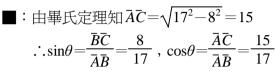
### 銳角的三角函數 2-1

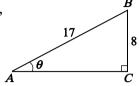
### 例題1

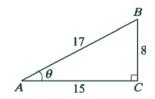
如右圖, $\triangle ABC$ 為直角三角形, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$ , $\angle A=\theta$ ,又 $\bar{A}\bar{B}=17$ ,  $\overline{BC}=8$ , 求 $\theta$ 的六個三角函數值。



$$\tan\theta = \frac{\overline{B}\overline{C}}{\overline{A}\overline{C}} = \frac{8}{15}$$
,  $\cot\theta = \frac{\overline{A}\overline{C}}{\overline{B}\overline{C}} = \frac{15}{8}$ 

$$\sec\theta = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{B}}{\bar{A}\bar{C}} = \frac{17}{15}$$
,  $\csc\theta = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{B}}{\bar{B}\bar{C}} = \frac{17}{8}$ 





### 例題 2

試求下列各式之值:

- (1)  $\sin 45^{\circ} \cos 60^{\circ} + \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ}$ .
- (2)  $\frac{\tan 60^{\circ} + \cot 45^{\circ}}{\tan 45^{\circ} \cot 30^{\circ}}$ .
- (3)  $\sin 30^{\circ} \cot 45^{\circ} \sec 60^{\circ} + \cos 30^{\circ} \tan 45^{\circ} \csc 60^{\circ}$ .

**■**: (1) 原式=
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(2) 原式=
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)(1+\sqrt{3})}{(1-\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = -2-\sqrt{3}$$

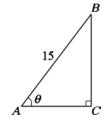
(3) 原式=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
×1×2+ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ×1× $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ =1+1=2

# 例題3

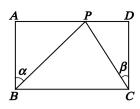
在直角三角形 ABC 中, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$ , $\angle A=\theta$ ,又  $\overline{AB}=15$ ,若  $\sin\theta=\frac{4}{5}$ ,則

$$\bar{B}\bar{C}=$$
 ,  $\bar{A}\bar{C}=$ 

$$\blacksquare : : \sin\theta = \frac{\bar{B}\bar{C}}{\bar{A}\bar{B}} = \frac{\bar{B}\bar{C}}{15} : : \bar{B}\bar{C} = 15 \sin\theta = 15 \times \frac{4}{5} = 12$$
$$\bar{A}\bar{C} = \sqrt{15^2 - 12^2} = 9$$



如右圖,在長方形ABCD中, $ar{A}ar{B}=6$ , $ar{A}ar{D}=10$ ,若點P在 $ar{A}ar{D}$ 上 移動,但P點異於A,D 兩點,則  $an lpha + an eta = \_$ \_\_\_\_\_\_



 $\blacksquare$ :  $\bar{\mathbb{R}} \bar{A} \bar{P} = x \Rightarrow \bar{P} \bar{D} = 10 - x$ 

故 
$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{\overline{A}\overline{P}}{\overline{A}\overline{B}} + \frac{\overline{P}\overline{D}}{\overline{C}\overline{D}} = \frac{x}{6} + \frac{10 - x}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

# 例題5

如右圖,在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\bar{A}\bar{D}\perp \bar{B}\bar{C}$ ,若 $\bar{A}\bar{B}=25$ , $\sin B=\frac{3}{5}$ , $\tan C=\frac{15}{8}$ ,則:

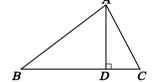
(1) 
$$\bar{A}\bar{D}=$$

(2) 
$$\bar{B}\bar{D}=$$

(3) 
$$\bar{A}\bar{C}=$$

(4) 
$$\overline{C}\overline{D}=$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 $\blacksquare$ : (1)(2) 在直角 $\triangle ABD$ 中  $\therefore \bar{A}\bar{B}=25$ ,  $\sin B=\frac{3}{5}$ 



