

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗					日期：99.07.30
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一、多重選題(每題 10 分)

1. 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)  $M - m = 4$

【解答】(B)(C)(D)

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x = 2\sin 30^\circ \cos x - 2\cos 30^\circ \sin x - 2\cos x = -\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x \\ &= -2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x\right) = -2\left(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= -2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ 且 } -30^\circ \leq x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 240^\circ \end{aligned}$$

二、填充題(每題 10 分)

1. 設  $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + 2\cos^2 x$  的最大值為  $M$ , 最小值為  $m$ , 則  $M + m =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】2

【詳解】  $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + 2\cos^2 x = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) + 1 = 2\left(\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1 = 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$$

$$\therefore M = 3, m = -1 \Rightarrow M + m = 2$$

2. 求下列各式之最大值或最小值：

(1)  $\theta \in R$ ,  $f(\theta) = 2\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta$  的最小值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

(2)  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0$ ,  $f(\theta) = 2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta$  的最大值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $-\sqrt{13}$  (2)  $\frac{25}{8}$

【詳解】(1)  $f(\theta) = 2\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta$ ,  $\theta \in R$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} \leq f(\theta) \leq \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{13} \leq f(\theta) \leq \sqrt{13} \quad \therefore \text{最小值為 } -\sqrt{13}$$

$$(2) f(\theta) = 2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta = 2(1 - \sin^2\theta) - 3\sin\theta = -2\sin^2\theta - 3\sin\theta + 2$$

$$= (-2)\left(\sin\theta + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{8}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 0, \text{ 當 } \sin\theta = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ 時, } f(\theta) \text{ 有最大值為 } \frac{25}{8}$$

3. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $f(x) = 3 + \cos x - \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} - x)$ , 當  $x = \alpha$  時有最大值  $M$ , 當  $x = \beta$  時有最小值  $m$ ,

則  $\alpha + \beta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。  $M + m =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 (1)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{11}{2}$

【詳解】

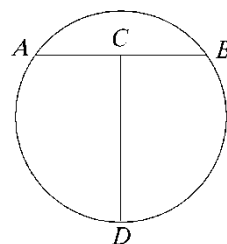
$$(1) f(x) = 3 + \cos x - \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} - x) = 3 + \cos x - [\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x]$$

$$= 3 + (\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x) = 3 + \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi, \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } x = \alpha = 0 \text{ 時, 有最大值 } M = \frac{7}{2} \\ \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -1, \text{ 即 } x = \beta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ 時, 有最小值 } m = 2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ M + m = \frac{11}{2} \end{cases}$$

4. 某公園有一半徑 100 公尺的圓形池塘，打算在池塘上建一座「T」型的木橋（如圖），試問此木橋總長  $\overline{AB} + \overline{CD}$  之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_。



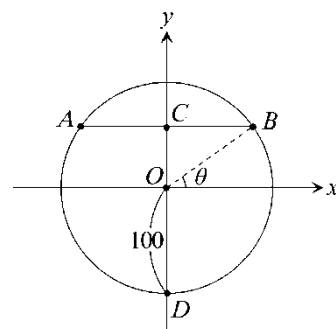
【解答】  $100 + 100\sqrt{5}$

【詳解】

$$\begin{cases} \overline{AB} = 2\overline{BC} = 2 \times (100 \cos \theta) = 200 \cos \theta \\ \overline{CD} = \overline{OC} + \overline{OD} = 100 \sin \theta + 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{AB} + \overline{CD} = 100(2\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + 100 = 100\sqrt{5} \sin(\theta + \alpha) + 100$$

$\therefore$  最大值為  $100 + 100\sqrt{5}$



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

【解答】  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

【詳解】

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

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

$$\therefore 8k^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow k^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq k \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 故最大值爲 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 而最小值爲 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

6. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $f(x) = 2 + 2(\sin x + \cos x) - \sin 2x$ , 則  $\sin x + \cos x$  的範圍為\_\_\_\_\_。

