

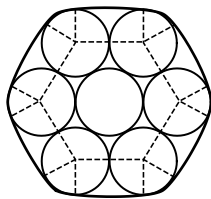
$$\because \widehat{AB} \text{ 的長} = r\theta \quad \therefore 10\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ (弧度)}$$

$$\text{扇形面積} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^2 \times \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{25\pi}{4}$$

例題 4

包裝七根半徑皆為 1 的圓柱，其截面如右圖所示，試問外圍粗黑線條的長度為_____。

[90.社會組]



解：如題圖所示

依次連結外圍六圓圓心，得一正六邊形，其內角為 120°

分別自六圓圓心作外公切線之垂線，則所得扇形之圓心角為 60°

因此所求長度為六條外公切線長加上六個 $\frac{1}{6}$ 圓周

$$\text{即 } 6 \times 2 + 6 \times \frac{2\pi}{6} = 12 + 2\pi$$

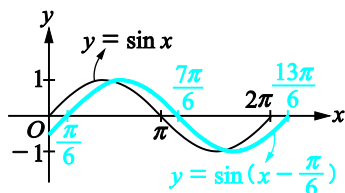
例題 5

利用 $y = \sin x$ 的圖形，描繪出下列各函數的圖形，並求其週期：

(1) $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

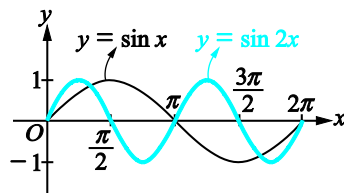
(2) $y = \sin 2x$.

解：(1)



其週期為 2π

(2)



其週期為 π

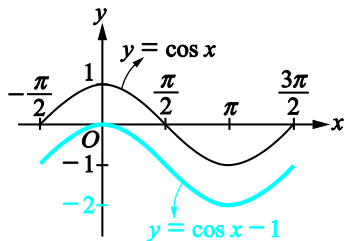
例題 6

利用 $y = \cos x$ 的圖形，描繪出下列各函數的圖形，並求其週期：

(1) $y = \cos x - 1$.

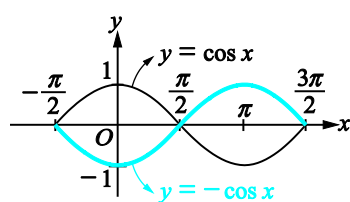
(2) $y = -\cos x$.

解：(1)



其週期為 2π

(2)



其週期為 2π

例題 7

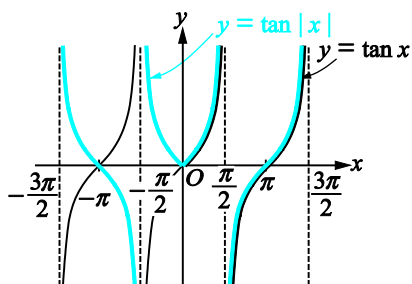
利用 $y = \tan x$ 的圖形，描繪出下列各函數的圖形，並求其週期：

(1) $y = \tan |x|$.

(2) $y = |\tan x|$.

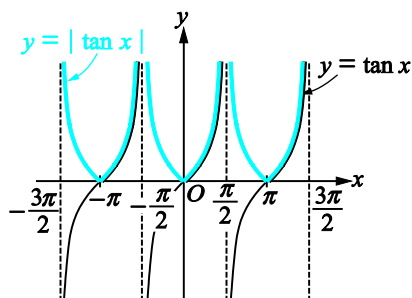
解：(1) 當 $x \geq 0$ 時， $y = \tan |x| = \tan x$ (2)

當 $x < 0$ 時， $y = \tan(-x) = -\tan x$



由圖形知

$y = \tan |x|$ 不是週期函數



其週期為 π

例題 8

設 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ，則方程式 $2 \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2 = 0$ 之解為_____。

解： $2 \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x(1 - 2 \sin x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \text{ 或 } \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad \therefore x = 0, \pi \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{故方程式之解為 } x = 0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

例題 9

設 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ ，則不等式 $\cos x + 2 \sin^2 x > 1$ 之解為_____。

解： $\cos x + 2 \sin^2 x > 1$

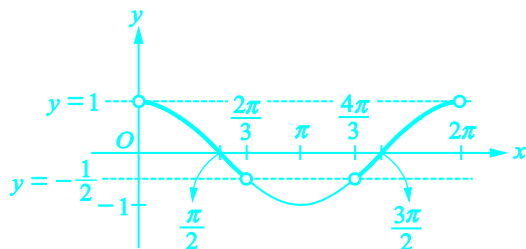
$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x + 2 - 2 \cos^2 x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cos x - 1)(2 \cos x + 1) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \cos x < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3} < x < 2\pi$$



3-2和角公式

例題 1

試求下列各式之值：

- (1) $\sin 13^\circ \cos 107^\circ + \cos 13^\circ \sin 107^\circ$.
- (2) $\sin 200^\circ \cos 280^\circ - \sin 100^\circ \cos 160^\circ$.
- (3) $\cos(28^\circ + \theta) \cos(32^\circ - \theta) - \sin(28^\circ + \theta) \sin(32^\circ - \theta)$.