 $\overline{\times} \sin B = \frac{AD}{AB} \Rightarrow \overline{A}\overline{D} = \overline{A}\overline{B} \cdot \sin B = 25 \times \frac{3}{5} = 15 \Rightarrow \overline{B}\overline{D} = \sqrt{25^2 - 15^2} = 20$ 

(3)(4) 在直角
$$\triangle ACD$$
 中  $\therefore \bar{A}\bar{D} = 15$ ,  $\tan C = \frac{15}{8}$ 

$$\overline{\times} \tan C = \frac{\overline{A}\overline{D}}{\overline{C}\overline{D}} = \frac{15}{\overline{C}\overline{D}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{C}\overline{D} = 8 \Leftrightarrow \overline{A}\overline{C} = \sqrt{8^2 + 15^2} = 17$$

# 例題 6

設 $\angle A$  為銳角,且 $4\cos^2 A - 12\cos A + 5 = 0$ ,則:

(1) 
$$\angle A =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

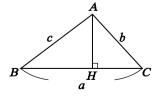
$$(2) \cot A + \csc A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

■ : (1)  $4\cos^2 A - 12\cos A + 5 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $(2\cos A - 5)(2\cos A - 1) = 0$ 

(2) 
$$\cot A + \csc A = \cot 60^{\circ} + \csc 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

# 例題7

如右圖,設 $\triangle ABC$ 的三頂點A,B,C所對的邊長分別為a, b, c,  $B\overline{C}$  邊上的高為  $\overline{AH}$  且  $\angle B$  與  $\angle C$  皆為銳角,則  $\overline{AH}$  之 長為(複選)



2 高中數學(二)習作

(A)  $a \sin A$  (B)  $b \sin B$  (C)  $c \sin C$  (D)  $b \sin C$  (E)  $c \sin B$ .

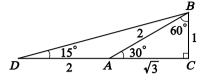
在直角三角形 ABH 中, $\sin B = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{H}}{c}$   $\Rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{H} = c \sin B$ 

在直角三角形 ACH 中, $\sin C = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{H}}{b}$   $\Rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{H} = b \sin C$ 

故選D(E)

# 例題8

我們可以依如下的方法作出 15° 角的三角函數值,先作 一個  $30\degree-60\degree-90\degree$ 的直角 $\triangle ABC$ ,如右圖所示,延長



 $\overline{CA}$  並在  $\overline{CA}$  上取  $\overline{AD} = \overline{AB}$ , 連接  $\overline{BD}$ , 則  $\angle D = 15^{\circ}$ , 求:

(1) 
$$\sin 15^{\circ} =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_ • (2)  $\cos 15^{\circ} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ • (3)  $\tan 15^{\circ} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ •

■:在△ABC中,設 $\bar{B}\bar{C}$ =1,則 $\bar{A}\bar{C}$ = $\sqrt{3}$ , $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ =2= $\bar{A}\bar{D}$  $\Rightarrow$  $\angle D$ = $\angle ADB$ =15°  $\bar{B}\bar{D} = \sqrt{1^2 + (2 + \sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ 

(1) 
$$\sin 15^{\circ} = \frac{\bar{B}\bar{C}}{\bar{B}\bar{D}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(2) 
$$\cos 15^{\circ} = \frac{\bar{C}\bar{D}}{\bar{B}\bar{D}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(3) 
$$\tan 15^{\circ} = \frac{\bar{B}\bar{C}}{\bar{C}\bar{D}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

# 2-2 三角函數的基本關係

### 例題1

設 $\theta$ 為銳角,試化簡下列各式:

(1) 
$$\frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\sec\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\csc\theta}$$
.

(2)  $\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta \cdot \sec\theta \cdot \csc\theta$ .