若  $f(x)$  在  $x = x_1$  時有最大值  $M$ ; 在  $x = x_2$  時有最小值為  $m$ , 則

數對  $(x_1, M) =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $(x_2, m) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $1 \leq \sin x + \cos x \leq \sqrt{2}$ ;  $(x_1, M) = (0, 4)$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 4)$ ;  $(x_2, m) = (0, 1 + 2\sqrt{2})$

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 令 } t = \sin x + \cos x, \text{ 故得 } t &= \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left( \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq 1, \text{ 故 } 1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 將 } t = \sin x + \cos x \text{ 兩邊平方整理, 知 } \sin x \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\text{因爲 } f(x) = 2 + 2(\sin x + \cos x) - 2\sin x \cos x$$

將  $f(x)$  中  $\sin x + \cos x$  及  $\sin x \cos x$  用  $t$  及  $\frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$  代換後,  $f(x)$  用  $t$  所表的函數記為  $g(t)$ , 則

$$g(t) = 2 + 2t - (t^2 - 1) = -(t^2 - 2t + 1) + 4 = -(t - 1)^2 + 4, \text{ 其中 } -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

① 當  $t = 1$  時, 此時可解出  $x = 0$  或  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 因此  $g(t)$  有最大值 4; 亦即  $f(x)$  有最大值 4

② 當  $t = \sqrt{2}$  時, 此時可解出  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 因此  $g(t)$  有最小值  $1 + 2\sqrt{2}$ ; 亦即  $f(x)$  有最小值  $1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

7.  $\sin x - \cos x - 1 \neq 0$ , 設當  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  時,  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x - 1}$  的最大值為  $M$ , 最小值為  $m$ ,

則數對  $(M, m) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $\left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \right)$

【詳解】

$$(1) \text{ 令 } t = \sin x - \cos x \neq 1 \Rightarrow t^2 = 1 - 2\sin x \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{2}$$

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

$$(3) 0 \leq x < 2\pi \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} \leq t + 1 \leq 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \geq -\frac{1}{2}(t+1) \geq -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}, m = -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}$$

8. 設  $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ , 求

(1)  $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos x$  在  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 時, 有最大值。

(2)  $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})\cos x$  的最小值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $-\frac{11\pi}{6}$  (2)  $-\frac{1}{4}$

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos x &= \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{3}{2} \cos x = \sqrt{3} (\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{3} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})\cos x = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin \frac{\pi}{6}] = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{最小值} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

9. 設  $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x$ ,  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ ,

(1) 若  $f(x) = 2$ , 則  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2) 若  $f(x) = 1$ , 則  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $\frac{11\pi}{6}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x = 2 \sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$(1) f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 1 \Rightarrow x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$(2) f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \frac{13\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 或 } \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

10. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 則  $3\sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x$  之最大值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】3

【詳解】

$$\text{原式} = 3 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} - \sin 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = 2 - \sin 2x - \cos 2x$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{2} (\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 - \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} &\Rightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq \pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1 &\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq -\sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1 \\ \Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{2} \leq 2 - \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

11.  $(\sqrt{2} + 1)\sin x - (\sqrt{2} - 1)\cos x + 1$  之最大值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $1 + \sqrt{6}$

【詳解】  $M = 1 + \sqrt{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2} = 1 + \sqrt{6}$

12. 設  $f(x) = \cos x(\cos x - \sin x)$ ,  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ , 則

(1)  $f(x)$  之最小值為 \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $f(x)$  有最小值時,  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 (1)  $\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{3\pi}{8}$

$$f(x) = \cos x(\cos x - \sin x) = \cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \sin 2x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x + \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$\because 0 \leq x \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq 2x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \frac{11\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin(2x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

故  $f(x)$  之最小值為  $\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 且此時  $2x + \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , 即  $x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$

13.  $y = \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x$  化為  $y = 2\sin(\alpha - x)$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi$ , 求  $\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

【詳解】  $y = \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x = 2(\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x) = 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x) \therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$

14. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $y = 3\cos x + 4\sin x$ , 求