解：

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \sin(13^\circ + 107^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = (-\sin 20^\circ)(\cos 80^\circ) - (\sin 80^\circ)(-\cos 20^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \cos 80^\circ \sin 20^\circ = \sin(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \cos[(28^\circ + \theta) + (32^\circ - \theta)] = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

例題 2

若已知 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ 且 $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14}$, $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \beta < 2\pi$ 且 $\sin \beta = -\frac{11}{14}$, 則：

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

解：

$$\because \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \text{ 且 } \sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14} \quad \therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{14}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{3\pi}{2} < \beta < 2\pi \text{ 且 } \sin \beta = -\frac{11}{14} \quad \therefore \cos \beta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$$

$$(1) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}\right) \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}\right) - \frac{13}{14} \times \left(-\frac{11}{14}\right) = \frac{98}{196} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \because \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} < \beta < 2\pi \Rightarrow 2\pi < \alpha + \beta < 3\pi$$

$$\text{又 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{7\pi}{3}$$

例題 3

$\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$, $\cos B = \frac{4}{5}$, 則 $\cos C =$ _____ .

解：

$$\cos A = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{5}{13}, \text{ 又 } \cos B = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{3}{5}$$

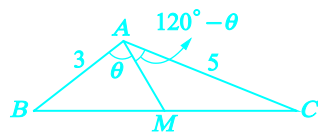
$$\text{故 } \cos C = \cos[\pi - (A+B)] = -\cos(A+B) = -(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{12}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{48-15}{65} = -\frac{33}{65}$$

例題 4

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 $\tan \angle BAM$
=_____。 [96.學測]

解：如右圖，令 $\angle BAM=\theta \Rightarrow \angle MAC=120^\circ-\theta$



$\because M$ 為 \overline{BC} 邊之中點 $\therefore \triangle ABM$ 面積 $=\triangle ACM$ 面積

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \overline{AM} \times \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \overline{AM} \times \sin (120^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \sin \theta = 5 \sin (120^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \sin \theta = 5 (\sin 120^\circ \cos \theta - \cos 120^\circ \sin \theta) = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3} \cos \theta + \frac{5}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

例題 5

試求下列各式之值：

(1) $\frac{\tan 59^\circ - \tan 29^\circ}{1 + \tan 59^\circ \tan 29^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\tan 13^\circ + \tan 32^\circ + \tan 13^\circ \tan 32^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解： (1) $\frac{\tan 59^\circ - \tan 29^\circ}{1 + \tan 59^\circ \tan 29^\circ} = \tan (59^\circ - 29^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(2) $\because \tan 45^\circ = \tan (13^\circ + 32^\circ) \quad \therefore 1 = \frac{\tan 13^\circ + \tan 32^\circ}{1 - \tan 13^\circ \tan 32^\circ}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \tan 13^\circ \tan 32^\circ = \tan 13^\circ + \tan 32^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan 13^\circ + \tan 32^\circ + \tan 13^\circ \tan 32^\circ = 1$$

例題 6

(1) 若 $\tan \alpha = 2$ ， $\tan (\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$ ，則 $\tan \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) 若 $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ，則 $(1 - \tan \alpha)(1 - \tan \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解： (1) $\because \tan (\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2 - \tan \beta}{1 + 2 \tan \beta} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - 2 \tan \beta = 1 + 2 \tan \beta \Leftrightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) $\because \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \therefore \tan (\alpha + \beta) = \tan \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha \tan \beta - \tan \alpha - \tan \beta = 1$$

$$\text{原式} = 1 - \tan \alpha - \tan \beta + \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 1 + 1 = 2$$

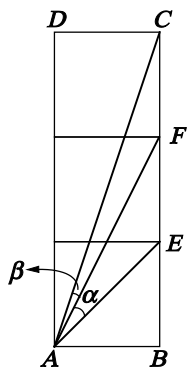
例題 7

如右圖，三正方形的邊長皆為 4，則 $\tan \beta =$ _____。

解：在 $\triangle ABF$ 中， $\tan(\alpha + 45^\circ) = \frac{8}{4} = 2$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\tan(\alpha + \beta + 45^\circ) = \frac{12}{4} = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \beta &= \tan[(\alpha + \beta + 45^\circ) - (\alpha + 45^\circ)] \\ &= \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta + 45^\circ) - \tan(\alpha + 45^\circ)}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta + 45^\circ) \tan(\alpha + 45^\circ)} = \frac{3 - 2}{1 + 3 \times 2} = \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$



