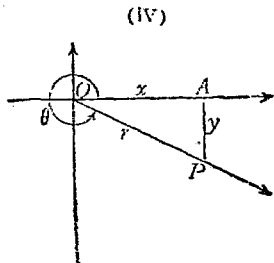
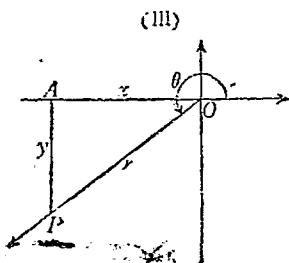
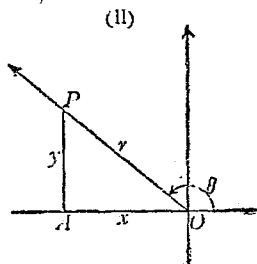
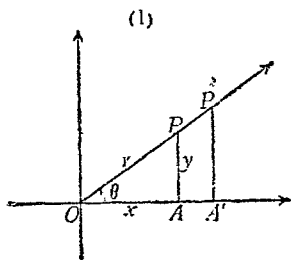




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## 第一章 三角函數

一. 定義 在  $\theta$  角之終邊上 (如一角終邊在某象限內, 即  $\theta$  為在該象限內之角) 任取一點  $P$ , 設  $P$  點之縱坐標為  $AP = y$ , 橫坐標為  $OA = x$ , 距離  $OP = r$ , (其值常為正). 則三線段間有下六比. 即  $\frac{y}{r}$ ,  $\frac{x}{r}$ ,  $\frac{y}{x}$  及其逆數  $\frac{r}{y}$ ,  $\frac{r}{x}$ ,  $\frac{x}{y}$ .



( 1 )

如  $\theta$  角不變，吾人可證各比之比值不因  $P$  點之位置而變。如於  $\theta$  角之終邊上，另取  $P'$  點，設其縱坐標為  $A'P'$ ，橫坐標為  $O A'$ ，距離為  $OP'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則} \quad & \triangle POA \sim \triangle P'OA' \\ & \frac{PA}{P'A'} = \frac{OA}{OA'} = \frac{OP}{OP'} \end{aligned}$$

是故各比之比值，不因  $P$  點之位置而變動也。

又如  $\theta$  角變動，吾人可證各比之比值隨之而變，準此各比乃  $\theta$  角之函數也。

吾人稱  $\frac{y}{r}$  為  $\theta$  角之正弦 (sine)，記以  $\sin \theta$ ， $\frac{x}{r}$  為  $\theta$  角之餘弦 (cosine)，記以  $\cos \theta$ ， $\frac{y}{x}$  為  $\theta$  角之正切 (tangent)，記以  $\tan \theta$ ， $\frac{r}{y}$  為  $\theta$  角之餘割 (cosecant)，記以  $\csc \theta$  或  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ ， $\frac{r}{x}$  為  $\theta$  角之正割 (secant)，記以  $\sec \theta$ ， $\frac{x}{y}$  為  $\theta$  角之餘切 (cotangent)，記以  $\cot \theta$  或  $\operatorname{ctn} \theta$ 。

【註】

1. 如  $\theta$  角在第一象限內，則  $\triangle POA$  為直角三角形，而

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{AP}{OP} = \frac{\text{對邊}}{\text{斜邊}}, & \csc \theta &= \frac{OP}{AP} = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{對邊}}, \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{OA}{OP} = \frac{\text{鄰邊}}{\text{斜邊}}, & \sec \theta &= \frac{OP}{OA} = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{鄰邊}} \end{aligned}$$

三 角 函 數

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AP}{OA} = \frac{\text{對邊}}{\text{隣邊}}, \quad \cot \theta = \frac{OA}{AP} = \frac{\text{隣邊}}{\text{對邊}}.$$

乃銳角三角函數之定義。

2. 除此六函數外，尚有  $\text{vers } \theta = 1 - \cos \theta$ ,  $\text{covers } \theta = 1 - \sin \theta$ . 前者為 versine 之簡寫，譯名為正矢；後者為 coversine 之簡寫，譯名為餘矢。但此二函數，今已不常用。

## 二. 基本關係.

## 1. 逆數關係

$$\sin \theta \csc \theta = 1,$$

$$\cos \theta \sec \theta = 1,$$

$$\tan \theta \cot \theta = 1.$$

## 2. 商數關係

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta},$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}.$$

以上二關係由定義即可證明。

## 3. 平方關係

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1,$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta,$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta.$$

因 (距離)<sup>2</sup> = (縱坐標)<sup>2</sup> + (橫坐標)<sup>2</sup>. 故.

【註】：吾人如知逆數三關係，商數任一關係及平方任一關係，即可推知他諸關係。

4. 餘角函數關係 銳角任一函數，等於其餘角之餘函數。按銳角三角函數定義即可證明。

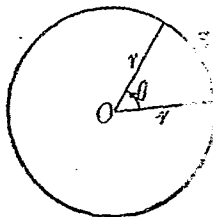
三. 量角法. 度量角之單位有二種。

1. 角度制. 將圓周分爲 360 等分，每段弧所對之圓心角稱爲 1 度。每度更分爲 60 分，每分又分爲 60 秒。

2. 弧度制. 一角之弧度，卽以其爲圓心角時，所截取之

對弧  $S$  與圓半徑  $r$  之比值。卽  $\theta = \frac{S}{r}$ 。故

在  $S=r$  時， $\theta=1$  弧度，而爲弧度制之單位。



3. 換算公式. 因  $\frac{C}{r} = 2\pi$ ，故取

$\frac{1}{4} C$  弧，( $C$  爲圓周)，其所對之圓心角爲直角而等於  $90^\circ$ 。因得

$$\text{直角} = 90^\circ = \frac{S}{r} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{C}{r} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 弧度。}$$

由此得換算公式爲：

$$1 \text{ 弧度} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 57.2957^\circ + = 57^\circ 17' 45''$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ 弧度} = \frac{3.1416}{180} \text{ 弧度} = 0.01745 + \text{ 弧度。}$$

0.01745329.

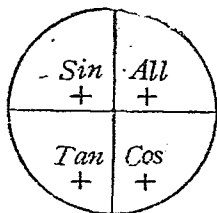
例一.  $-420^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = -\frac{7\pi}{3}$  弧度.

例二.  $\frac{3\pi+2}{5}$  弧度  $= \frac{3\pi+2}{5} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 108^\circ + \frac{72^\circ}{\pi}$   
 $= 108^\circ + \frac{72^\circ}{3.1416} = 108^\circ + 22.92^\circ$   
 $= 130.92^\circ.$

四. 各象限內函數值之號.

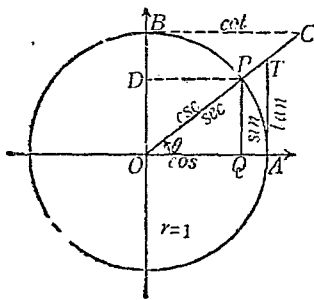
由定義可得右表.

餘切, 正割, 餘割因各與正切, 餘弦, 正弦同號, 故不討論, 以下做此.

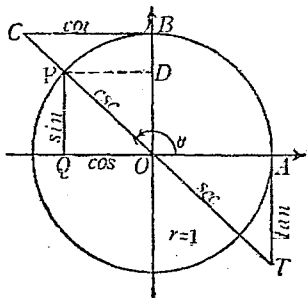


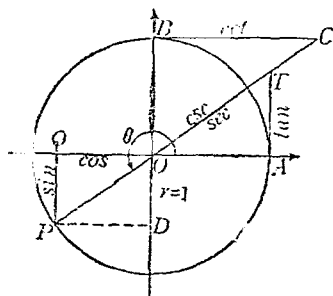
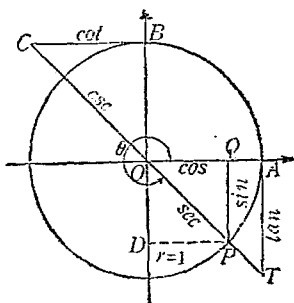
五. 三角函數之線值表示法.

$\theta$  角在第一象限



$\theta$  角在第二象限



$\theta$  角在第三象限 $\theta$  角在第四象限

在上列各圖中，以  $O$  為圓心，作單位圓與  $x$  軸交於  $A$  點，與  $y$  軸交於  $B$  點，與  $\theta$  角之終邊交於  $P$  點，作  $PQ \perp OA$ ， $PD \perp OB$ ，由  $A$  點與  $B$  點作圓之切線交  $OP$  之延線於  $T$  點與  $C$  點，則得

$$\sin \theta = \frac{QP}{OP} = QP, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{OQ}{OP} = OQ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OQP \sim \triangle OAT, \quad \text{且 } OA = 1.$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{QP}{OQ} = \frac{AT}{OA} = AT, \quad \sec \theta = \frac{OP}{OQ} = \frac{OT}{OA} = OT,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OQP \sim \triangle CBO, \quad \text{且 } OB = 1.$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \frac{OQ}{QP} = \frac{BC}{OB} = BC, \quad \csc \theta = \frac{OP}{QP} = \frac{OC}{OB} = OC.$$

【註】：

1. 表正割與餘割之線段，如含有點  $P$  者為正，不含有點  $P$  者為負。

2.  $\text{vers } \theta = 1 - \cos \theta = OA - OQ = QA$ ， $\text{covers } \theta = 1 - \sin \theta = OB - QP$

3.  $OD = BD$ ，昔日所謂八線即指此也。

六. 特別角三角函數.  $0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ .

1.  $0^\circ, 90^\circ$ . 按上節, 吾人易知當  $\theta = 0^\circ$  時,  $QP = 0$ ,  
 $OQ = OA = 1$ ,  $AT = 0$ ,  $BC = \infty$ ,  $OT = OA = 1$ ,  $OC = \infty$ .  
 故得

$$\sin 0^\circ = 0 = \cos 90^\circ, \quad \cos 0^\circ = 1 = \sin 90^\circ,$$

$$\tan 0^\circ = 0 = \cot 90^\circ, \quad \cot 0^\circ = \infty = \tan 90^\circ,$$

$$\sec 0^\circ = 1 = \csc 90^\circ, \quad \csc 0^\circ = \infty = \sec 90^\circ.$$

2.  $30^\circ, 60^\circ$ .

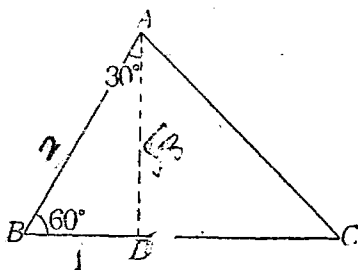
作等邊三角形  $ABC$ , 使各邊  
 長為 2 單位. 更作  $AD \perp BC$ ,  
 知  $\angle ABD = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\angle BAD = 30^\circ,$$

$$AB = 2, BD = 1,$$

$$AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 - 1} = \sqrt{3}$$



故得

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ,$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ,$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \cot 60^\circ.$$



3.  $45^\circ$ 作等腰直角三角形  $ABC$ , 使

$$AC = BC = 1$$

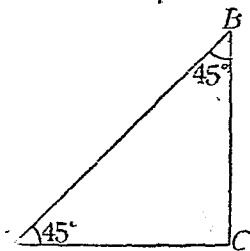
$$\text{而 } AB = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle CAB = 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \sin 45^\circ = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \cos 45^\circ,$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{BC}{AC} = 1 = \cot 45^\circ.$$



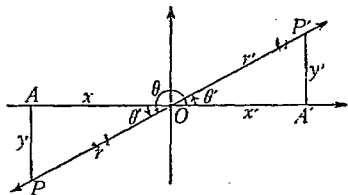
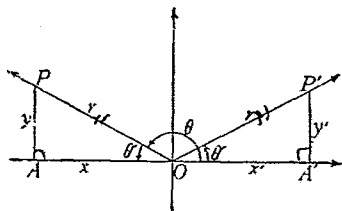
為便於記憶起見, 茲列表如下.

	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\infty$
cot	$\infty$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
sec	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	$\infty$
csc	$\infty$	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1

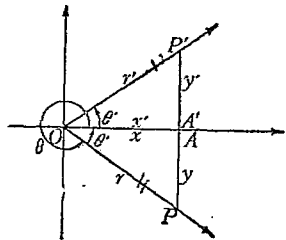
七. 化各象限內角為銳角同函數之公式.

1. 定理 任何角之三角函數與其相關角(設  $\theta < 360^\circ$ , 如定他一銳角  $\theta'$  使  $\theta \pm \theta'$  為  $180^\circ$  或  $360^\circ$ , 則  $\theta'$  稱為  $\theta$  之相關角)之同函數, 二者之絕對值相等.

[證]:



取  $OP' = OP,$   
 則  $\triangle OAP \cong \triangle OA'P',$   
 $\therefore |x| = |x'|,$   
 $|y| = |y'|$   
 $r = r'$



故得證明.

2. 公式.

第二象限

$$\sin(180^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta,$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta,$$

$$\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

第三象限

$$\sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin\theta,$$

$$\cos(180^\circ + \theta) = -\cos\theta,$$

$$\tan(180^\circ + \theta) = \tan\theta,$$

第四象限

$$\sin(360^\circ - \theta) = -\sin\theta,$$

$$\cos(360^\circ - \theta) = \cos\theta,$$

$$\tan(360^\circ - \theta) = -\tan\theta.$$

八. 化各象限內角爲銳角餘函數之公式.