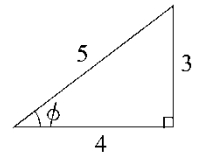
(1)  $y$  有最大值時,  $\cos x =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $y$  之最小值 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 (1)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (2) 3

【詳解】

$$y = 3\cos x + 4\sin x = 5\left(\frac{4}{5}\sin x + \frac{3}{5}\cos x\right) = 5(\sin x \cos \phi + \cos x \sin \phi)$$

$$= 5\sin(x + \phi) \quad , \quad \phi \leq x + \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi$$



$$\therefore \text{Max} = 5, \text{ 當 } x + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \quad \therefore \cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\right) = \sin \phi = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{當 } x = 0 \text{ 時, } \text{min} = 3 + 0 = 3$$

15. 設  $\theta, \phi \in R$ , 則  $7\sin\theta + 24\cos\phi + 20$  之最小值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 - 11

【詳解】

$$-7 \leq 7\sin\theta \leq 7 \text{ 且 } -24 \leq 24\cos\phi \leq 24 \quad \therefore -31 \leq 7\sin\theta + 24\cos\phi \leq 31$$

$$\text{故 } -11 \leq 7\sin\theta + 24\cos\phi + 20 \leq 51$$

16. 設  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x, 0 \leq x < 2\pi$ ,

(1) 若  $f(x) = \sqrt{2}$ , 則  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2) 若  $1 \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{2}$ , 則  $x$  的範圍是 \_\_\_\_\_。

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

$$f(x) = \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$(1) f(x) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \because 1 \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi$$

17.  $f(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin x + \cos x)$ , 則

(1)  $f(x)$  之最小值為 \_\_\_\_\_。 (2)  $f(x)$  之最大值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 (1)  $2 - 4\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $2 + 4\sqrt{2}$

$$f(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin x + \cos x) = (\sin x + \cos x + 2)^2 - 4 = \left[\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\right]^2 - 4$$

$$\because -1 \leq \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} + 2 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \leq \sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 - 4\sqrt{2} \leq \left[\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\right]^2 \leq 6 + 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 2 - 4\sqrt{2} \leq f(x) \leq 2 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

故  $f(x)$  之最小值為  $2 - 4\sqrt{2}$ , 最大值為  $2 + 4\sqrt{2}$

18. 函數  $y = 3\cos x - \sqrt{3}\sin x$ ,

(1) 疊合成  $y = r\cos(x + \alpha)$ ,  $r > 0$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi$ , 則  $(r, \alpha) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

(2)  $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  時,  $y$  之最大值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】(1)  $(2\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$  (2)  $2\sqrt{3}$

$$(1) y = 3\cos x - \sqrt{3}\sin x = 2\sqrt{3}(\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}(\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2\sqrt{3}\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad \therefore (r, \alpha) = (2\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$(2) \text{由 } -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore y$  之最大值為  $2\sqrt{3}$

19. 設  $f(x) = \sqrt{3}\sin x - \cos x + 6$ ,  $0 < x \leq 2\pi$ , 則  $y = f(x)$  圖形上的最低點坐標為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 4)$

【詳解】

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3}\sin x - \cos x + 6 = 2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x) + 6 = 2\sin(x - 30^\circ) + 6$$

當  $x - 30^\circ = 270^\circ \Rightarrow x = 300^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{3}$  時,  $f(x) = 4$  為最小值

$\therefore y = f(x)$  圖形上的最低點坐標為  $(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 4)$

20. 設  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 1$ , 則  $x$  之值為 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $\frac{\pi}{6}$

【詳解】

$$(1) \sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 60^\circ \cos x - \cos 60^\circ \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin(x - 60^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \because -90^\circ < x < 90^\circ \Rightarrow -150^\circ < x - 60^\circ < 30^\circ$$

$$(3) \text{當 } x - 60^\circ = -30^\circ \text{ 時, } \sin(x - 60^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

21. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，則  $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x$  最大值為\_\_\_\_\_，最小值為\_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ；1