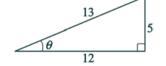
■: (1) 原式 = 
$$\frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}}$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta} = \frac{1+\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1+\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta} = 2$ 

## 例題 2

設  $\theta$  為銳角且  $12\sin\theta-5\cos\theta=0$ ,則  $\sin\theta-\cos\theta=$ 

$$\blacksquare$$
:  $12 \sin\theta - 5 \cos\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 12 \sin\theta = 5 \cos\theta$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{5}{12}$$



∴ 
$$\sin\theta = \frac{5}{13}$$
,  $\cos\theta = \frac{12}{13}$ ,  $\dot{\cos}\theta = \frac{5}{13} - \frac{12}{13} = -\frac{7}{13}$ 

(2) 原式=  $(\sin\theta \cdot \csc\theta)(\cos\theta \cdot \sec\theta)(\tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta) = 1\times1\times1=1$ 

### 例題3

設 $\theta$ 為銳角,試化簡下列各式:

(1) 
$$(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 + (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2$$
.

(2) 
$$(\sin\theta - \csc\theta)^2 - (\tan\theta - \cot\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta - \sec\theta)^2$$
.

■:(1) 原式=
$$\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta$$
  
=  $2(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)$   
=  $2x1 = 2$ 

(2) 原式=
$$\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta \cdot \csc\theta + \csc^2\theta - \tan^2\theta + 2\tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta - \cot^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$$
  
 $-2\cos\theta \cdot \sec\theta + \sec^2\theta$   
=  $(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + (\csc^2\theta - \cot^2\theta) + (\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta) - 2 + 2 - 2$   
=  $1 + 1 + 1 - 2 = 1$ 

試求下列各式之值:

- (1)  $\sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ$ .
- (2)  $\tan^2 28^\circ \csc^2 62^\circ$ .
- $(3) (\tan 10^{\circ} + \tan 80^{\circ})^{2} (\cot 10^{\circ} \cot 80^{\circ})^{2}$ .
- **■**: (1) 原式= $\sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ$  $= (\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ) + (\sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ) = 1 + 1 = 2$ 
  - (2) 原式= $\tan^2 28^\circ \sec^2 28^\circ = -1$
  - (3) 原式=  $(\tan 10^{\circ} + \cot 10^{\circ})^2 (\cot 10^{\circ} \tan 10^{\circ})^2$ =  $(\tan^2 10^\circ + 2 \tan 10^\circ \cot 10^\circ + \cot^2 10^\circ) - (\cot^2 10^\circ - 2 \tan 10^\circ \cot 10^\circ + \tan^2 10^\circ)$  $=4 \tan 10^{\circ} \cot 10^{\circ} = 4 \times 1 = 4$

### 例題5

若 $\,\theta$ 為銳角且 $\, an heta$ =2,則 $\,3\sin^2\! heta$ - $\,4\sin\! heta\cdot\cos\! heta$ + $\,5\cos^2\! heta$ =

**■**: 原式=
$$\cos^2\theta$$
 (3 ·  $\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$  - 4 ·  $\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$  + 5)
$$= \frac{1}{\sec^2\theta} (3 \tan^2\theta - 4 \tan\theta + 5) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2\theta} (3x4 - 4x2 + 5) = \frac{1}{5}x9 = \frac{9}{5}$$

# 例題6

設  $\theta$  為一銳角,若  $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,則:

(1) 
$$\sin\theta\cos\theta =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_. (2)  $\tan\theta + \cot\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_. (3)  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**■**: 
$$\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$
,平方得  $(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{1}{5}$ 

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{2}{5}$$

(2) 
$$\tan\theta + \cot\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{2}$$

(3) 
$$(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 + 4\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{5} + 4x\frac{2}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$$

設  $\theta$  為銳角,若方程式  $x^2+( an \theta+\cot \theta)x-1=0$  有一根為  $\sqrt{5}$  -2,試求下列各式之值:

- ■:(1) 設另一根爲 $\alpha$ ,由根與係數的關係知( $\sqrt{5}$  -2)× $\alpha$  = -1

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

又兩根和=  $(\sqrt{5}-2) + (-\sqrt{5}-2) = -(\tan\theta + \cot\theta)$   $\Rightarrow \tan\theta + \cot\theta = 4$ 

(2) 
$$\therefore \tan\theta + \cot\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta} \Rightarrow \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

# 例題8

試證:

(1) 
$$\tan^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \tan^2\theta \sin^2\theta$$
.