第二象限

$$\sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \cos\theta,$$

$$\cos(90^\circ + \theta) = -\sin\theta,$$

$$\tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\cot\theta.$$

第三象限

$$\sin(270^\circ - \theta) = -\cos\theta,$$

$$\cos(270^\circ - \theta) = -\sin\theta,$$

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

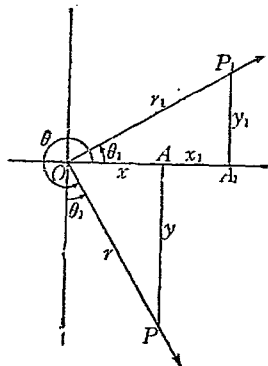
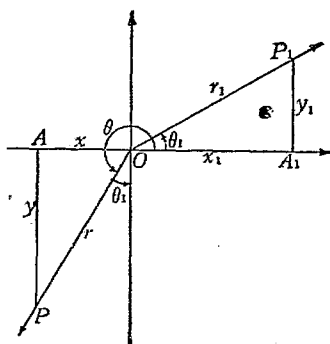
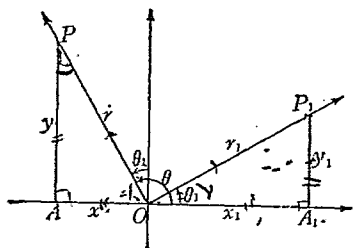
第四象限

$$\sin(270^\circ + \theta) = -\cos\theta,$$

$$\cos(270^\circ + \theta) = \sin\theta,$$

$$\tan(270^\circ + \theta) = -\cot\theta.$$

[證]:



取  $OP_1 = OP$ ,

$\therefore \angle OPA = \angle P_1OA_1 = \theta_1$

$\therefore \triangle OPA \cong \triangle P_1OA_1$ ,

$\therefore |x| = |y_1|$ ,

$|y| = |x_1|$ ;

$r = r_1$ .

故得證明。

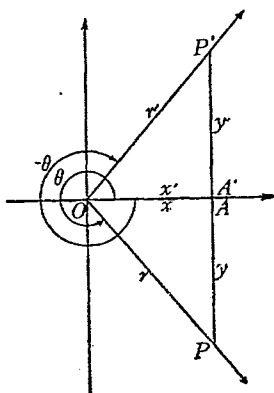
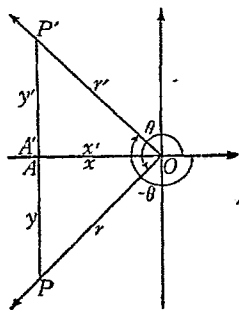
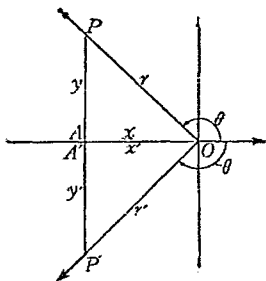
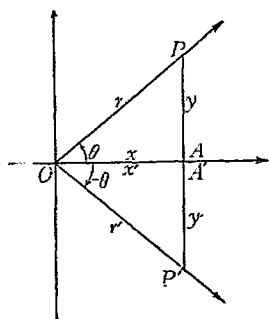
九. 負角函數.

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta.$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta,$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta,$$

[證]:



取  $OP' = OP$ , 則  $\triangle OPA \cong \triangle OP'A$ .

$\therefore x = x', y = -y', r = r'$  故得證明.

【註】: 普通規定, 與時針旋轉相反的方向為正角, 相同的方向為負角.

十. 三角函數之週期性. 如函數  $f(\theta)$ , 不論  $\theta$  值如何, 關

係式  $f(\theta+p)=f(\theta)$  恆成立者(式中  $p$  爲一常數)則  $f(\theta)$  稱爲週期函數。又如  $p$  爲合此關係式之最小正值, 則稱爲函數之週期。

吾人由三角函數之變跡

	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
sin	0 ↗	1 ↘	0 ↘	-1 ↗	0
csc	$+\infty$ ↘	1 ↗	$+\infty$   $-\infty$ ↗	-1 ↘	$-\infty$
cos	1 ↘	0 ↘	-1 ↗	0 ↗	1
sec	1 ↗	$+\infty$   $-\infty$ ↗	-1 ↘	$-\infty$   $+\infty$ ↘	1
tan	0 ↗	$+\infty$   $-\infty$ ↗	0 ↗	$+\infty$   $-\infty$ ↗	0
cot	$+\infty$ ↘	0 ↘	$-\infty$   $+\infty$ ↘	0 ↘	$-\infty$

可知如  $\theta$  角增至  $2\pi$  後, 其正餘弦及正餘割皆周而復始, 故其週期爲  $2\pi$ 。但角增至  $\pi$  後, 其正餘切即周而復始, 故其週期爲  $\pi$ , 然則三角函數乃一週期函數明矣。

例. 試求下列諸式之值。

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \frac{\sin(-A)}{\sin(180^\circ + A)} + \frac{\tan(90^\circ + A)}{\cot A} + \frac{\cos A \cos 0^\circ}{\sin(90^\circ + A)} \\
 &= \frac{-\sin A}{-\sin A} + \frac{-\cot A}{\cot A} + \frac{\cos A}{\cos A} \\
 &= 1 - 1 + 1 = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & \sin 210^\circ + \tan(-135^\circ) \sqrt{\cos(-450^\circ)} \\
 &= -\sin 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0. \quad (\text{南開大, 25 年度}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \cos 180^\circ \tan(-45^\circ) + \sin 150^\circ \sec 210^\circ \\
 &= \tan 45^\circ + \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{-\cos 30^\circ} = \tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

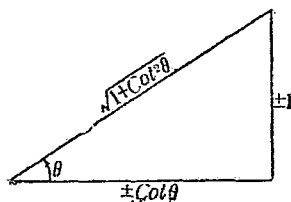
十一. 已知一函數值, 求同角他函數值. 已知一角函數值及此角所在之象限(或另一函數值之號), 則可求出他五函數值. 舉例如下:

例一. 求以  $\cot \theta$  表其餘五函數之值.

[解]: 因  $\cot \theta = \frac{+ \cot \theta}{+1} = \frac{- \cot \theta}{-1} = \frac{\text{橫坐標}}{\text{縱坐標}}$ .

$$\text{距離} = \sqrt{(\text{橫坐標})^2 + (\text{縱坐標})^2} = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}.$$

此關係可用一直角三角形之三邊表示即



故得  $\sin \theta = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}$ ,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\pm \cot \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}},$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}{\pm \cot \theta},$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\pm 1}{\pm \cot\theta} = \frac{1}{\cot\theta}$$

例二. 設  $x$  為大於  $180^\circ$  小於  $270^\circ$  之一角, 若已知  $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$  求  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ ,  $\cot x$ ,  $\sec x$ ,  $\csc x$  之值 (清華大, 23 年度).

[解]: 按題意知  $x$  角在第三象限內.

故 
$$\tan x = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{-3}{-4}$$

因知  $P$  點之坐標為  $(-3, -4)$ .

且 
$$OP = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

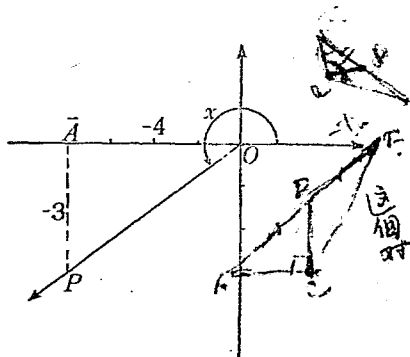
$$\therefore \sin x = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\cot x = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\sec x = -\frac{5}{4},$$

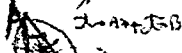
$$\csc x = -\frac{5}{3}.$$



### 習題一

1. 自  $\triangle ABC$  之頂點  $C$  作中線  $CD$ , 如  $DC \perp AC$ , 試證

$$\tan(180^\circ - \angle ACB) = 2 \tan A$$



空氣



2. 順次將直線  $AD$  三等分於  $B, C$ . 以  $BC$  爲直徑之圓周上一任意點  $P$ . 設  $\angle APB = \theta$ ,  $\angle CPD = \theta'$ . 試證  $\tan \theta \tan \theta' = \frac{1}{4}$ .

3. 自矩形  $ABCD$  之頂點向對角線  $BD$  作垂線, 其垂足爲  $E$ . 更作  $EF \perp BC$ ,  $EG \perp CD$ , 且設  $EF = p$ ,  $EG = q$ ,  $BD = c$ , 試證  $p^{\frac{2}{3}} + q^{\frac{2}{3}} = c^{\frac{2}{3}}$ .

4. 自定圓  $O$  外一定點  $P$  引任意割線  $PAB$ , 試證

$$\tan \frac{AOP}{2} \tan \frac{BOP}{2} \text{ 爲定值.}$$

5. 求  $\sin 60^\circ \cos 150^\circ - \cos 225^\circ \sin 315^\circ + \tan 300^\circ \sec 180^\circ$  之值. (金大, 金女大, 30 年度).

$$\text{答: } \frac{4\sqrt{3}-5}{4}.$$

6. 已知  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = a$ , 試以  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$  爲根. 作一元二次方程式.

$$\text{答: } 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 1 = 0.$$

7. 試求  $3 - 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$  之極小值.

$$\text{答: } 2.$$

$$\text{試求 } c\theta = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \text{ 方能成立?}$$

$$\text{答: } x=0.$$

9. 試證: 若  $A$  角在第一-第三兩象限內, 則  $\tan A + \cot A \geq 2$ ,

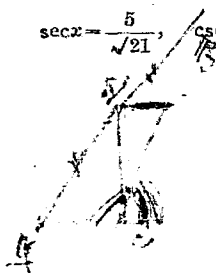
如  $A$  角在第二第四兩象限內，則如何？

答:  $\tan A + \cot A \leq -2$ .

✓10. 已知  $\sin x = \frac{2}{5}$  及  $\tan x$  爲正數，試求其他三角函數之值。(武大，川大，東北大聯考，51 年度).

答:  $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$ ,  $\tan x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}$ ,  $\cot x = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ ,

$\sec x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{21}}$ ,  $\csc x = \frac{5}{2}$ .



## 第二章 三角恆等式

### 一. 兩角之和差公式.

#### 1. 兩角和之正餘弦.

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y \quad (2)$$

[證]: (A)(i) 設  $x < 90^\circ$ ,  $y < 90^\circ$ ,  $x+y < 90^\circ$ .

作  $\angle AOB = x$ ,  $\angle BOC = y$ ,

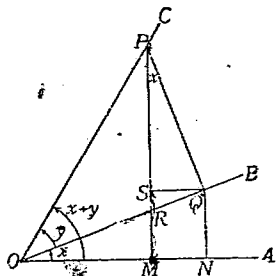
$\therefore \angle AOC = x+y$ .

在  $OC$  上任取一點  $P$ , 作  $PM \perp OA$ ,

$PQ \perp OB$ ,  $QN \perp OA$ ,  $QS \perp MP$ .

則  $\angle QPS = 90^\circ - \angle PRQ$

$$= 90^\circ - \angle ORM = x.$$



$$\sin(x+y) = \frac{PM}{OP} = \frac{MS+SP}{OP} = \frac{QN+SP}{OP} = \frac{QN}{OP} + \frac{SP}{OP}$$

$$= \frac{QN}{OQ} \cdot \frac{OQ}{OP} + \frac{SP}{PQ} \cdot \frac{PQ}{OP}$$

$$= \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x+y) &= \frac{OM}{OP} = \frac{ON-MN}{OP} = \frac{ON-QS}{OP} \\ &= \frac{ON}{OP} - \frac{QS}{OP} = \frac{ON}{OQ} \cdot \frac{OQ}{OP} - \frac{QS}{PQ} \cdot \frac{PQ}{OP} \\ &= \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y.\end{aligned}$$

(ii) 設  $x < 90^\circ$ ,  $y < 90^\circ$ ,  $x+y > 90^\circ$ , 同理可證之。

(B)  $x, y$  爲任意角(正負與大小皆不論), 此二公式仍成立。

今示明其理如下:

(i) 設  $x$  爲第二象限內之正角,  $y$  爲第四象限內之正角, 試證公式(2)成立。

[證]: 令  $x = 180^\circ - x'$ ,  $y = 360^\circ - y'$ , ( $x' < 90^\circ$ ,  $y' < 90^\circ$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\text{則} \quad \cos(x+y) &= \cos[540^\circ - (x'+y')] \\ &= \cos[180^\circ - (x'+y')] \\ &= -\cos(x'+y') \\ &= -\cos x' \cos y' + \sin x' \sin y'.\end{aligned}$$

但因  $x' = 180^\circ - x$ ,  $y' = 360^\circ - y$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \cos(x+y) &= -\cos(180^\circ - x) \cos(360^\circ - y) \\ &\quad + \sin(180^\circ - x) \sin(360^\circ - y) \\ &= \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y.\end{aligned}$$

(ii) 設  $x$  爲第一象限內之正角,  $y$  爲第三象限內之負角, 試證公式(1)成立。

[證]: 令  $y = -(180^\circ - y')$ ,  $y' < 90^\circ$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(x+y) &= \sin[-180^\circ + (x+y')] \\
 &= -\sin[180^\circ - (x+y')] \\
 &= -\sin(x+y') \\
 &= -\sin x \cos y' - \cos x \sin y',
 \end{aligned}$$

但因  $y' = 180^\circ + y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sin(x+y) &= -\sin x \cos(180^\circ + y) - \cos x \sin(180^\circ + y) \\
 &= \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y.
 \end{aligned}$$

餘同理可證。

## 2. 兩角差之正餘弦。

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y \quad (3)$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y \quad (4)$$

[證]: (1), (2)中令  $y = -y$  代入得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(x-y) &= \sin x \cos(-y) + \cos x \sin(-y) \\
 &= \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos(x-y) &= \cos x \cos(-y) - \sin x \sin(-y) \\
 &= \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. 兩角和差之正弦或餘弦之積。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(x+y) \sin(x-y) &= \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos(x+y) \cos(x-y) &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x.
 \end{aligned}$$

[證]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(x+y)\sin(x-y) &= (\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)(\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y) \\
 &= \sin^2 x \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y \\
 &= \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 y) - (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^2 y \\
 &= \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) &= (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) \\
 &= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 x (1 - \sin^2 y) - (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x.
 \end{aligned}$$