【詳解】

$$\text{因爲 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + (1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x + \cos 2x) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\because 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}, \text{ 故得 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$$

所以  $f(x)$  的最大值為  $\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ，最小值為 1

22. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ，若函數  $f(x) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$  在  $x = x_1$  時有最大值  $M$ ；在  $x = x_2$  時有最小值為  $m$ ，則數對  $(x_1, M) =$  \_\_\_\_\_， $(x_2, m) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 2)$ ； $(\pi, -\sqrt{3})$

【詳解】

$$f(x) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= 4\sin x - 2\sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x) = \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x$$

$$= 2(\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x) = 2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

因爲  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ，所以  $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{4\pi}{3}$ 。

① 當  $x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，即  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  時， $f(x)$  最大值  $M = 2$

② 當  $x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ ，即  $x = \pi$  時， $f(x)$  最小值  $m = -\sqrt{3}$

23. 設  $\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = a \cos(x - \theta)$ ，其中  $a > 0$ ，而  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ ，則  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_，而  $\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $a = 2$ ； $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

【詳解】



$$\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x\right) = 2\left(\cos x \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + \sin x \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = 2\cos\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\therefore a = 2, \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

24. 求  $\csc 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sec 10^\circ$  之值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【詳解】 } \csc 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sec 10^\circ &= \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ\right)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2(\sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

25. 設  $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，則  $2\cos x(\cos x - \sin x)$  之最小值 = \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 $1 - \sqrt{2}$

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} 2\cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x &= 1 + \cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ &= 1 - \sqrt{2} \left(\sin 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\because -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x \leq \pi \Rightarrow -\frac{7\pi}{12} \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq -\sqrt{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} \leq 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

26.  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - x\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】0

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\left(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin x\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x + \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{3}{2} \sin x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

27.  $\frac{\pi}{12} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$  且  $3\sin^2 \theta + 4\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 5$ ，則  $\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

【詳解】

$$3\sin^2\theta + 4\sqrt{3}\sin\theta\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta = 5 \Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}\right) + 2\sqrt{3}\sin 2\theta - \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}\sin 2\theta - 2\cos 2\theta = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$$

$$\therefore 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots, \text{但 } \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

28.  $\sqrt{3}\csc 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】 4

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3}\csc 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ} \\ &= \frac{4(\sin 60^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 20^\circ)}{\sin 40^\circ} = 4\end{aligned}$$

29. 若  $f(x) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) - 2\cos x - 3$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ , 當  $x = \alpha$  時,  $f(x)$  有最大值  $M$ , 當  $x = \beta$  時,

$f(x)$  有最小值  $m$ , 則序組  $(\alpha, M) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  $(\beta, m) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

【解答】  $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, -1\right), (0, -4)$

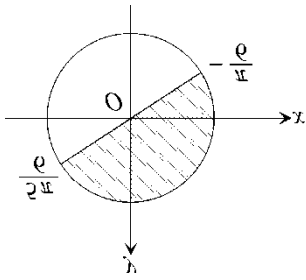
【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) - 2\cos x - 3 = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x\right) - 2\cos x - 3 = \sqrt{3}\sin x - \cos x - 3 \\ &= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right) - 3 = 2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad \therefore -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

① 當  $x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 即  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  時, 有最大值  $= 2 - 3 = -1 \quad \therefore (\alpha, M) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, -1\right)$

② 當  $x - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ , 即  $x = 0$  時, 有最小值  $= 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3 = -4 \quad \therefore (\beta, m) = (0, -4)$



30. 已知  $\sin\theta$  ,  $\cos\theta$  是方程式  $x^2 + kx + k = 0$  之兩根, 則  $k =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $1 - \sqrt{2}$

【詳解】

$\sin\theta$  ,  $\cos\theta$  是  $x^2 + kx + k = 0$  之兩根

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin\theta + \cos\theta = -k & \Rightarrow \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) & \Rightarrow |k| \leq \sqrt{2} \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta = k \end{cases}$$

$$k^2 = (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 + 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2k - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{正數不合}) \quad \therefore k = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