例題 8

設 $\tan \alpha$ ， $\tan \beta$ 為方程式 $x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$ 之兩根，則：

(1) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

(2) $\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

(3) $2 \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 8 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) =$ _____。

解：(1) 由根與係數的關係知 $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -6$ ， $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-6}{1 - 2} = 6$$

$$(2) \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{1}{1 + 6^2} = \frac{1}{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{原式} &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) [2 \tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - \tan(\alpha + \beta) + 8] \\ &= \frac{1}{37} \times (2 \times 6^2 - 6 + 8) = \frac{1}{37} \times 74 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

例題 9

設兩直線 $L_1: x + \sqrt{3}y - 3 = 0$ 與 $L_2: \sqrt{3}x + y - 8 = 0$ 之交角為 θ ，則 $\theta =$ _____。

解： L_1 之斜率為 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ， L_2 之斜率為 $-\sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) - (-\sqrt{3})}{1 + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ 另一交角為 } \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

故 L_1 與 L_2 之交角 θ 為 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

例題 10

試求下列各式之值：

(1) $\sin^2 172.5^\circ - \sin^2 127.5^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) $\cos^2 127.5^\circ - \sin^2 7.5^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解： (1) $\sin^2 172.5^\circ - \sin^2 127.5^\circ = \sin(172.5^\circ + 127.5^\circ) \sin(172.5^\circ - 127.5^\circ)$

$$= \sin 300^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

(2) $\cos^2 127.5^\circ - \sin^2 7.5^\circ = \cos(127.5^\circ + 7.5^\circ) \cos(127.5^\circ - 7.5^\circ)$

$$= \cos 135^\circ \cos 120^\circ = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

例題 11

若 $x + y = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ，則 $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y$ 之最大值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ，最小值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解： $\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y = \sin(y+x) \sin(y-x) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin(y-x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(y-x)$

$$\because -1 \leq \sin(y-x) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(y-x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y \text{ 之最大值為 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 最小值為 } -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3-3倍角與半角公式

例題 1

若 $\sin\theta$ 為方程式 $10x^2+x-3=0$ 之一根，且 $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，則：

(1) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____ . (2) $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____ .

解： $10x^2+x-3=0 \Leftrightarrow (5x+3)(2x-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-\frac{3}{5}$ 或 $x=\frac{1}{2}$

又 $\because \pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \therefore -1 < \sin\theta < 0 \quad \therefore \sin\theta = -\frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$

(1) $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = 2 \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{24}{25}$

(2) $\because \pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

例題 2

設 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ 且 $\sin\theta = \frac{5}{13}$ ，則：

(1) $\sin 2\theta =$ _____ . (2) $\cos 2\theta =$ _____ . (3) $\tan 2\theta =$ _____ .

(4) $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____ . (5) $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____ . (6) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____ .

解： $\because \sin\theta = \frac{5}{13}$ 且 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{12}{13}$ ， $\tan\theta = -\frac{5}{12}$

(1) $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = 2 \times \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{120}{169}$

(2) $\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2\theta = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{119}{169}$

$$(3) \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta} = \frac{2 \times \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{119}{144}} = -\frac{120}{119}$$

又 $\because \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \quad \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(4) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{26}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$(5) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+(-\frac{12}{13})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{26}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$(6) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}} = 5$$

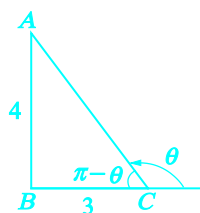
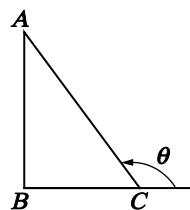
例題 3

如右圖， θ 為一個有向角， $\overline{AB}=4$ ， $\overline{BC}=3$ ， $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$ ，則 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$ _____。

解： $\overline{AC} = \sqrt{3^2+4^2} = 5 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\cos(\pi-\theta) = -\frac{3}{5}$

又 $0 < \theta < \pi \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+(-\frac{3}{5})}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$



例題 4

(1) 若 $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\sin 2\theta =$ _____。

(2) 若 $\sin 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ ，則 $\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta =$ _____。

解： (1) $\because \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，平方得 $(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin 2\theta = \frac{8}{9}$$

(2) $\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta = (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2\sin\theta\cos\theta)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2\theta)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{41}{50}$$

例題 5

試求 $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} =$ _____。

解： 令 $P = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$

$$8 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \times P = 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} = 2 \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \\
 &= \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 8P = -1 \Leftrightarrow P = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{亦即 } \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

例題 6

試求 $\frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} =$ _____ .