例一. 化簡  $\sin^2 B + \sin^2(A-B) + 2\sin B \sin(A-B)\cos A$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[解]: 原式} &= \sin^2 B + \sin(A-B)[\sin(A-B) + 2\cos A \sin B] \\
 &= \sin^2 B + \sin(A-B)\sin(A+B) \\
 &= \sin^2 B + (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) = \sin^2 A
 \end{aligned}$$

例二. 如  $A+B+C=\pi$ , 試證

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 \\ \sin^2 B & \cot B & 1 \\ \sin^2 C & \cot C & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \text{ (武大, 21年度).}$$

[解]:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 & \\
 \sin^2 B & \cot B & 1 & \times (-1) \\
 \sin^2 C & -\cot C & -1 & \leftarrow
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 & \times (-1) \\
 \sin^2 B & \cot B & 1 & \leftarrow \\
 \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C & \cot B - \cot C & 0 & \\
 \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 & \\
 \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B & \cot A - \cot B & 0 & \\
 \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C & \cot B - \cot C & 0 &
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B & \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} & & \\
 \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C & \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} - \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} & &
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) & \frac{-\sin(A-B)}{\sin A \sin B} & & \\
 \sin(B+C)\sin(B-C) & \frac{-\sin(B-C)}{\sin B \sin C} & &
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{ccc|cc}
 \frac{-\sin(A+B)\sin(B-C)}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} & \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(B+C)} & \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} & & \\
 \frac{-\sin(B+C)\sin(B-C)}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} & \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} & \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} & & = 0.
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

## 4. 兩角和之正餘切.

$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} \quad (5)$$

$$\cot(x+y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y - 1}{\cot y + \cot x} \quad (6)$$

[證]:

$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)} = \frac{\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{\sin x \cos y}{\cos x \cos y} + \frac{\cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y}}{\frac{\cos x \cos y}{\cos x \cos y} - \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y}} \\ &= \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cot(x+y) = \frac{1}{\tan(x+y)} = \frac{1 - \tan x \tan y}{\tan x + \tan y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cot x \cot y}}{\frac{1}{\cot x} + \frac{1}{\cot y}} = \frac{\cot x \cot y - 1}{\cot y + \cot x} \end{aligned}$$

## 5. 兩角差之正餘切.

$$\tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y} \quad (7)$$

$$\cot(x-y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y + 1}{\cot y - \cot x} \quad (8)$$



【證】：(5), (6)中令  $y = -y$  代入得

$$\tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan(-y)}{1 - \tan x \tan(-y)}$$

$$= \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\cot(x-y) = \frac{\cot x \cot(-y) - 1}{\cot(-y) + \cot x}$$

$$= \frac{\cot x \cot y + 1}{\cot y - \cot x}$$

【註】：

$$\sin(x+y+z)$$

$$= \sin x \cos y \cos z + \cos x \sin y \cos z + \cos x \cos y \sin z - \sin x \sin y \sin z$$

$$\cos(x+y+z)$$

$$= \cos x \cos y \cos z - \sin x \sin y \cos z - \sin x \cos y \sin z - \cos x \sin y \sin z$$

$$\tan(x+y+z)$$

$$= \frac{\tan x + \tan y + \tan z - \tan x \tan y \tan z}{1 - \tan y \tan z - \tan z \tan x - \tan x \tan y}$$

例一。試利用和差公式化簡

$$\sin A \sin(B-C) + \sin B \sin(C-A) + \sin C \sin(A-B)$$

【解】

$$\therefore \frac{\sin(B-C)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{\sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C}{\sin B \sin C}$$

$$= \cot C - \cot B$$

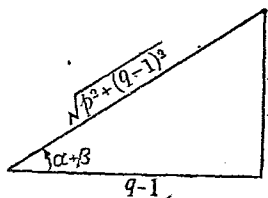
$$\therefore \text{原式} = \sin A \sin B \sin C (\cot C - \cot B + \cot A - \cot C + \cot B - \cot A) = 0.$$

例二. 已知  $\tan \alpha$  及  $\tan \beta$  爲方程式  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  之根, 試以  $p, q$  表下式

$$\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + p \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) + q \cos^2(\alpha + \beta).$$

[解]:  $\therefore \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = -p, \tan \alpha \tan \beta = q,$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{-p}{1-q} = \frac{p}{q-1}.$$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + (q-1)^2}},$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{q-1}{\sqrt{p^2 + (q-1)^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{p^2}{p^2 + (q-1)^2} + \frac{p^2(q-1)}{p^2 + (q-1)^2} + \frac{q(q-1)^2}{p^2 + (q-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{q[p^2 + (q-1)^2]}{p^2 + (q-1)^2} = q. \end{aligned}$$

## 二. 倍角公式.

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x,$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 1,$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}.$$

[證]: 上節公式(1), (3), (5)中令  $y = x$  即得.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \\ &= \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1. \end{aligned}$$

准言之,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3x &= \sin(x + 2x) = \sin x \cos 2x + \cos x \sin 2x \\ &= \sin x(1 - 2\sin^2 x) + 2\sin x(1 - \sin^2 x) \\ &= 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x. \end{aligned}$$

同理可證

$$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x,$$

$$\tan 3x = \frac{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3 \tan^2 x}.$$

例一. 設  $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 試計算下式之值.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \cos C & \cos B & 1 \\ \cos C & 1 & \cos A & 1 \\ \cos B & \cos A & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(浙大, 24 年度).

$$[解]: \because \cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \cos B = \cos C = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{9}.$$

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{7}{9} & \frac{7}{9} & 1 \\ \frac{7}{9} & 1 & \frac{7}{9} & 1 \\ \frac{7}{9} & \frac{7}{9} & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{9} & 0 & -\frac{2}{9} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & 0 & -\frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & 0 & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^3 = \frac{16}{729}.$$

$$\text{例二. 分解} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \tan x & \tan 2x \\ 1 & \tan y & \tan 2y \\ 1 & \tan z & \tan 2z \end{vmatrix} \text{ 爲其素因式之連乘積.}$$

[解]: 令  $\tan x = a$ ,  $\tan y = b$ ,  $\tan z = c$  則

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & \frac{2a}{1-a^2} \\ 1 & b & \frac{2b}{1-b^2} \\ 1 & c & \frac{2c}{1-c^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)(1-c^2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-a^2 & a(1-a^2) & a \\ 1-b^2 & b(1-b^2) & b \\ 1-c^2 & c(1-c^2) & c \end{vmatrix}$$

↑  $\times (-1)$

$$= \frac{2}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)(1-c^2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-a^2 & -a^3 & a \\ 1-b^2 & -b^3 & b \\ 1-c^2 & -c^3 & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{但} \begin{vmatrix} 1-a^2 & -a^3 & a \\ 1-b^2 & -b^3 & b \\ 1-c^2 & -c^3 & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a^3 & a \\ 1 & -b^3 & b \\ 1 & -c^3 & c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & -a^3 & a \\ -b^2 & -b^3 & b \\ -c^2 & -c^3 & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^3 \end{vmatrix} + abc \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c) + abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \\
 &= (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c+abc).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{2(\tan x - \tan y)(\tan y - \tan z)(\tan z - \tan x)(\tan x + \tan y + \tan z + \tan x \tan y \tan z)}{(1 - \tan^2 x)(1 - \tan^2 y)(1 - \tan^2 z)}.$$

## 三. 半角公式.

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \frac{x}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}, \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[\text{證}]; \quad \therefore \cos x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x,$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{又} \quad \therefore \cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1,$$

$$\therefore 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \cos x,$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)}, \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{1 - \cos^2 x}} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}. \quad (4)$$

$$\text{又} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}. \quad (5)$$

【註】：(1), (2), (3)前之±號，須由  $\frac{x}{2}$  角所在象限而決定。(4), (5)兩式  
 僅取根式為正號，因  $1 + \cos x$ ,  $1 - \cos x$  決不能為負，且如  $x$  角在第一第二兩  
 象限內，則  $\frac{x}{2}$  在第一象限內；如  $x$  角在第三第四兩象限內，則  $\frac{x}{2}$  在第二象限  
 內，而  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$  恆與  $\sin x$  同號故也。

#### 四. 化和為積之公式.

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

[證]:

$$\text{由 } \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \quad (2)$$

$$\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \quad (3)$$

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \quad (4)$$

$$(1) + (3), \quad \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin A \cos B,$$

$$(1) - (3), \quad \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) = 2 \cos A \sin B,$$

$$(2) + (4), \quad \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) = 2 \cos A \cos B,$$

$$(2) - (4), \quad \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) = -2 \sin A \sin B.$$

令  $A+B=x$ ,  $A-B=y$  即  $A=\frac{x+y}{2}$ ,  $B=\frac{x-y}{2}$  代入即

得.

例一. 試求  $\frac{\cos 70^\circ + \cos 50^\circ}{\sin 70^\circ + \sin 50^\circ}$  之值. (南開大, 25 年度).

[解]:

$$\text{原式} = \frac{2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{2 \sin 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ} = \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

例二. 求證  $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$  (交大, 25 年

度).



[解]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左端} &= \sin 20^\circ \left[ -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 120^\circ - \cos 40^\circ) \right] \sin 60^\circ \\
 &= \sin 20^\circ \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \cos 40^\circ \right) \right] \sin 60^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2}(\sin 60^\circ - \sin 20^\circ) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例三. 求  $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$  之值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[解]:} \quad \text{原式} &= \cos 20^\circ \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\cos 120^\circ + \cos 40^\circ) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{4}(\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

[又解]: 令  $p = \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$ ,

兩端同乘以  $2^3 \sin 20^\circ$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2^3 \sin 20^\circ), p &= 2^3 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ \\
 &= 2^2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ \\
 &= 2 \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ \\
 &= \sin 160^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) = \sin 20^\circ.
 \end{aligned}$$

但  $\sin 20^\circ \neq 0$ , 故  $8p=1$ ,  $p=\frac{1}{8}$ .

例四. 設  $m$  及  $n$  爲已知之二數, 試由下列二關係

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin(A+B)} = m, \quad \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin(A-B)} = n.$$

求出  $\sin \frac{A+B}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{A+B}{2}$ ,  $\tan \frac{A+B}{2}$ ,  $\sin \frac{A-B}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{A-B}{2}$ ,

$\tan \frac{A-B}{2}$  之值. (中大, 20 年度).

[解]: 原二式可化爲

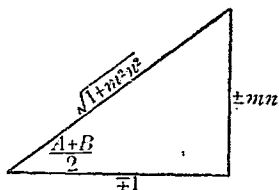
$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}} = m, \quad \frac{-2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}} = n,$$

即

$$\frac{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A+B}{2}} = m. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-\sin \frac{A+B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}} = n. \quad (2)$$

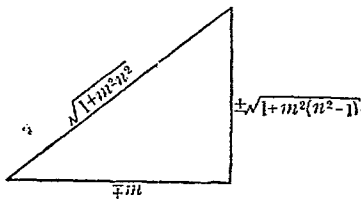
$$(1)(2), \quad \tan \frac{A+B}{2} = -mn,$$



$$\therefore \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\mp 1}{\sqrt{1+m^2n^2}},$$

$$\sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\pm mn}{\sqrt{1+m^2n^2}}.$$

$$\text{再由(1), } \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = m \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\mp m}{\sqrt{1+m^2n^2}}.$$



$$\therefore \sin \frac{A-B}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+m^2(n^2-1)}{1+m^2n^2}},$$

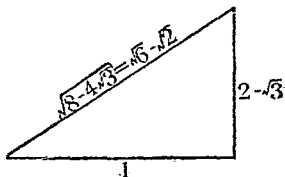
$$\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{1+m^2(n^2-1)}}{m}.$$

五. 特殊三角函數.

1.  $15^\circ$ ,  $75^\circ$ .

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{1 + \cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$= \cot 75^\circ$  (中大, 23 年度).



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin 15^\circ &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{6 - 2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = \cos 75^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = \sin 75^\circ.$$

2.  $18^\circ$ ,  $72^\circ$ .令  $\theta = 18^\circ$ , 則

$$2\theta = 36^\circ, \quad 3\theta = 54^\circ.$$

$$\therefore 2\theta = 90^\circ - 3\theta$$

而

$$\sin 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta) = \cos 3\theta$$

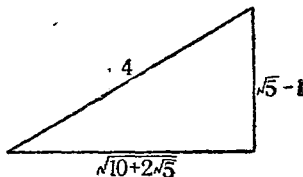
$$2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \theta &= 18^\circ, \quad \cos 18^\circ \neq 0, \\ \therefore 2\sin\theta &= 4\cos^2\theta - 3, \\ 4\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

解得 
$$\sin\theta = \frac{\pm\sqrt{5}-1}{4}.$$

但  $\sin 18^\circ$  應為正值，故

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = \cos 72^\circ.$$



$$\therefore \cos 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} = \sin 72^\circ,$$

$$\tan 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{10+2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)(5-\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2(5+\sqrt{5})(5-\sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \frac{(3\sqrt{5}-5)\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{25-5}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(3\sqrt{5}-5)^2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{20(7-3\sqrt{5})(5+\sqrt{5})}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{5(5-2\sqrt{5})}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}} = \cot 72^\circ.$$

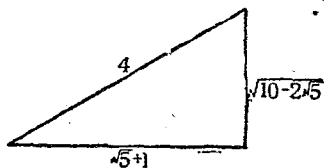
3.  $36^\circ$ ,  $54^\circ$ .

$$\cos 36^\circ = 1 - 2\sin^2 18^\circ = 1 - 2\left(\frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{16}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \sin 54^\circ.$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \sin 54^\circ.$$

$$\therefore \sin 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4} = \cos 54^\circ$$



$$\tan 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}} = \cot 54^\circ.$$

## 六. 三角恆等式之證法.

1. 自繁雜之一端逐步化至簡易之一端.

例一. 試證  $\frac{\tan x + \sec x - 1}{\tan x - \sec x + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$  (武大, 25 年度).