31. 將函數  $y = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) + \sin x$  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  $(r, \phi) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。 (2) 函數值  $y$  的範圍爲 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】 (1)  $(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$  (2)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}$

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} (1) y &= \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) + \sin x = 2\sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{3} + x}{2} \cos \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2} \\ &= 2\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad \therefore (r, \phi) = (\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \because 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sqrt{3} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq \sqrt{3}$$

32. 若  $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$  , 求  $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x + 6\sin x - 6\sqrt{3} \cos x$  之最小值 \_\_\_\_\_。

【解答】  $-14$

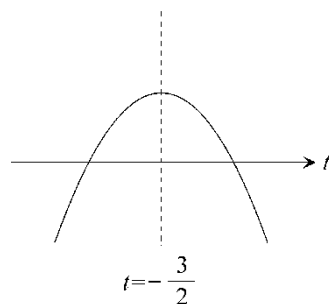
【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 2x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right) + 12\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x\right) \\
&= 2(\sin 60^\circ \sin 2x - \cos 60^\circ \cos 2x) + 12(\sin 30^\circ \sin x - \cos 30^\circ \cos x) \\
&= -2\cos(2x + 60^\circ) - 12\cos(x + 30^\circ) \\
&= -2(2\cos^2(x + 30^\circ) - 1) - 12\cos(x + 30^\circ) \\
&= -4\cos^2(x + 30^\circ) - 12\cos(x + 30^\circ) + 2 \\
&= -4\left[\cos(x + 30^\circ) + \frac{3}{2}\right]^2 + 2 + 4 \cdot \frac{9}{4} \\
&= -4\left[\cos(x + 30^\circ) + \frac{3}{2}\right]^2 + 11
\end{aligned}$$

$$\because 180^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ \quad \therefore 210^\circ \leq x + 30^\circ \leq 390^\circ \quad \therefore -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \cos(x + 30^\circ) \leq 1$$

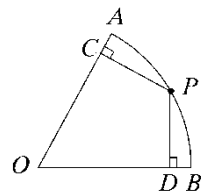
$$\text{令 } t = \cos(x + 30^\circ), \quad -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = f(x) = -4\left(t + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 11$$

$$\therefore \text{當 } t = 1 \text{ 時，有 } \min = -4\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = -14$$



33. 扇形  $OAB$  (見下圖) 之圓心角  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ，半徑 1， $P$  為  $\widehat{AB}$  上之動點， $\overline{PC} \perp \overline{OA}$  於

$C$ ， $\overline{PD} \perp \overline{OB}$  於  $D$ ，求四邊形  $PCOD$  之最大面積\_\_\_\_\_。



【解答】  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

【詳解】

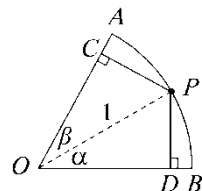
四邊形  $PCOD$  面積

$$= \frac{1}{2} \overline{OD} \cdot \overline{PD} + \frac{1}{2} \overline{OC} \cdot \overline{PC} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \cos \beta \sin \beta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)] \quad (\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 \alpha \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + \sin 2\alpha - 1 + \cos 2\alpha) = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$



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

【解答】 3

【詳解】

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

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

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

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

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

35. 將  $\cos^2 x + 2a\sin x \cos x + b\sin^2 x$  表為  $r\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$  的形式，其中  $r > 0$ ，則  $a = \underline{\quad}$ ， $b = \underline{\quad}$ 。

【解答】1； -1

【詳解】

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因爲恆等式 } \cos^2 x + 2a\sin x \cos x + b\sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) + a\sin 2x + \frac{b}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \\ &= \frac{1-b}{2}\cos 2x + a\sin 2x + \frac{1+b}{2} = r\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\cos 2x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\sin 2x\right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{由 } ① \text{ 得 } b = -1, \text{ 代入 } ② \text{ 得 } r = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 再由 } ② \text{ 得 } a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 1$$