(2) 
$$\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = 2\csc\theta.$$

(3) 
$$\frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta - 1}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\cos\theta}{1 - \sin\theta}.$$

$$=\frac{2+2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta\left(1+\cos\theta\right)} = \frac{2}{\sin\theta} = 2\csc\theta = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(3) \not = \frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta - (\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1} = \frac{(\tan\theta + \sec\theta)(1 - \sec\theta + \tan\theta)}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1}$$

$$= \tan\theta + \sec\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \frac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

# 簡易測量與三角函數值表

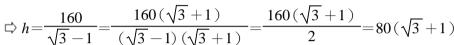
### 例題1

某人測得一山峰的仰角為30°,當他向山腳前進160公尺後,再測得山峰的仰角為 45°,則山高為 公尺。

■:在等腰直角 $\triangle BCD$  中,設山高  $\bar{C}\bar{D}=h$  公尺

$$\overline{BC} = \overline{CD} = h \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{h+160}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} h = h+160 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}-1) h = 160$$



故山高爲  $80(\sqrt{3}+1)$  公尺

### 例題 2

某機場基於飛航安全考量,限制機場附近建築物從機場中心地面到建築物頂樓的仰角 不得超過8°,某建築公司打算在離機場中心3公里且地表高度和機場中心一樣高的地 方蓋一棟平均每樓層高5公尺的大樓。在符合機場的限制規定下,該大樓在地面以上 

■:如右圖,設大樓的高爲x公尺,則  $\tan 8^\circ = \frac{x}{3000}$ 



 $\Rightarrow x = 3000 \tan 8^{\circ} = 3000 \times 0.1405 \approx 421.5$ 

而大樓每層 5 公尺,又 $\frac{421.5}{5}$ =84.3,故大樓最多可蓋 84 層樓

# 例題3

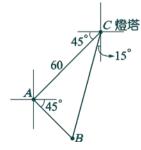
設 A 船在燈塔之西南, B 船在燈塔之南 15°西且在 A 船之東南, 已知 A 船距燈塔 60 公里,則A,B兩船相距 公里。

■:作圖如右

$$\angle ACB = 45^{\circ} - 15^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \angle BAC = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

$$\therefore \bar{A}\bar{B} = \bar{A}\bar{C} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 60 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3}$$

故 A, B 兩船相距  $20\sqrt{3}$  公里



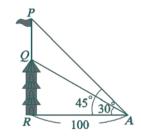
- 一旗桿立於塔頂上,某人於塔底東方100公尺處測得旗桿上下兩端的仰角分別為45°, 30°, 則旗桿之長為 公尺, 塔高為 公尺。
- ■:設旗桿PQ,塔爲QR,觀測點爲A

$$\therefore \angle PAR = 45^{\circ} \quad \therefore \bar{P}\bar{R} = \bar{A}\bar{R} = 100 \quad \forall \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{QR}}{\overline{AR}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \bar{Q}\bar{R} = \bar{A}\bar{R} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{PQ} = 100 - \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{100(3 - \sqrt{3})}{3}$$

故旗桿長 
$$\frac{100(3-\sqrt{3}\;)}{3}$$
 公尺,塔高  $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$  公尺



# 例題5

老張從旗桿底 O 點的正西方 A 點,測得桿頂 T 點的仰角為  $30^{\circ}$ ,他向旗桿前進 30 公 尺至B點,再測得桿頂的仰角為 $60^{\circ}$ ,則:

- (1) 旗桿高為\_\_\_\_公尺。
- (2) B 點與桿頂 T 點的距離為 公尺。
- (3) 他由 B 點回頭向 A 點走到 C 點, 測得桿頂仰角為  $45^{\circ}$ , 則  $\overline{BC}$  的長為 公 尺.
- (4) 若他由B點向正南方走到D點,測得桿頂仰角為 $45^{\circ}$ ,則 $B\bar{D}$ 的長為\_\_\_\_\_公 尺.
- (5) tan ∠AOD 的值為