[解]: 左端 =  $\frac{\tan x + \sec x - (\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)}{\tan x - \sec x + 1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\tan x + \sec x + (\tan^2 x - \sec^2 x)}{\tan x - \sec x + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(\tan x + \sec x)(\tan x - \sec x + 1)}{\tan x - \sec x + 1} \\
 &= \tan x + \sec x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} = \text{右端}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例二. 證  $\csc^4 x - \sec^4 x = 16 \cot 2x / \csc^3 2x$  (浙大, 24 年度).

[解]: 左端 =  $(\csc^2 x + \sec^2 x)(\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x)$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \times \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^4 x \cos^4 x} = \frac{16 \cos 2x}{\sin^4 2x} = \text{右端}.$$

例三. 求證  $\sin 5\alpha - 5 \sin 3\alpha + 10 \sin \alpha = 16 \sin^5 \alpha$  (交大, 22 年度).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[解]: } \quad \therefore \sin 5\alpha + \sin \alpha &= 2 \sin 3\alpha \cos 2\alpha \\
 &= 2(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha)(1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) \\
 &= 6 \sin \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 16 \sin^5 \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin 5\alpha = 5 \sin \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 16 \sin^5 \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{左端} &= 5 \sin \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 16 \sin^5 \alpha - 5(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) \\
 &\quad + 10 \sin \alpha = \text{右端}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例四. 求證  $\frac{\sin^2(45^\circ - A)}{\sin^2(45^\circ + A)} = \sin 2A$  (北大, 25 年度).

[解]: 令  $\theta = 45^\circ - A$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \cos 2\theta = \cos(90^\circ - 2A) = \sin 2A. \end{aligned}$$

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例五. 試證  $\frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} - \frac{\cos 6A}{\cos 2A} + \frac{\cos 9A}{\cos 3A} - \frac{\cos 18A}{\cos 6A}$   
 $= 2(\cos 2A - \cos 4A + \cos 6A - \cos 12A).$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} &= \frac{\cos(2A + A)}{\cos A} = \frac{\cos 2A \cos A - \sin 2A \sin A}{\cos A} \\ &= \cos 2A - 2\sin^2 A = \cos 2A + \cos 2A - 1 \\ &= 2\cos 2A - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{左端} &= 2\cos 2A - 1 - 2\cos 4A + 1 + 2\cos 6A \\ &\quad - 1 - 2\cos 12A + 1 = \text{右端}. \end{aligned}$$

例六. 試證

$$\sec A + \sec(120^\circ + A) + \sec(240^\circ + A) = -3\sec 3A.$$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{1}{\cos A} - \frac{1}{\cos(60^\circ - A)} - \frac{1}{\cos(60^\circ + A)} \\ &= \frac{\cos(60^\circ + A)\cos(60^\circ - A) - \cos(60^\circ + A)\cos A}{\cos A \cos(60^\circ - A)\cos(60^\circ + A)} \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos(60^\circ - A)\cos A}{\cos A \cos(60^\circ - A)\cos(60^\circ + A)} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2A) - \cos A[\cos(60^\circ + A) + \cos(60^\circ - A)]}{\cos A[\frac{1}{2}(\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2A)]} \\
 &= \frac{-\frac{3}{4} + \cos^2 A - \cos A \times 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos A}{\cos A[-\frac{3}{4} + \cos^2 A]} \\
 &= \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A} = -\frac{3}{\cos 3A} = -3 \sec 3A.
 \end{aligned}$$

例七. 試證  $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \sin A - \cos A}{1 + \sin A + \cos A}$ .

[解]:

$$\text{左端} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{1 + \sin A - \cos A}{1 + \sin A + \cos A}.$$

例八.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{試證} \\
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc}
 \sin \theta \cos \phi & \cos \theta \cos \phi & -\sin \theta \sin \phi \\
 \sin \theta \sin \phi & \cos \theta \sin \phi & \sin \theta \cos \phi \\
 \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0
 \end{array} \right| = \sin \theta.
 \end{array}$$

[解]:

$$\text{左端} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \left| \begin{array}{ccc}
 \sin^2 \theta \cos \phi & \cos^2 \theta \cos \phi & -\sin^2 \theta \sin \phi \\
 \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi & \cos^2 \theta \sin \phi & \sin^2 \theta \cos \phi \\
 \sin \theta \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \cos \theta & 0
 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} \begin{vmatrix} \sin^2\theta \cos\phi & \cos\phi & -\sin\theta \sin\phi \\ \sin^2\theta \sin\phi & \sin\phi & \sin\theta \cos\phi \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos\phi & -\sin\theta \sin\phi \\ \sin\phi & \sin\theta \cos\phi \end{vmatrix} = \sin\theta \begin{vmatrix} \cos\phi & -\sin\phi \\ \sin\phi & \cos\phi \end{vmatrix} = \sin\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

例九.

試證  $\sin^2\theta \tan\theta + \cos^2\theta \cot\theta + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta = \tan\theta + \cot\theta$ .

[解]: 右端  $= (\tan\theta + \cot\theta)(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) =$  左端.

例十. 證  $\tan 11^\circ 15' + 2\tan 22^\circ 30' + 4\tan 45^\circ = \cot 11^\circ 15'$   
(唐山, 24 年度).

[解]:

$$\therefore \cot \frac{\theta}{2} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = 2\cot\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (\cot 11^\circ 15' - \tan 11^\circ 15') - 2\tan 22^\circ 30' - 4\tan 45^\circ \\
 &= (2\cot 22^\circ 30' - 2\tan 22^\circ 30') - 4\tan 45^\circ \\
 &= 4\cot 45^\circ - 4\tan 45^\circ = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

② 求證式中兩端, 如能皆證明與另一式恆等, 則原式必為恆等式.

例一. 試證  $(\csc A + \cot A)\operatorname{covers} A - (\sec A + \tan A)\operatorname{vers} A$   
 $= (\csc A - \sec A)(2 - \operatorname{vers} A \operatorname{covers} A)$ .

[解]:

$$\text{左端} = \left( \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \right) (1 - \sin A) - \left( \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \right) (1 - \cos A)$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \cos A)(1 - \sin A)}{\sin A} - \frac{(1 + \sin A)(1 - \cos A)}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A(1 + \cos A - \sin A - \sin A \cos A) - \sin A(1 + \sin A - \cos A - \cos A \sin A)}{\sin A \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A + \cos^2 A - \cos A \sin A - \sin A \cos^2 A - \sin A - \sin^2 A + \sin A \cos A + \sin^2 A \cos A}{\sin A \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A) + (\cos A - \sin A) - \sin A \cos A (\cos A - \sin A)}{\sin A \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos A - \sin A)(\cos A + \sin A + 1 - \sin A \cos A)}{\sin A \cos A}$$

$$\text{右端} = \left( \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\cos A} \right) [2 - (1 - \cos A)(1 - \sin A)]$$

$$= \frac{(\cos A - \sin A)(\cos A + \sin A + 1 - \sin A \cos A)}{\sin A \cos A}$$

∴ 左端 = 右端.

例二. 試證  $\frac{2(\cos A - \sin A)}{1 + \sin A + \cos A} = \frac{\cos A}{1 + \sin A} - \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A}$ .

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{2(\cos A - \sin A)(1 - \sin A - \cos A)}{[1 + (\sin A + \cos A)][1 - (\sin A + \cos A)]} \\ &= \frac{-2(\sin A - \cos A)(1 - \sin A - \cos A)}{1 - (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) - 2\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{(\sin A - \cos A)(1 - \sin A - \cos A)}{\sin A \cos A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右端} &= \frac{\cos A(1 - \sin A)}{1 - \sin^2 A} - \frac{\sin A(1 - \cos A)}{1 - \cos^2 A} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin A}{\cos A} - \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A(1 - \sin A) - \cos A(1 - \cos A)}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A - \sin^2 A - \cos A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{(\sin A - \cos A)(1 - \sin A - \cos A)}{\sin A \cos A} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 左端 = 右端.

[又解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{2(\cos A - \sin A)}{1 + \sin A + \cos A} \times \frac{1 + \sin A + \cos A}{1 + \sin A + \cos A} \\ &= \frac{2(\cos A + \cos^2 A - \sin A - \sin^2 A)}{2(1 + \sin A + \cos A + \sin A \cos A)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A(1 + \cos A) - \sin A(1 + \sin A)}{(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)} = \text{右端.}$$

### 七. 特殊關係角之恆等式.

例一. 如  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$

試證  $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$  (重大, 25 年度).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[解]: 左端} &= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\ &= 2 \sin C \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\ &= 2 \sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \\ &= -2 \sin C [\cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B)] \\ &= -2 \sin C (-2 \sin A \sin B) = \text{右端.} \end{aligned}$$

【註】: 令  $2A = 180^\circ - A'$ ,  $2B = 180^\circ - B'$ ,  $2C = 180^\circ - C'$

則條件式  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$  變為  $A' + B' + C' = 180^\circ$  結果化為

$$\sin A' + \sin B' + \sin C' = 4 \cos \frac{A'}{2} \cos \frac{B'}{2} \cos \frac{C'}{2}.$$

例二. 如  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$  試證

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[解]: 左端} &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos C \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + 2\sin\frac{C}{2}\left(\cos\frac{A-B}{2} - \sin\frac{C}{2}\right) \\
 &= 1 - 2\sin\frac{C}{2}\left(\cos\frac{A+B}{2} - \cos\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \\
 &= 1 - 2\sin\frac{C}{2}\left(-2\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\right) = \text{右端}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【註】： 令  $A=180^\circ-2A'$ ,  $B=180^\circ-2B'$ ,  $C=180^\circ-2C'$

則條件式  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  變為  $A'+B'+C'=180^\circ$  結果化為

$$\cos 2A' + \cos 2B' + \cos 2C' = -1 - 4\cos A' \cos B' \cos C'.$$

例三. 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  試證 不要改

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

(重大, 川大, 25 年度).

[解]:

$$\therefore \tan A = \tan[180^\circ - (B+C)] = -\tan(B+C).$$

即 
$$\tan A = -\frac{\tan B + \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C},$$

$$\therefore \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

【註】： 令  $2A=180^\circ-A'$ ,  $2B=180^\circ-B'$ ,  $2C=180^\circ-C'$

則條件式  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  變為  $A'+B'+C'=180^\circ$  結果化為

$$\cot\frac{A'}{2} + \cot\frac{B'}{2} + \cot\frac{C'}{2} = \cot\frac{A'}{2} \cot\frac{B'}{2} \cot\frac{C'}{2}.$$

例四. 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  試證

$$\cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B = 1.$$

[解]:

$$\therefore \cot A = \cot [180^\circ - (B+C)] = -\cot(B+C)$$

即 
$$\cot A = -\frac{\cot B \cot C - 1}{\cot C + \cot B},$$

$$\therefore \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B = 1.$$

【註】:

1. 令  $2A = 180^\circ - A'$ ,  $2B = 180^\circ - B'$ ,  $2C = 180^\circ - C'$

則條件式  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  變為  $A'+B'+C'=180^\circ$  結果化為

$$\tan \frac{B'}{2} \tan \frac{C'}{2} + \tan \frac{C'}{2} \tan \frac{A'}{2} + \tan \frac{A'}{2} \tan \frac{B'}{2} = 1.$$

2. 如以  $\tan A \tan B \tan C$  除上例之兩端即得

$$\cot B \cot C + \cot A \cot B + \cot C \cot A = 1.$$

3. 又因  $\frac{\cot B + \cot C}{\tan B + \tan C} = \cot B \cot C.$

故得 
$$\frac{\cot B + \cot C}{\tan B + \tan C} + \frac{\cot C + \cot A}{\tan C + \tan A} + \frac{\cot A + \cot B}{\tan A + \tan B} = 1.$$

例五. 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  試證

$$\circ \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C}{(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)^2} = \frac{\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}}{2 \cos A \cos B \cos C}.$$

$$\therefore \text{左端} = \frac{\tan A \tan B \tan C}{16 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin A \sin B \sin C}{\cos A \cos B \cos C} \\
 &= \frac{16 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}}{8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \text{右端.}
 \end{aligned}$$

例六. 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  試證

$$\sin^2 2A + \sin^2 2B + \sin^2 2C + 2 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C = 2.$$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sin^2 2A + \sin^2 2B + \sin^2 2C \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos 4A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 4B}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 4C}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [3 - (\cos 4A + \cos 4B + \cos 4C)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{且}} \quad \cos 4A + \cos 4B + \cos 4C = -1 + 4 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sin^2 2A + \sin^2 2B + \sin^2 2C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [3 - (-1 + 4 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C)] \\
 &= 2 - 2 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C \text{ 故得證明.}
 \end{aligned}$$

[註]: 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$  則

$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 + 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C,$$



$$\text{令 } 2A = 360^\circ - 4A', \quad 2B = 360^\circ - 4B', \quad 2C = 360^\circ - 4C'$$

條件式變爲  $A' + B' + C' = 180^\circ$ , 結果化爲

$$\cos 4A' + \cos 4B' + \cos 4C' = -1 + 4\cos 2A' \cos 2B' \cos 2C'.$$

### (八) 等式之推演.

例一. 若  $\frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^2 y} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^2 y} = 1$ , 則  $\frac{\cos^4 y}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^4 y}{\sin^2 x} = 1$  試證

之。(武大, 24 年度).

