $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta)$ 的值_____ .

(2)若 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 試求 $(1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta)$ 的值_____ .

解答 (1)2;(2)2

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } (1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) &= 1 + \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta \\ &= 1 + (1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta) + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2 . \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{故 } (1 - \tan \alpha) \cdot (1 - \tan \beta) = 1 - (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 2 .$$

17.設方程式 $x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$ 的二根是 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$, 試求

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

(3) $2\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 3\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 4\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____ .

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

解析 由題意知 $\begin{cases} \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -4 \\ \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = -3 \end{cases}$

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

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

$$(3) \text{原式} = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \left[\frac{2\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{3\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} + 4 \right]$$

$$= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) [2\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 3\tan(\alpha + \beta) + 4]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2(-1)^2 - 3(-1) + 4] = \frac{9}{2} .$$

18.若 $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = 3$, $\tan(\beta - \gamma) = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $\tan(\gamma - \alpha)$ 的值 = _____ .

解答 7

解析 $(\alpha - \beta) + (\beta - \gamma) = \alpha - \gamma$

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

$$\therefore \tan(\gamma - \alpha) = 7 .$$

19. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos B = -\frac{3}{5}$, 求 $a:b:c =$ _____ .

解答 25:52:33

解析 $\because \sin A = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos B = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{12}{13}$, $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \sin[180^\circ - (A + B)] = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$= \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{33}{65}$$

$$\therefore a:b:c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = \frac{5}{13} : \frac{4}{5} : \frac{33}{65} = 25:52:33 .$$

20. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A = \frac{1}{8}$, $\tan B = \frac{7}{9}$, 則 $\angle C =$ _____ .

解答 135°

解析 $\tan C = \tan[180^\circ - (A + B)] = -\tan(A + B) = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B} = -\frac{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{9}} = -\frac{9 + 56}{72 - 7} = -1$

$$\therefore \angle C = 135^\circ .$$

21. 設 $\tan \alpha = 2$, $\tan \beta = 3$, 則:

$$(1) \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \text{_____} . \quad (2) \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \text{_____} .$$

$$(3) \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \text{_____} . \quad (4) \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \text{_____} .$$

解答 (1) $-\frac{1}{5}$; (2) $-\frac{5}{7}$; (3) $\frac{5}{7}$; (4) 5

解析 (1) $\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta} = -\frac{1}{5}$. \leftarrow 分子、分母同除以 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$

$$(2) \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = -\frac{5}{7} . \leftarrow \text{分子、分母同除以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$(3) \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{5}{7} . \leftarrow \text{分子、分母同除以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$(4) \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = 5 . \leftarrow \text{分子、分母同除以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$