■ : (1) 
$$\overline{BT} = \overline{AB} = 30 \Leftrightarrow h = \overline{OT} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\overline{BT} = 15\sqrt{3}$$
 (公尺)

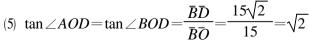
(2) 
$$\overline{B}\overline{T} = \overline{AB} = 30$$
 (公尺)

(3) 
$$\overline{CO} = \overline{OT} = 15\sqrt{3} \ ( \stackrel{\frown}{\triangle} \overrightarrow{P} ) , \ \overline{OB} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{OT} = 15$$

(4) :仰角爲 
$$45^{\circ}$$
 : $\bar{D}\bar{O} = h = 15\sqrt{3}$ , $\bar{B}\bar{O} = 15$ 

在△
$$BOD$$
中, $\bar{B}\bar{D}=\sqrt{\bar{D}\bar{O}^2-\bar{B}\bar{O}^2}=\sqrt{(15\sqrt{3})^2-15^2}=15\sqrt{2}$ (公尺)

(5) 
$$\tan \angle AOD = \tan \angle BOD = \frac{\overline{B}\overline{D}}{\overline{B}\overline{O}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{15} = \sqrt{2}$$



在A, B 兩支旗竿底端連線段中的某一點測得A 旗竿頂端的仰角為  $29^{\circ}$ , B 旗竿頂端 的仰角為 15°. 在底端連線段中的另一點測得 A 旗竿頂端的仰角為 26°, B 旗竿頂端 的仰角為  $19^{\circ}$ ,則 A 旗竿高度和 B 旗竿高度的比值約為\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  $\bullet$  (四捨五入到小數 點後第一位) [98.指考甲]

$\theta$	15°	19°	26°	29°
$\cot \theta$	3.73	2.90	2.05	1.80

 $\blacksquare$ : 設 A 旗竿長度為 x, B 旗竿長度為 y

$$x \cot 29^{\circ} + y \cot 15^{\circ} = x \cot 26^{\circ} + y \cot 19^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1.80x+3.73y=2.05x+2.90y

$$\Rightarrow 0.83y = 0.25x \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{0.83}{0.25} = 3.32 \approx 3.3$$





### 例題 7

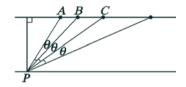
某甲觀測一飛行中之熱氣球,發現其方向一直維持在正前方,而仰角則以等速遞減, 已知此氣球之高度維持不變,則氣球正以

(A) 等速飛行 (B) 加速向某甲飛來 (C) 減速向某甲飛來 (D) 加速離某甲飛去 (E) 減速離某甲飛去。

■:由右圖知,仰角以 $\theta$ 遞減

則氣球離 P 愈來愈遠目  $\overline{BC} > \overline{BA}$ 

□ 加速離去,故選D



# 例題8

已知 cos38°10′=0.7862, cos38°20′=0.7844, 求 cos38°16′=

 $\blacksquare$ : 設  $\cos 38^{\circ}16'=k$ , 則

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos 38^{\circ} 10' = 0.7862 \\ \cos 38^{\circ} 16' = k \\ \cos 38^{\circ} 20' = 0.7844 \end{pmatrix}$$

由內插法原理知
$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{k - 0.7862}{0.7844 - 0.7862}$$

$$\Rightarrow k - 0.7862 = \frac{6}{10} \times (0.7844 - 0.7862) = \frac{6}{10} \times (-0.0018) = -0.00108$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 k=0.78512 ≈ 0.7851,  $\Rightarrow$  cos38°16′=0.7851

已知  $\sin 47^{\circ}20' = 0.7353$  ,  $\sin 47^{\circ}30' = 0.7373$  , 若  $\sin \theta = 0.7359$  , 則  $\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\blacksquare : \left( \begin{pmatrix} \sin 47^{\circ} 20' = 0.7353 \\ \sin \theta = 0.7359 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ \sin 47^{\circ} 30' = 0.7373 \end{pmatrix}$$