[解]: 
$$\frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^2 y} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^2 y} = 1,$$

去分母,

$$\cos^4 x \sin^2 y + \sin^4 x \cos^2 y - \cos^2 y \sin^2 y = 0,$$

$$\therefore (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x \sin^2 y + (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin^2 x \cos^2 y$$

$$- \cos^2 y \sin^2 y = 0,$$

$$\cos^2 x \sin^2 y + \sin^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x (\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y)$$

$$- \cos^2 y \sin^2 y = 0,$$

$$\cos^2 x (\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x) - \cos^2 y (\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x) = 0,$$

$$(\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y) (\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 x = \cos^2 y, \quad \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x$$

故 
$$\frac{\cos^4 y}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^4 y}{\sin^2 x} = \cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1.$$

例二, 如  $\sin \beta = m \sin(2\alpha + \beta)$  試證

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

【解】:  $\sin \beta = m \sin(2\alpha + \beta),$

$$\frac{\sin(2\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \beta} = \frac{1}{m},$$

$$\frac{\sin(2\alpha + \beta) + \sin \beta}{\sin(2\alpha + \beta) - \sin \beta} = \frac{1+m}{1-m},$$

$$\frac{2\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \alpha}{2\cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin \alpha} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1+m}{1-m} \tan \alpha.$$

例三 設  $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$  爲等差級數，試證

$$\tan \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}, \tan \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2}, \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

亦爲等差級數。

【解】:  $\because \sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$  爲 A. P.

$$\therefore \sin \beta - \sin \alpha = \sin \gamma - \sin \beta.$$

亦即  $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = \sin \beta - \sin \gamma.$

$$2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = 2\cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2},$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \left( \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} - \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \right),$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \right).$$

$$= \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \right).$$

兩端同除以  $\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2}$  得

$$\tan \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} - \tan \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} = \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \tan \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2}.$$

故得證明。

## 習 題 二

1. 兩圓相切，其半徑各為  $a$  及  $b$ ，設兩圓公切線之交角為  $\theta$ ，試證

$$\sin \theta = \frac{4(a-b)\sqrt{ab}}{(a+b)^2}. \quad (\text{兵工, 30 年度}).$$

2. 設  $\alpha, \beta$  為相異之銳角，且均能滿足方程式

$$a \cos 2\theta + b \sin 2\theta = c, \quad \text{試證}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{a^2 + ac + b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (\text{東北大, 33 年度}).$$

3. 求  $\cos \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$  之極大值 (國立師範與陸 30 年度).

4. 設  $x+y=A$ , 求  $\sin x \sin y$  之極大與極小值。

答: 極大值  $= \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$ , 極小值  $= 0$ .

5. 設  $A, B, C$  為任意三角形之三角, 求證

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{1}{8}. \quad (\text{復旦大, 33 年度})$$

6. 化簡  $\cos^2 A + \cos^2(A+B) - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos(A+B)$ .

答:  $\sin^2 B$ .

7. 已知  $A, B, C$  為定角及

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\theta+A) & \cos(\theta+B) & \cos(\theta+C) \\ \sin(\theta+A) & \sin(\theta+B) & \sin(\theta+C) \\ \sin(B-C) & \sin(C-A) & \sin(A-B) \end{vmatrix}$$

(1) 化簡  $D$ .

(2) 說明  $D$  之值對於  $\theta$  為任何角時, 恆為定值而小於 0.

(復旦大, 36 年度).

8. 用算學歸納法證明

$$\frac{1}{2} + \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos nx = \frac{\cos nx - \cos(n+1)x}{2(1-\cos x)}.$$

(北大, 24 年度).

9. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中  $\sin A \sin B \sin C = p$  及  $\cos A \cos B \cos C = q$

求證  $\tan A, \tan B$  及  $\tan C$  為

$qx^3 - px^2 + (1+q)x - p = 0$  之三根。(復旦大, 33 年度).

10. 求下列行列式之值

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin 40^\circ + \sin 80^\circ & \sin 20^\circ & \sin 20^\circ \\ \sin 40^\circ & \sin 80^\circ + \sin 20^\circ & \sin 40^\circ \\ \sin 20^\circ & \sin 80^\circ & \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ \end{vmatrix}$$

(交大, 34 年度).

答:  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

11. 證  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos \alpha & \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha & 1 & \cos \gamma \\ \cos \beta & \cos \gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 4 \sin \theta \sin(\theta - \alpha) \sin(\theta - \beta) \sin(\theta - \gamma).$$

$$\theta = \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{2} \text{ (交大, 26 年度).}$$

12. 求證  $\frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha - \gamma)} + \frac{\sin(\theta - \beta)}{\sin(\beta - \gamma) \sin(\beta - \alpha)}$

$$+ \frac{\sin(\theta - \gamma)}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha) \sin(\gamma - \beta)} = 0. \text{ (北大, 25 年度).}$$

13. 求證  $\tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \tan 2A$ . (東北大, 32 年度).

14. 求證  $\sec^2 \frac{A}{2} \sec A \frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2} - \cot^2 \frac{3A}{2}}{1 + \cot^2 \frac{3A}{2}} = 8$ . (光華大, 30

年度).

15. 證明  $\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \tan 4A$ . (同濟

大, 31 年度).

16. 試證  $\cos(x+y+z) + \cos(x+y-z) + \cos(x-y+z)$   
 $+ \cos(-x+y+z) = 4\cos x \cos y \cos z$ .

(武大, 川大, 東北聯考, 31 年度).

17. 已與行列式

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 1 & \sin b & \cos b \\ 1 & \sin c & \cos c \end{vmatrix}$$

求證 (i)  $\Delta = \sin(b-c) + \sin(c-a) + \sin(a-b)$ ,

(ii)  $\Delta = -4 \sin \frac{b-c}{2} \sin \frac{c-a}{2} \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$ ;

(復旦大, 32 年度).

18. 求證  $\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$ .

(復旦大, 33 年度).

19. 試證如一三角形之三角  $A, B$  及  $C$  合乎

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin B + \sin C}{\cos B + \cos C}$$

之關係則為直角三角形。(東北大, 33 年度).

20. 若  $A+B+C=\pi$ , 求證

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \tan A & \tan B & \tan C \\ \sin 2A & \sin 2B & \sin 2C \end{vmatrix} = 0. \text{ (中大, 32 年度).}$$

21. 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$ , 試證

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} + \frac{\tan B}{\tan C} + \frac{\tan C}{\tan A} + \frac{\tan A}{\tan C} + \frac{\tan B}{\tan A} + \frac{\tan C}{\tan B} \\ = \sec A \sec B \sec C - 2. \end{aligned}$$

22. 設  $A+B+C=\frac{\pi}{2}$  試證下式.

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C + \sec A \sec B \sec C.$$

(武大, 34 年度)

23. 如  $\left(\frac{\tan \alpha}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \theta}\right)^2 = \tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \beta$  試證

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \alpha}.$$

24. 如  $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ ,  $\cos\beta$ ,  $\cos(\beta + \alpha)$  成調和級數, 試證

$$\cos\beta = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

25. 若  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos A \cos B \cos C = 0$ ,

求證  $\csc^2 A + \csc^2 B + \csc^2 C \pm 2 \csc A \csc B \csc C = 1$ .



### 第三章 三角形之性質

一. 三大定律.  $a, b, c$  各表  $\triangle ABC$  中  $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  之對應邊, 下相同.

1. 正弦定律 
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

[證]: (i) 設三角皆爲銳角, 作

$$CD \perp AB,$$

則  $h = b \sin A = a \sin B$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}.$$

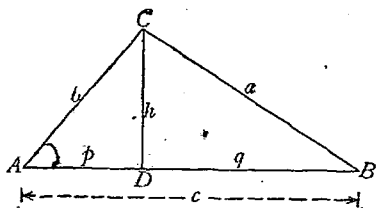


圖 (i)

同理即得

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

(ii) 設  $\angle BAC > 90^\circ$ , 作  $CD \perp AB$ , 其垂足  $D$  在  $BA$  之延線上.

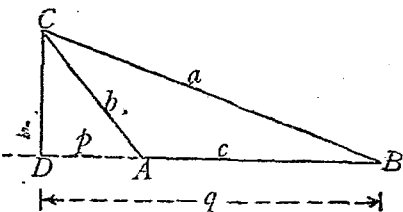


圖 (ii)

則  $h = a \sin B = b \sin(180^\circ - A)$

即  $a \sin B = b \sin A,$

故結果仍與上相同.

2. 餘弦定律  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B,$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$$

[證]: 在  $\triangle ACD$  內,  $h^2 = b^2 - p^2.$

在  $\triangle BCD$  內,  $h^2 = a^2 - q^2.$

$$\therefore b^2 - p^2 = a^2 - q^2,$$

$$a^2 = b^2 - p^2 + q^2.$$

由圖 (i)  $a^2 = b^2 - p^2 + (c-p)^2$   
 $= b^2 - p^2 + c^2 - 2cp + p^2$   
 $= b^2 + c^2 - 2cp.$

但  $p = b \cos A,$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A.$$

由圖 (ii)  $a^2 = b^2 - p^2 + (c+p)^2$   
 $= b^2 - p^2 + c^2 + 2cp + p^2$   
 $= b^2 + c^2 + 2cp.$

但  $p = b \cos(180^\circ - A) = -b \cos A$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A.$$

餘同理可證.

吾人可由  $A+B+C=180^\circ$ , 互導此二定律, 今分證如下:

(i) 由正弦定律導出餘弦定律。(重慶區聯考, 31年度).

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}}{\sqrt{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{c^2}{\sin^2 C} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C},$$

又  $\therefore \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C = 2\sin A \sin B \cos C,$

$$\therefore \frac{c^2}{\sin^2 C} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2\sin A \sin B \cos C},$$

但  $\sin A = \frac{a \sin C}{c}, \quad \sin B = \frac{b \sin C}{c},$

$$\therefore \frac{c^2}{\sin^2 C} = \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab \cos C \sin^2 C},$$

即  $1 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab \cos C},$

亦即  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

餘同理可證。

【註】: 如  $A+B+C=180^\circ$ , 則

$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 - 4\cos A \cos B \cos C.$$

$$\text{令 } A=90^\circ - A', \quad B=90^\circ - B', \quad C=180^\circ - C'$$

條件式變為  $A'+B'+C'=180^\circ$ , 結果化為

$$\cos 2A' + \cos 2B' - \cos 2C' = 1 - 4\sin A' \sin B' \cos C'.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又} \quad \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C &= \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A + \cos 2B - \cos 2C) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 4 \sin A \sin B \cos C) \\
 &= 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 由餘弦定律導出正弦定律。(唐山, 25 年度)。

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A,$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{2abc}{\sqrt{2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{2abc}{\sqrt{2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}}.$$

故得證明。

3. 正切定律

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}},$$

$$\frac{b+c}{b-c} = \frac{\tan \frac{B+C}{2}}{\tan \frac{B-C}{2}},$$

$$\frac{c+a}{c-a} = \frac{\tan \frac{C+A}{2}}{\tan \frac{C-A}{2}}.$$

[證]:  $\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B},$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{A+B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A+B}{2}}}{\frac{\sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}}} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}.$$

餘同理可證。

例一. 若  $a, b, c$  成調和級數, 則  $\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}A, \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}B, \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}C$  亦成調和級數 ( $a, b, c$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊) 試證之, (交大, 25 年度).

這大的同法  
 在數字的排列  
 係按

[解]:  $\because a, b, c$  爲 H.P.,

按正弦定律  $\sin A, \sin B, \sin C$  亦爲 H.P.

而

$$\frac{1}{\sin B} - \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin C} - \frac{1}{\sin B},$$

$$\frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin A \sin B} = \frac{\sin B - \sin C}{\sin B \sin C},$$

$$\sin C(\sin A - \sin B) = \sin A(\sin B - \sin C),$$

$$2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \times 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \times 2 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \sin \frac{B-C}{2},$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \left( \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \right) = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \sin \frac{B-C}{2},$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \left( \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \right) = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \left( \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \right),$$

兩端同除以  $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}},$$

故得證明。

例二. 有一三角形, 其三角爲  $A, B, C$ . 其三相對邊分別爲  $a, b, c$ . 若  $a^2, b^2, c^2$  爲等差級數. 則  $\cot A, \cot B, \cot C$  亦爲等差級數. (武大, 24 年度).

[證]:  $\because a^2 + c^2 = 2b^2,$

按餘弦定律

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$= 2b^2 - 2ac \cos B,$$

$$\therefore b^2 = 2ac \cos B.$$

再按正弦定律

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C},$$

$$\therefore b^2 = 2 \times \frac{b \sin A}{\sin B} \times \frac{b \sin C}{\sin B} \cos B,$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 B = 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C,$$

即

$$\frac{2 \cos B}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A \sin C},$$

亦即

$$\frac{2 \cos B}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin(A+C)}{\sin A \sin C},$$

$$\therefore 2 \cot B = \cot A + \cot C.$$

故得證明.

例三. 設  $\triangle ABC$  三邊之長爲  $BC = a, CA = b, AB = c,$

求證  $a(b \cos C - c \cos B) = b^2 - c^2$  (北大, 25 年度).

[解]: 按餘弦定律

$$ab \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2},$$

$$ca \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2},$$

相減即得.

例四. 設  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊爲  $a, b, c$ ; 且

$$\tan \phi = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2},$$

試證

$$c = (a+b) \sec \phi \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

[解]:

$$\therefore \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{\cot \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}},$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2},$$

由題設

$$\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \tan \phi,$$

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{A-B}{2}.$$

又

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a+b}{\sin A + \sin B}$$



$$= \frac{a+b}{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore c &= \frac{(a+b) \sin C}{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \phi} = \frac{(a+b) \times 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \phi} \\ &= (a+b) \sec \phi \sin \frac{C}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例五. 設三角形三角之比為  $1:2:7$  時, 則其最大邊與最小邊之比為  $\sqrt{5}+1:\sqrt{5}-1$  試證明之. (武大, 22 年度).

[解]: 設  $A, B, C$  為此三角形之角,  $a, b, c$  為其對應邊.

$$\therefore \frac{A}{1} = \frac{B}{2} = \frac{C}{7} = \frac{A+B+C}{10} = \frac{180^\circ}{10} = 18^\circ,$$

$$\therefore A=18^\circ, \quad B=36^\circ, \quad C=126^\circ.$$

故  $c$  為最大邊,  $a$  為最小邊.