解： 原式 $= \frac{3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}$

$$= (3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta) - (4 \cos^2 \theta - 3) = 3 + 3 - 4(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 3 + 3 - 4 = 2$$

例題 7

若 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta =$ _____ .

解： $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ，平方得 $1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4}{9}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故 } \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta &= (3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) + (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) \\
 &= 3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - 4(\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta) \\
 &= 3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - 4(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 + \frac{4}{9}\right) = 1 - \frac{52}{27} = -\frac{25}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

例題 8

設 $f(x) = 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x - 2$ ，則以 $x - \sin 15^\circ$ 除 $f(x)$ 之餘式為 _____ .

解： 由餘式定理知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{餘式} &= f(\sin 15^\circ) = 8 \sin^3 15^\circ + 4 \sin^2 15^\circ - 6 \sin 15^\circ - 2 \\
 &= 2(4 \sin^3 15^\circ - 3 \sin 15^\circ) + 2(2 \sin^2 15^\circ - 1) \\
 &= -2(3 \sin 15^\circ - 4 \sin^3 15^\circ) - 2(1 - 2 \sin^2 15^\circ) \\
 &= -2 \times \sin 45^\circ - 2 \times \cos 30^\circ \\
 &= -2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

例題 13

$k \in \mathbb{R}$ ，若方程式 $3x^2 + kx + 1 = 0$ 之兩根為 $\sin\theta$ ， $\cos\theta$ ，則 $\cos 4\theta =$ _____。

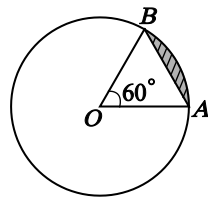
解： $3x^2 + kx + 1 = 0$ 之兩根為 $\sin\theta$ ， $\cos\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos 4\theta = 1 - 2(\sin 2\theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Chap3

1. 如右圖，圓的半徑為 6， $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$ ，則：



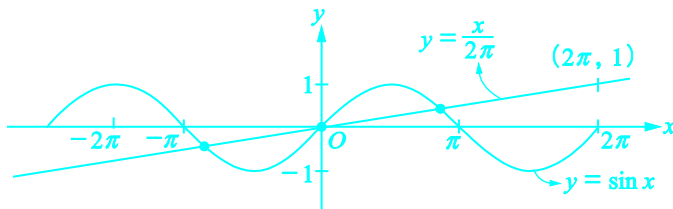
- (1) \widehat{AB} 的長為_____。
 (2) 斜線部分的面積為_____。

解： (1) \widehat{AB} 的長 $= r\theta = 6 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\pi$
 (2) 斜線部分的面積 = (扇形 AOB 的面積) - ($\triangle OAB$ 的面積)
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$

2. 試問方程式 $2\pi \sin x = x$ 有_____個實根。

解： $2\pi \sin x = x$ 的實根個數，即為

$y = \sin x$ 與 $y = \frac{x}{2\pi}$ 兩圖形的交點個數



由上圖知，有 3 個交點，亦即有 3 個實根

3. 已知 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$ ，且 $4 \sin^2 x - 5 \cos x + 2 = 0$ ，則：

- (1) $\tan x =$ _____。 (2) $\tan 2x =$ _____。

解： $4 \sin^2 x - 5 \cos x + 2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - 4 \cos^2 x - 5 \cos x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \cos^2 x + 5 \cos x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4 \cos x - 3)(\cos x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 或 } -2 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$(1) \because \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \quad \therefore \tan x = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$(2) \tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{2 \times (-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3})}{1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3})^2} = \frac{-\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}}{\frac{2}{9}} = -3\sqrt{7}$$

4. 在 $0 < x < \pi$ 之範圍內，兩曲線 $y = \sin x$ 與 $y = \sin 2x$ 之交點坐標為_____。

解：欲求 $y = \sin x$ 與 $y = \sin 2x$ 之交點坐標，即令 $\sin 2x = \sin x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x (2 \cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

當 $\sin x = 0$ $\because 0 < x < \pi$ \therefore 無解

$$\text{當 } \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } 0 < x < \pi \quad \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow y = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

亦即交點坐標為 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

5. $\triangle ABC$ 是邊長為 5 的正三角形， P 點在三角形內部，若 $PB = 4$ 且 $PC = 3$ ，則 $\cos \angle ABP =$ _____。

[98.指考甲]

解：令 $\angle PBC = \theta$

$$\text{由右圖知 } \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \cos \angle ABP &= \cos (60^\circ - \theta) \\ &= \cos 60^\circ \cos \theta + \sin 60^\circ \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{10} \end{aligned}$$