由內插法原理知
$$\frac{\theta-47^{\circ}20'}{10'} = \frac{0.7359-0.7353}{0.7373-0.7353}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\theta - 47^{\circ}20'}{10'} = \frac{0.0006}{0.0020} = \frac{6}{20} \Rightarrow \theta - 47^{\circ}20' = \frac{6}{20} \times 10' = 3' \Rightarrow \theta = 47^{\circ}20' + 3' = 47^{\circ}23'$$

# 2-4 廣義角的三角函數

# 例題1

下列何者與72°互為同界角?

(A)  $432^{\circ}$  (B)  $-432^{\circ}$  (C)  $288^{\circ}$  (D)  $-288^{\circ}$  (E)  $-648^{\circ}$ .

■: (A) ○: 432°-72°=360°=1×360°為 360°之整數倍

(B)  $\times : 72^{\circ} - (-432^{\circ}) = 504^{\circ}$  不爲  $360^{\circ}$  之整數倍

 $(C) \times :288^{\circ} - 72^{\circ} = 216^{\circ}$  不爲  $360^{\circ}$  之整數倍

# 例題 2

下列何者正確?

 $(A) \sin 100^\circ > 0$   $(B) \cos 200^\circ > 0$   $(C) \tan 90^\circ$  無意義  $(D) \cot 0^\circ$  無意義  $(E) \sin 10^\circ < \tan 10^\circ < \sec 10^\circ$ .

 $\blacksquare$ : (A)  $\bigcirc$ : :: $\theta$ =100° 無第二象限角 :: $\sin 100^{\circ} > 0$ 

 $(B) \times : : \theta = 200^{\circ}$  無第三象限角  $: \cos 200^{\circ} < 0$ 

(C) ○: tan90°無意義

D ○: cot0°無意義

 $(E) \cap : 0^{\circ} < \theta < 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow \sin\theta < \tan\theta < \sec\theta$ 故選AICIDE

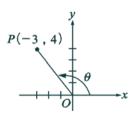
### 例題3

設 $\theta$ 是第二象限角,且P(-3,4)在 $\theta$ 的終邊上,則

$$\sin\theta =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,  $\cos\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,  $\tan\theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

$$r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$\pm x \sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{4}{5} , \cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{3}{5} , \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{4}{-3} = -\frac{4}{3}$$



# 例題 4

設  $P(-5\sqrt{3}, y)$  為角  $\theta$  終邊上一點,且  $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,則:

(1) y =\_\_\_\_\_\_ • (2)  $\cos \theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_ •

■ : (1)  $\tan\theta = \frac{y}{-5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow y = -5, r = \sqrt{(-5\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} =$ 

(2) 
$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

試求下列各式之值:

- (1)  $\sin 150^{\circ} + \cos 210^{\circ} + \tan 225^{\circ} + \cot 270^{\circ} + \sec 300^{\circ} + \csc 330^{\circ}$ .
- (2)  $\cos 330^{\circ} \tan 750^{\circ} \sin(-300^{\circ}) \cot 510^{\circ}$ .
- (3)  $\sin(180^{\circ} + \theta)\cos(90^{\circ} + \theta) + \sin(270^{\circ} \theta)\cos(180^{\circ} \theta)$ .

■: (1) 原式=
$$\cos 60^{\circ} + (-\cos 30^{\circ}) + \tan 45^{\circ} + \frac{\cos 270^{\circ}}{\sin 270^{\circ}} + \csc 30^{\circ} + \sec 60^{\circ}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 + 0 + 2 - 2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(2) 原式= $\sin 60^{\circ} \tan 30^{\circ} + (-\cos 30^{\circ})(-\tan 60^{\circ})$ 

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \times (-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

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

# 例題6

若 
$$\cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$$
 且  $\tan\theta < 0$ ,則  $\frac{\cos\theta}{1-\tan\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cot\theta} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

$$\blacksquare$$
:  $\cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$ 且  $\tan\theta < 0$  ∴  $\theta$  為第二象限角