更按正弦定律

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin 126^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ} = \frac{\sin 54^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1}.$$

例六. 設  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $BC$  邊中點為  $M$ , 試證

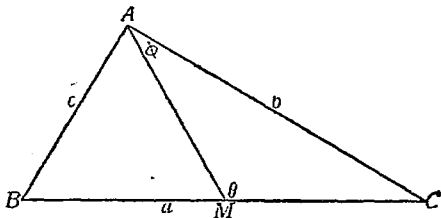
$$\cot \angle AMC = \frac{1}{2}(\cot B + \cot C).$$

[解]:

設  $AC > AB$ , 即  $\angle B > \angle C$ .

$\angle AMC = \theta$ ,  $\angle CAM = \phi$ .

在  $\triangle AMC$  內,



$$\frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}a}{b} = \frac{a}{2b} = \frac{\sin A}{2 \sin B},$$

即

$$\frac{\sin(\theta + C)}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin(B + C)}{2 \sin B},$$

亦即

$$\frac{\sin \theta \cos C + \cos \theta \sin C}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C}{2 \sin B},$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta \cos C + \cos \theta \sin C}{\sin \theta \sin C} = \frac{\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C}{2 \sin B \sin C},$$

$$2 \cot C + 2 \cot \theta = \cot C + \cot B,$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \frac{1}{2}(\cot B - \cot C).$$

如  $AB > AC$ , 同理可證

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{2}(\cot C - \cot B).$$

$$\therefore \cot \angle AMC = \frac{1}{2}(\cot B \sim \cot C).$$

## 二. 投影定理

$$a = c \cos B + b \cos C, \quad (1)$$

$$b = c \cos A + a \cos C, \quad (2)$$

$$c = a \cos B + b \cos A, \quad (3)$$

[證]: 上節圖(i),

$$AD = b \cos A, \quad DB = a \cos B,$$

$$\therefore DB + AD = a \cos B + b \cos A,$$

即 
$$c = a \cos B + b \cos A.$$

圖(ii), 
$$AD = b \cos(180^\circ - A) = -b \cos A,$$

$$DB = a \cos B,$$

$$\therefore DB - AD = a \cos B + b \cos A,$$

即 
$$c = a \cos B + b \cos A.$$

餘同理可證.

吾人可由正弦定律導出本定理,其法如下.

$$\therefore \sin A = \sin(B + C) = \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C,$$

按正弦定律 
$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = k,$$

$$\sin A = ak, \quad \sin B = bk, \quad \sin C = ck, \text{ 代入得}$$

$$ak = (b \cos C + c \cos B)k,$$

$$\therefore a = b \cos C + c \cos B.$$

$$(1) \times a, \quad a^2 = ac \cos B + ab \cos C, \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \times b, \quad b^2 = bc \cos A + ab \cos C, \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \times c, \quad c^2 = ac \cos B + bc \cos A, \quad (6)$$

$$(4) + (5) - (6), \quad a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 2ab \cos C,$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$$

故本定理可導出餘弦定律，反之亦然。蓋

$$b \cos C + c \cos B = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} + \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2a} = \frac{2a^2}{2a} = a.$$

例一。設三角形  $ABC$  中， $a^2, b^2, c^2$  成 A. P. 試證  $a \sec A, b \sec B, c \sec C$  成 H. P.

[證]:

$$\therefore b \sec B = \frac{b}{\cos B} = \frac{2abc}{2ac \cos B} = \frac{2abc}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2},$$

又  $\therefore a^2 + c^2 = 2b^2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b \sec B &= \frac{2abc}{b^2} = \frac{2ac}{b} = \frac{2ac}{a \cos C + c \cos A} \\ &= \frac{2ac \sec A \sec C}{a \sec A + c \sec C}. \quad \text{故得證明.} \end{aligned}$$

例二。若  $\cos B = \frac{\sin A}{2 \sin C}$  則  $\triangle ABC$  爲等腰三角形，試證明之。(北大, 21 年度).

$$[\text{解}]: \quad \cos B = \frac{\sin A}{2 \sin C} = \frac{a}{2c},$$

$$a = 2c \cos B,$$

$$c \cos B + b \cos C = 2c \cos B,$$

$$b \cos C = c \cos B,$$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos C},$$

$$\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos C},$$

$$\sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C = 0,$$

$$\sin(B - C) = 0,$$

$\therefore B = C$ , 而  $\triangle ABC$  爲等腰三角形。

三. 以三邊表各半角函數。

$$1. \quad \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}},$$

$$\sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}},$$

$$\sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}},$$

$$[\text{證}]: \quad 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \cos A = 1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2}{2bc} = \frac{a^2 - (b-c)^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{2bc}.$$

令  $a+b+c=2s,$

則  $a+b-c=2(s-c), \quad a-b+c=2(s-b),$

$b+c-a=2(s-a).$

$$\therefore 2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2(s-b)(s-c)}{bc},$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

餘同理可證。

2.  $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}},$

$$\cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}},$$

$$\cos \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}.$$

[證]:

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}$$

$$= \frac{bc - s^2 + (b+c)s - bc}{bc} = \frac{s(b+c-s)}{bc}$$

$$= \frac{s(2s-a-s)}{bc} = \frac{s(s-a)}{bc}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}.$$

餘同理可證。

【註】：

$$\begin{aligned} \sin A &= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \\ &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}} \times \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \\ &= \frac{2}{bc} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}. \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\sin B = \frac{2}{ca} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)},$$

$$\sin C = \frac{2}{ab} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

由此三式可立得正弦定律。

$$3. \quad \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}},$$

$$\tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}},$$

$$\tan \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}.$$

利用商數關係即得。

【註】：在  $\triangle ABC$  內，因  $\angle A < 180^\circ$ ，故  $\frac{\angle A}{2} < 90^\circ$ ，而  $\sin \frac{A}{2}$ ， $\cos \frac{A}{2}$  等等，皆取正值。

三角形之性質



例一. 設  $a, b, c$  爲三角形  $ABC$  中對  $A, B, C$  三角之邊, 求證下式. 但證時不可展開行列式. (交大, 24 年度).

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ b & b^2 & \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \\ c & c^2 & \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

[證]:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ b & b^2 & \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \\ c & c^2 & \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & \frac{s(s-a)}{bc} \\ b & b^2 & \frac{s(s-b)}{ca} \\ c & c^2 & \frac{s(s-c)}{ab} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= s \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & \frac{a(s-a)}{abc} \\ b & b^2 & \frac{b(s-b)}{abc} \\ c & c^2 & \frac{c(s-c)}{abc} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{sabc}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & s-a \\ 1 & b & s-b \\ 1 & c & s-c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= s \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & s \\ 1 & b & s \\ 1 & c & s \end{vmatrix} = s^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$



例二. 設三角形  $ABC$  中,  $a, b, c$  成等差級數, 試證

$$\cot \frac{A}{2}, \quad \cot \frac{B}{2}, \quad \cot \frac{C}{2} \text{ 亦成等差級數.}$$

[解]: 本例即由  $a+c=2b$  (1)

$$\text{推證 } \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cot \frac{B}{2} \quad (2)$$

今設(2)成立, 則

$$\sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{(s-b)(s-c)}} + \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{(s-a)(s-b)}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{(s-c)(s-a)}},$$

兩端同乘以  $\sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$  得

$$(s-a) + (s-c) = 2(s-b),$$

$$\text{化簡 } a+c=2b,$$

故得證明.

例三. 設  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\sin A, \sin B, \sin C$  成 H. P., 試證  
 $1-\cos A, 1-\cos B, 1-\cos C$  亦成 H. P..

[證]:  $\sin A, \quad \sin B, \quad \sin C$  成 H. P.

$a, \quad b, \quad c$  成 H. P.

$\frac{1}{a}, \quad \frac{1}{b}, \quad \frac{1}{c}$  成 A. P.

$\frac{s}{a}, \quad \frac{s}{b}, \quad \frac{s}{c}$  成 A. P.

$$\frac{s}{a} - 1, \quad \frac{s}{b} - 1, \quad \frac{s}{c} - 1 \quad \text{成 A. P.}$$

$$\frac{s-a}{a}, \quad \frac{s-b}{b}, \quad \frac{s-c}{c} \quad \text{成 A. P.}$$

各項同乘以  $\frac{abc}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ , 則

$$\frac{bc}{(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad \frac{ca}{(s-c)(s-a)}, \quad \frac{ab}{(s-a)(s-b)} \quad \text{成 A. P.}$$

$$\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}, \quad \frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}, \quad \frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab} \quad \text{成 H. P.}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \quad \text{成 H. P.}$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}, \quad 2\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}, \quad 2\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \quad \text{成 H. P.}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \cos A, \quad 1 - \cos B, \quad 1 - \cos C \quad \text{成 H. P.}$$

四. 三角形之面積公式. 設  $\triangle ABC$  之面積為  $\Delta$ , 則

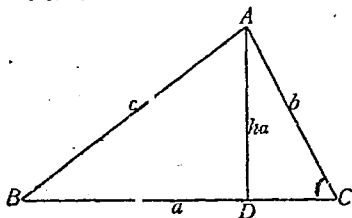
$$1. \quad \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ca \sin B.$$

[證]: (i) 設三角皆為銳角, 作  $AD \perp BC$ ,

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2}a h_a,$$

$$h_a = b \sin C,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C,$$



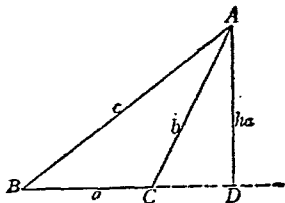
餘同理可證。

(ii) 設  $\angle BCA > 90^\circ$ , 作

$$AD \perp BC,$$

其垂足  $D$  點在  $BC$  之延線上。

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} a h_a,$$



$$h_a = b \sin(180^\circ - C) = b \sin C,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C,$$

餘同理可證。

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \Delta &= \frac{c^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{b^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin C}{\sin B} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\sin A}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{證}]: \quad \Delta &= \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{c}{2} \times \frac{c \sin B}{\sin C} \sin A \\ &= \frac{c^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin C}. \end{aligned}$$

餘同理可證。

$$3. \text{ Hero 氏公式. } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

$$[\text{證}]: \quad \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}ab \times \frac{2}{ab} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\
 &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例一. 設  $a, b, c$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊,  $\Delta$  爲面積, 試證

$$\Delta = \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin A \sin B}{2 \sin(A - B)}.$$

[證]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta &= \frac{a^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin^2 A} = \frac{b^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin^2 B} \\
 &= \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B)} \\
 &= \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin(A + B) \sin(A - B)} \\
 &= \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin A \sin B}{2 \sin(A - B)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例二. 設  $a, b, c$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊,  $\Delta$  爲面積, 試證

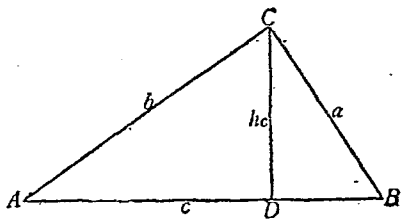
$$\Delta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4(\cot A + \cot B + \cot C)}.$$

[證]:

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} c h_c.$$

$$AD = h_c \cot A,$$

$$BD = h_c \cot B,$$



$$c = h_c(\cot A + \cot B)$$

$$h_c = \frac{c}{\cot A + \cot B}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{c^2}{2(\cot A + \cot B)},$$

同理

$$\Delta = \frac{b^2}{2(\cot A + \cot C)},$$

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2}{2(\cot B + \cot C)}.$$

因得

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4(\cot A + \cot B + \cot C)}.$$

例三. 若  $a, b, c$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊, 試證

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 \\ \sin^2 B & \cot B & 1 \\ \sin^2 C & \cot C & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

[解]: 此例乃上章第一節後例三之特例, 茲另述一證法如

下:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 A & \cot A & 1 \\ \sin^2 B & \cot B & 1 \\ \sin^2 C & \cot C & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{4\Delta^2}{b^2 c^2} & \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4\Delta} & 1 \\ \frac{4\Delta^2}{c^2 a^2} & \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{4\Delta} & 1 \\ \frac{4\Delta^2}{a^2 b^2} & \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{4\Delta} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{4\Delta^2}{4\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{b^2c^2} & b^2+c^2-a^2 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2a^2} & c^2+a^2-b^2 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{a^2b^2} & a^2+b^2-c^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{a^2b^2c^2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b^2+c^2-a^2 & 1 \\ b^2 & c^2+a^2-b^2 & 1 \\ c^2 & a^2+b^2-c^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

↑

$$= \frac{\Delta}{a^2b^2c^2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b^2+c^2 & 1 \\ b^2 & c^2+a^2 & 1 \\ c^2 & a^2+b^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{a^2b^2c^2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 & 1 \\ b^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 & 1 \\ c^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{(a^2+b^2+c^2)\Delta}{a^2b^2c^2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & 1 & 1 \\ c^2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

五、三角形之高，中線及角之平分線之長。

1. 各高之長。

$$h_a = \frac{2\Delta}{a} = \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)},$$

$$h_b = \frac{2\Delta}{b} = \frac{2}{b} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)},$$

$$h_c = \frac{2\Delta}{c} = \frac{2}{c} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

2. 各中線之長。

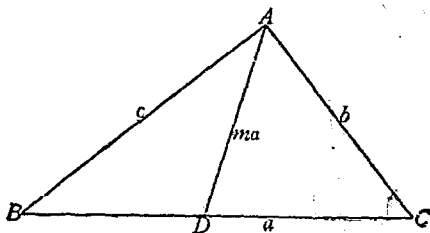
$$m_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A},$$

$$m_b = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{c^2 + a^2 + 2ca \cos B},$$

$$m_c = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos C}.$$

[證]:

$$m_a^2 = b^2 + CD^2 - 2b \cdot CD \cos C = b^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - ab \cos C,$$



但

$$\cos C = \frac{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2ab},$$

$$\therefore m_a^2 = b^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2} = \frac{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}{4},$$

$$\therefore m_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}.$$

又

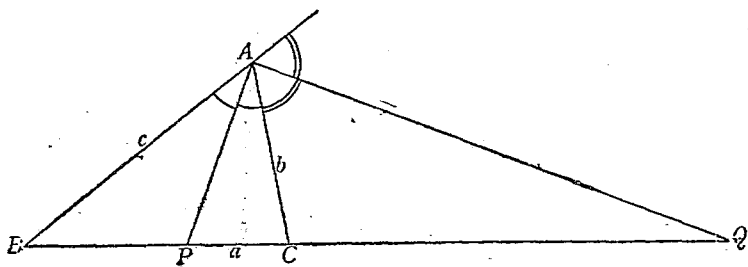
$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

$$\therefore m_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A}.$$

餘同理可證。

### 3. 內外角平分線之長。

[解]:



$$\therefore \triangle ABP + \triangle ACP = \triangle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}c \cdot AP \sin \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2}b \cdot AP \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A,$$



$$\therefore AP = \frac{bc \sin A}{(b+c) \sin \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\text{又} \quad \therefore \triangle BAQ - \triangle ACQ = \triangle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}c \cdot AQ \cos \frac{A}{2} - \frac{1}{2}b \cdot AQ \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A,$$

$$\therefore AQ = \frac{bc \sin A}{(c-b) \cos \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{2bc}{c-b} \sin \frac{A}{2}.$$

(式中設  $c > b$ , 但如  $c < b$  時, 則分母取  $b - c$ ).

餘同理可求得.

例. 設一直角三角形內切圓之半徑為  $r$ , 直角之平分線長為  $m$ . 求證其  $a$  與  $b$  二直角邊長為下列二次方程式之根.

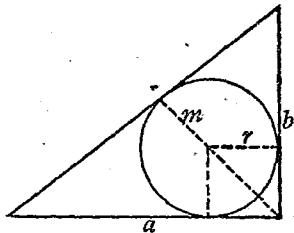
$$(m - 2\sqrt{2}r)x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}r^2x - 2mr^2 = 0.$$

[解]:

$$\therefore m = \frac{2ab}{a+b} \cos 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{2ab}{a+b} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore ab = (a+b) \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (1)$$



$$\text{又} \quad \therefore [(a-r) + (b-r)]^2 = a^2 + b^2,$$

$$\text{即} \quad 2r^2 + ab - 2r(a+b) = 0,$$

(1) 代入得  $2\sqrt{2}r^2 + (m - 2\sqrt{2}r)(a + b) = 0$ ,

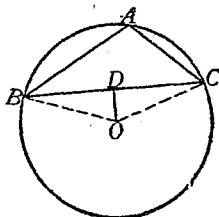
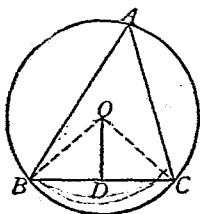
$$\therefore a + b = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}r^2}{m - 2\sqrt{2}r}, \quad ab = \frac{-2mr^2}{m - 2\sqrt{2}r}.$$

故得證明.

六. 外接圓半徑之公式.

1. 
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R.$$

[證]:



設  $O$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  外接圓之圓心,  $R$  爲其半徑,

作  $OD \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle A$ .

$$\therefore \angle BOD = \angle A. \text{ (左圖),}$$

或  $\angle BOD = 180^\circ - \angle A$ . (右圖).

$$\therefore \frac{a}{2} = R \sin A, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R,$$

餘同理可證,

$$2. \quad R = \frac{a}{2\sin A} = \frac{abc}{2bc\sin A} = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}.$$

例一. 設一三角形之各邊角爲  $a, A, b, B, c, C$ ; 試證

$$(i) \quad \frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{\sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cos \frac{C}{2}},$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{\sin \frac{C}{2}},$$

$$(iii) \quad c^2 = (a+b)^2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + (a-b)^2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}.$$

[解]:

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R,$$

$$\therefore a = 2R \sin A, \quad b = 2R \sin B, \quad c = 2R \sin C.$$

$$(i) \quad \text{左端} = \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin C}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \text{右端},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) 左端} &= \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin C} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \text{右端.}
 \end{aligned}$$

【註】 上二公式稱為 Mollweide 公式，可供解三角形核算之用。

$$\text{(iii) 右端} = c^2 \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} + c^2 \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = c^2.$$

例二. 試證  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 8R^2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C)$   
 $R$  為  $\triangle ABC$  外接圓之半徑。(交大, 23 年度).

[解]:  $\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R,$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore a^2 + b^2 + c^2 &= 4R^2(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C) \\
 &= 4R^2 \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} \right) \\
 &= 4R^2 \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 &= 8R^2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C).
 \end{aligned}$$

例三. 設  $a, b, c$  為  $\triangle ABC$  之三邊,  $\Delta$  為面積, 試證

$$a^2 b^2 c^2 (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C) = 32 \Delta^3.$$

[解]: 左端  $= a^2 b^2 c^2 \times 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 16\Delta^2 R^2 \times 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C \\
 &= 32\Delta^2 (2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C) \\
 &= 32\Delta^2 \times \frac{1}{2} (2R \sin A) (2R \sin B) \sin C \\
 &= 32\Delta^2 \times \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = 32\Delta^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 七. 內切圓半徑之公式.

$$1. \quad r = \frac{\Delta}{s}.$$

[證]: 設  $I$  為  $\triangle ABC$  內切圓之圓心,  $r$  為其半徑.

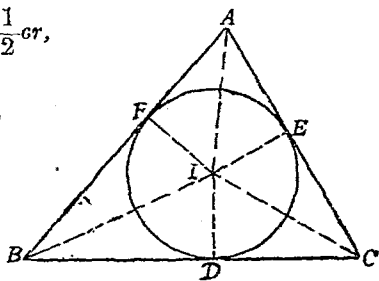
$$\therefore \triangle ABC = \triangle BIC + \triangle CIA + \triangle AIB,$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ar + \frac{1}{2} br + \frac{1}{2} cr,$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} (a+b+c)r,$$

$$\Delta = sr,$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{\Delta}{s},$$



$$2. \quad r = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s-b) \tan \frac{B}{2} = (s-c) \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

[證]: 令  $FA = AE = x$ ,  $BD = BF = y$ ,  $CD = CE = z$  則

$$x + y = c, \quad y + z = a, \quad z + x = b,$$

$$2(x+y+z) = a+b+c = 2s,$$

$$x+y+z = s,$$

$$\therefore AF = AE = x = s - a,$$

$$BD = BF = y = s - b,$$

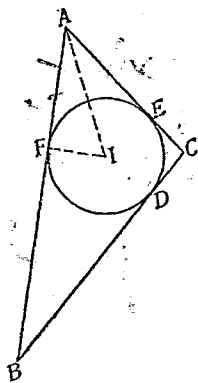
$$CD = CE = z = s - c,$$

$$\therefore r = AF \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2}.$$

同理

$$r = (s-b) \tan \frac{B}{2}$$

$$r = (s-c) \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$



例. 試證  $\Delta = Rr(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)$ ,  $\Delta$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  之面積,  $R$  爲其外接圓半徑,  $r$  爲其內切圓半徑.

[解]:

$$\text{右端} = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} \times \frac{\Delta}{s} \times 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= \frac{abc}{4\Delta} \times \frac{\Delta}{s} \times 4 \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}$$

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \Delta.$$

八. 傍切圓半徑之公式.

$$1. \quad r_1 = \frac{\Delta}{s-a}, \quad r_2 = \frac{\Delta}{s-b}, \quad r_3 = \frac{\Delta}{s-c}.$$

[證]: 設  $I_1$  爲  $\triangle ABC$  角  $A$  內之傍切圓圓心, 此圓切  $BC$  於  $D_1$  點, 切  $AB$  與  $AC$  之延線各於  $F_1$  點與  $E_1$  點, 半徑  $I_1D_1 = r_1$ . 則

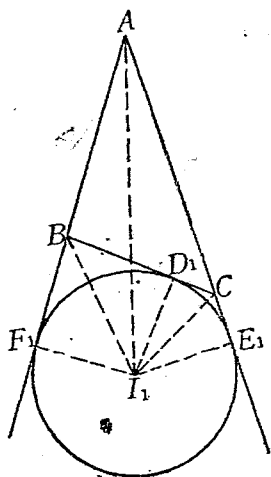
$$\triangle ABC = \triangle BI_1A$$

$$+ \triangle CI_1A - \triangle BI_1C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}cr_1 + \frac{1}{2}br_1 - \frac{1}{2}ar_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(c+b-a)r_1$$

$$= r_1(s-a).$$



$$\therefore r_1 = \frac{\Delta}{s-a}.$$

同理可證

$$r_2 = \frac{\Delta}{s-b},$$

$$r_3 = \frac{\Delta}{s-c}.$$

2.

$$r_1 = s \tan \frac{A}{2},$$

$$r_2 = s \tan \frac{B}{2},$$

$$r_3 = s \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

[證]:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2AF_1 &= 2AE_1 = AF_1 + AE_1 \\ &= AB + BD_1 + AC + CD_1 \\ &= AB + BC + CA = 2s, \end{aligned}$$

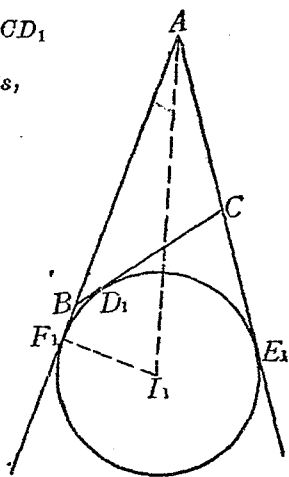
即  $AF_1 = AE_1 = s,$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r_1 &= AF_1 \tan \frac{A}{2} \\ &= s \tan \frac{A}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可證

$$r_2 = s \tan \frac{B}{2},$$

$$r_3 = s \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$



例一. 試證  $\frac{rr_1}{r_2r_3} = \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}.$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{(s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2} \times s \tan \frac{A}{2}}{s \tan \frac{B}{2} \times s \tan \frac{C}{2}} \\ &= \frac{(s-a) \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{s \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}} \times \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{(s-a)\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{s \times \frac{s-a}{s}} = \text{右端.}$$

例二. 試證  $\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} = \frac{1}{r}$ .

[解]: 左端  $= \frac{a}{2\Delta} + \frac{b}{2\Delta} + \frac{c}{2\Delta}$

$$= \frac{a+b+c}{2\Delta} = \frac{2s}{2\Delta} = \frac{s}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{r},$$

右端  $= \frac{s-a}{\Delta} + \frac{s-b}{\Delta} + \frac{s-c}{\Delta},$

$$= \frac{3s - s}{\Delta} = \frac{s}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{r}.$$

$\therefore$  左端 = 右端.

### 習題三

1. 三角形各角之比為 3 : 4 : 5, 其最小邊為 5, 求他二邊.

答:  $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{5(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2},$

2. 已知三角形之  $A$  角及夾  $A$  角之邊分別為

$$x + y \cos A \quad \text{及} \quad y + x \cos A$$

試證  $A$  角之對邊為

$$\sin A \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \cos A},$$

3. 三角形  $ABC$  之內角平分線交對邊於  $D, E, F$  三點。設  $\angle ADB = \alpha, \angle BEC = \beta, \angle CFA = \gamma$ 。試證

$$a \sin 2\alpha + b \sin 2\beta + c \sin 2\gamma = 0.$$

( $a, b, c$  順次為  $BC, CA, AB$  三邊之長)。

4. 若三角形之二邊成等差級數，且其最大角與最小角之差為  $90^\circ$ ，則其三邊之比為  $\sqrt{7}+1 : \sqrt{7} : \sqrt{7}-1$ 。(復旦大, 33 年度)。

5. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中，如  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ ，試證

$$\frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c}.$$

6. 三角形  $\triangle ABC$  中，若  $2 \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 2$ ，求證  $2a = b + c$ 。(國立師範學院, 32 年度)。

7. 已知三角形之三邊長  $a, b, c$  為方程式  $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$  之三根。

(1) 求以  $p, q, r$  表示此三角形面積。

(2) 求以  $p, q, r$  表示  $\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c}$  之值。(復

旦大, 36 年度)。

答: (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{-p^4 + 4p^2q - 8pr}}{4}$ , (2)  $\frac{p^2 - 2q}{2r}$ .

8. 設  $R$  為任意三角形  $ABC$  之外接圓半徑，試證

$$a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

(武大, 34 年度).

9. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 求證:

$$(1) \frac{a \sin(B-C)}{b^2-c^2} = \frac{b \sin(C-A)}{c^2-a^2} = \frac{c \sin(A-B)}{a^2-b^2}$$

$$(2) (b+c-a) \left( \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) = 2a \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$

(復旦大, 36 年度).

10. 設  $\triangle ABC$  之周界為  $2p$ , 面積為  $\Delta$ , 及其內切圓與三個傍切圓之半徑分別為  $r, r_1, r_2, r_3$ , 求證:

$$(1) \Delta = \sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3}$$

$$(2) r_2 r_3 + r_3 r_1 + r_1 r_2 = p^2$$

(復旦大, 36 年度).

設  $a, b, c$  為  $\triangle ABC$  之邊,  $\Delta$  為其面積,  $R$  為外接圓之半徑,  $r$  為內切圓之半徑,  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  為傍切圓之半徑.

11. 如  $\cos \frac{A}{2} : \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$  試證  $\triangle ABC$  為等腰.

12. 試證

$$a(b^2+c^2)\cos A + b(c^2+a^2)\cos B + c(a^2+b^2)\cos C = 3abc.$$

13. 如  $a, b, c$  成等差級數, 試證

$$\cos A \cot \frac{A}{2}, \quad \cos B \cot \frac{B}{2}, \quad \cos C \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

亦成等差級數.

$$14. \text{ 試證 } \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} & \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} & \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} & \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} & \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \frac{(a+b+c)(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)}{2abc}.$$

15. 試證  $\Delta = r^2 \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}$  因而證明其內切圓之面

積與三角形面積之比為  $\pi : \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}$ .