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4}, \cot\theta = -\frac{4}{3}$$

原式=
$$\frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{1-\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)} + \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{1-\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{7}{4}} + \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{7}{3}} = -\frac{16}{35} + \frac{9}{35} = -\frac{7}{35} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

# 例題7

設  $\sin\theta = -\frac{5}{13}$  且  $180^{\circ} < \theta < 270^{\circ}$  ,則:

(1) 
$$\cos(180^{\circ} + \theta) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_. (2)  $\cos(-630^{\circ} + \theta) =$ \_\_\_\_\_. (3)  $\tan(270^{\circ} - \theta) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\blacksquare : (1) \cos(90^{\circ} \times 2 + \theta) = -\cos\theta = -(-\frac{12}{13}) = \frac{12}{13}$$

(2) 
$$\cos(-630^{\circ} + \theta) = \cos(630^{\circ} - \theta) = \cos(90^{\circ} \times 7 - \theta) = -\sin\theta = -(-\frac{5}{13}) = \frac{5}{13}$$

(3) 
$$\tan(270^{\circ} - \theta) = \tan(90^{\circ} \times 3 - \theta) = \cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{-\frac{12}{13}}{-\frac{5}{13}} = \frac{12}{5}$$

設  $\sin\theta$ ,  $\cos\theta$  為方程式  $5x^2+4x+k=0$  之雨根,則實數 k=

 $\blacksquare$ : 由根與係數的關係知 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{k}{5}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow 1 + 2\times\frac{k}{5} = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow k = -\frac{9}{10}$$

# 例題9

設  $\sin(-65^{\circ}) = k$ , 試以 k 表示  $\tan(-2315^{\circ})$ .

 $\blacksquare$ :  $\sin(-65^{\circ}) = k \Rightarrow \sin 65^{\circ} = -k$ ,  $\sharp + k < 0$ 

故 
$$\tan(-2315^{\circ}) = -\tan 2315^{\circ} = -\tan(90^{\circ} \times 25 + 65^{\circ}) = \cot 65^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{k}$$



### 例題 10

下列敘述何者為真?(複選)

- (A)  $\sin 50^{\circ} < \cos 50^{\circ}$  (B)  $\tan 50^{\circ} < \cot 50^{\circ}$  (C)  $\tan 50^{\circ} < \sec 50^{\circ}$  (D)  $\sin 230^{\circ} < \cos 230^{\circ}$
- [90.學測] (E)  $\tan 230^{\circ} < \cot 230^{\circ}$ .
- $\Rightarrow$  : (A)  $\times$  :  $\sin 50^{\circ} > \sin 40^{\circ} = \cos 50^{\circ}$ 
  - (B)  $\times$ : tan50°>tan40°=cot50°

(C) 
$$\bigcirc$$
:  $\tan 50^{\circ} = \frac{\sin 50^{\circ}}{\cos 50^{\circ}} < \frac{1}{\cos 50^{\circ}} = \sec 50^{\circ}$ 

D ○ : 
$$\sin 230^{\circ} = \sin(90^{\circ} \times 2 + 50^{\circ}) = -\sin 50^{\circ}$$
  
 $\cos 230^{\circ} = \cos(90^{\circ} \times 2 + 50^{\circ}) = -\cos 50^{\circ}$   
 $\forall \sin 50^{\circ} > \cos 50^{\circ}$  ∴  $\sin 230^{\circ} < \cos 230^{\circ}$ 

(E) 
$$\times$$
:  $\tan 230^\circ = \tan (90^\circ \times 2 + 50^\circ) = \tan 50^\circ$   
 $\cot 230^\circ = \cot (90^\circ \times 2 + 50^\circ) = \cot 50^\circ$   
又  $\tan 50^\circ > \cot 50^\circ$  ∴  $\tan 230^\circ > \cot 230^\circ$  故選(C) D