16. 試證

$$\Delta = 2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 4Rr \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

17. 試證

$$(i) (r_1 - r)(r_2 - r)(r_3 - r) = 4Rr^2,$$

$$(ii) r^2 + r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = 16R^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2.$$

18. 如  $r_1 = r_2 + r_3 + r$ , 試證  $\triangle ABC$  為直角三角形.

$$19. \text{ 試證 } \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} + \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)}{r_1 r_2 r_3}.$$

20. 如四邊形  $ABCD$  有一外接圓及一內切圓, 試證

$$(i) \cos A = \frac{ad - bc}{ad + bc},$$

$$(ii) \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{bc}{ad},$$

$$(iii) \text{四邊形之面積} = \sqrt{abcd},$$

$$(iv) \text{內切圓半徑} = \frac{\sqrt{abcd}}{s}.$$

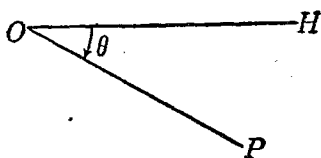
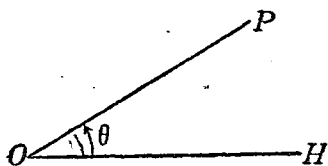
(式中  $s = \frac{a+b+c+d}{2}$ , 且  $a, b, c, d$  順次爲  $AB, BC, CD, DA$  之長).

— 14:3

## 第四章 三角形之解法

### 一. 測量術語.

1. 俯角與仰角. 一人自  $O$  點望見  $P$  處之目標, 在含視線  $OP$  之垂面(即與水平面垂直之平面)內, 作水平線  $OH$  (即與水平面平行之直線) 則  $\angle HOP$  當  $P$  點高於  $O$  點時, 稱為仰角, 低於  $O$  點時, 稱為俯角.



2. 方位. 航海用之羅盤, 共分 32 等份, 每份  $= \frac{360^\circ}{32} = 11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ . 如圖(i) 點  $A$  可謂在點  $C$  之東北偏東, 亦可謂在點  $C$  之東  $33\frac{3}{4}^\circ$  北, 後者述法, 較為普遍, 如圖(ii),  $CA$  之方位為北  $30^\circ$  東(或東  $60^\circ$  北).  $CD$  之方位為北  $50'$  西(或西  $40'$  北),  $CE$  之方位為南  $63^\circ$  西(或西  $27^\circ$  南).

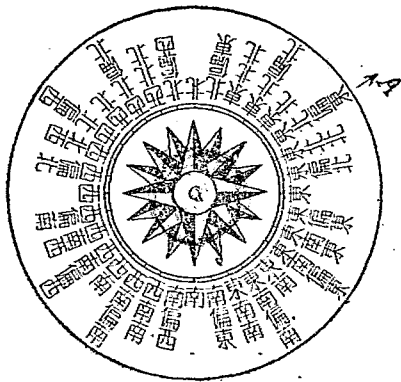


圖 (i)

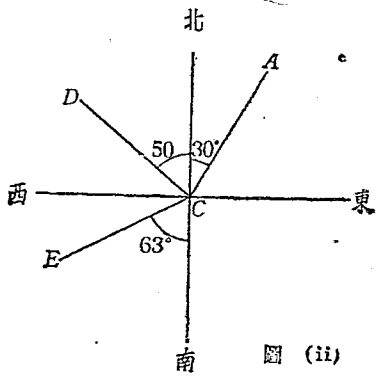
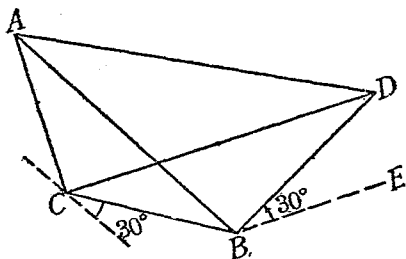


圖 (ii)

二. 直角三角形之解法. 任何直角三角形除直角已知外, 如知一邊及他一原素(邊或角), 則此直角三角形可應用銳角三角函數之定義及他兩銳角互餘之性質求出他未知原素,

例一. 在山上見平地南  $30^\circ$  東之方向, 有一汽車測得俯角為  $45^\circ$ , 經 10 分鐘時間, 見汽車行至山之正東. 其進行之方向為東  $30^\circ$  北, 每時速率為 20 哩, 試求山高.

[解]: 設  $AC$  為山高,  $B$  點為汽車原在處, 則  $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$ . 又  $D$  點為汽車 10 分鐘後所在處.



在  $\triangle ACB$  內,

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ, \quad \angle ABC = \angle BAC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore BC = AC,$$

又在  $\triangle BCD$  內,

$$\therefore \angle DCB = 60^\circ, \quad \angle BDC = \angle DBE = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle CBD = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cot \angle DCB = \frac{CB}{BD},$$

$$\therefore BC = BD \cot 60^\circ.$$

$$\text{故 } AC = BC = BD \cot 60^\circ = \frac{20}{60} \times 10 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{3} \text{ 哩.}$$

例二. 某人從一點測得一山, 其仰角為  $45^\circ$ . 若向山前進 1000 尺, 再測則得仰角  $60^\circ$ , 求山高. (同濟大, 31 年度).



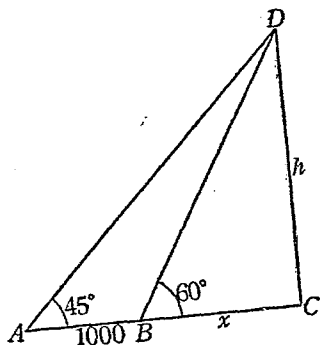
[解]: 設  $A$  點爲第一次觀察點,  $B$  點爲第二次觀察點.  $DC$  爲山高並設  $DC = h$ ,  $BC = x$ .

在  $\triangle ADC$  內,

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{h}{1000+x} \quad (1)$$

在  $\triangle BDC$  內,

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \quad (2)$$



即

$$1 = \frac{h}{1000+x} \quad (3)$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{x} \quad (4)$$

由(4)

$$x = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$$

代入(3)

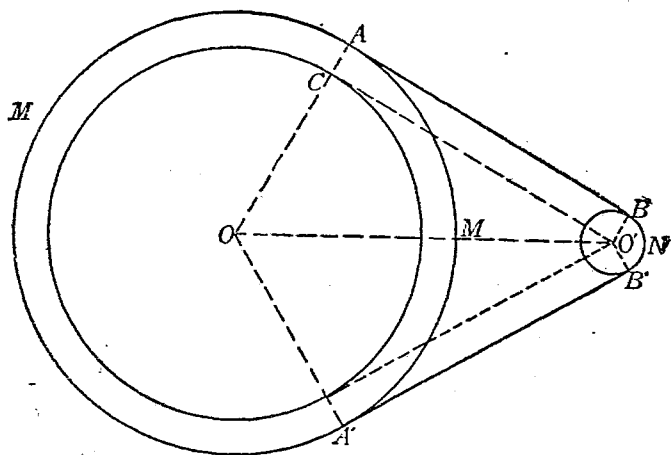
$$1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}h}{1000\sqrt{3}+h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore h &= \frac{1000\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1} \\ &= \frac{1000\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 500(3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ 尺.}$$

例三. 一繩環繞二輪上, 二輪之半徑, 各爲 7 尺及 1 尺, 二輪心相距 12 尺, 試證繩長爲  $(12\sqrt{3} + 10\pi)$  尺.

[解]:



在  $\triangle OCO'$  內,  $\therefore \angle OCO' = 90^\circ$ ,

$$OC = OA - CA = 7 - 1 = 6, \quad OO' = 12.$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle COO' = \frac{CO}{OO'} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2},$$

而  $\angle COO' = 60^\circ$ .

又  $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{CO'}{CO}$ ,

$$\therefore CO' = CO \tan 60^\circ = 6\sqrt{3},$$

故  $AB = A'B' = CO' = 6\sqrt{3}$  尺,

又因  $\angle AOA' = 120^\circ$ ,

故  $AMA'$  爲  $O$  圓周長之  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 即  $\frac{2}{3} \times 2\pi \times 7 = \frac{28}{3}\pi = 9\frac{1}{3}\pi$ .

同理  $BNB'$  爲  $O'$  圓周長之  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{3} \times 2\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ . 故全繩之長爲  $12\sqrt{3} + 9\frac{1}{3}\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi = (12\sqrt{3} + 10\pi)$  尺.

【註】:

1. 因自等腰三角形頂點作底邊上之垂線, 即可分成二個全等直角三角形, 故可歸入直角三角形求解.

2. 因自正多角形之心作外接圓之半徑, 可分成若干個全等等腰三角形, 再作內切圓之半徑, 又分各等腰三角形爲直角三角形, 故可歸入直角三角形求解.

例. 已知一正十二角形之內切圓半徑爲 8, 試求此多角形每邊之長, 外接圓半徑之長及其面積.

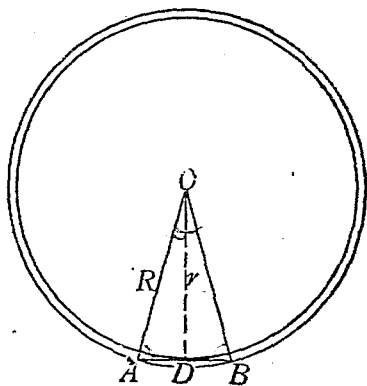
【解】:

$$\therefore \angle AOB = \frac{360^\circ}{12} = 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \frac{30^\circ}{2} = 15^\circ,$$

$$\text{而 } \cos \angle AOD = \frac{r}{R},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore R &= \frac{r}{\cos \angle AOD} \\ &= \frac{r}{\cos 15^\circ} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{8}{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{32(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})}{4} = 8(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}).$$

又  $\therefore \tan \angle AOD = \frac{AD}{r},$

$$\therefore AD = r \tan \angle AOD = 8 \tan 15^\circ = 8(2 - \sqrt{3}),$$

$$\therefore AB = 2AD = 16(2 - \sqrt{3}).$$

$$\text{面積} = \frac{16(2 - \sqrt{3}) \times 12 \times 8}{2} = 768(2 - \sqrt{3}).$$

三. 任意三角形之解法. 已知三角形一邊及他任意二原素(邊或角), 即可求出他三原素, 今分述如下:

1. 二角一邊.

(A) 解法.

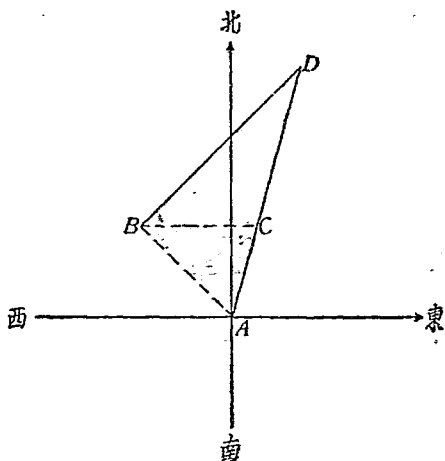
第一步. 用內角和定理求他角.

第二步. 用正弦定律求他二邊.

例. 有船行至海面之  $A$  點, 望見北  $15^\circ$  東之方向, 有甲乙二小島, 其船由  $A$  點向西北航行 5 哩至  $B$  點, 望見甲在正東, 乙在東北, 問二島之距離幾何?

[解]: 設  $C$  點爲甲島之位置,  $D$  點爲乙島之位置.

$$\therefore \angle DBA = \angle CBA + \angle DBJ = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ,$$



且  $\angle DAB = 45^\circ + 15^\circ = 60^\circ$ .

故在  $\triangle ABD$  內,  $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{AB}{AD}$ ,

$$\therefore AD = \frac{AB}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2}} = 10 \text{ 哩}$$

又  $\because \angle CBA = 45^\circ, \angle DAB = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\therefore \angle BCA = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ.$$

在  $\triangle ABC$  內, 按正弦定律

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AB}{\sin 75^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore AC &= \frac{AB \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{10(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{2} = 5(\sqrt{3} - 1) \text{ 哩.} \end{aligned}$$

故  $CD = AD - AC = 10 - 5(\sqrt{3} - 1)$   
 $= 15 - 5\sqrt{3} = 5(3 - \sqrt{3}) \text{ 哩.}$

(B) 討論. 必須已知兩角之和小於  $180^\circ$ , 方有解.

2. 二邊對角.

(A) 解法.

第一步 用正弦定律求他對角.

第二步 用內角和定理求二邊之夾角.

第三步 用正弦定律求他邊.

例. 敵之軍港正南  $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3}$  哩之某島, 駐有封鎖敵港之艦隊, 有一敵艦由港駛出, 向南  $60^\circ$  東逃遁, 5 分鐘後封鎖司令官聞訊; 派出每小時速率 15 哩之艦駛行 20 分鐘追及, 求此艦進行之方向, 及敵艦每小時之速率.

[解]: 設  $A$  點為港口,  $B$  點為封鎖敵港之艦隊停泊處,  $C$  點為追及敵艦之處.

$$\therefore AB = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ 哩,}$$

$$BC = 15 \times \frac{20}{60} = 5 \text{ 浬,}$$

$$\angle BAC = 60^\circ,$$

在  $\triangle ABC$  內，按正弦定律

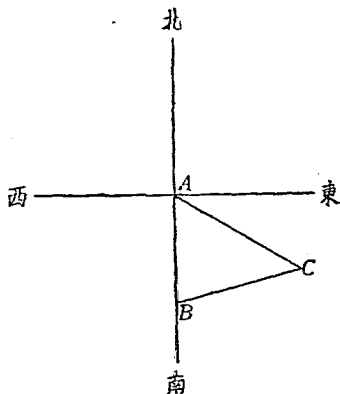
$$\frac{AB}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{BC}{\sin \angle BAC},$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle ACB$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$



$$\therefore \angle ACB = 45^\circ \text{ 而 } \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ.$$

故  $BC$  之方向為北  $75^\circ$  東。

$$\text{更按正弦定律} \quad \frac{AC}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{BC}{\sin 60^\circ},$$

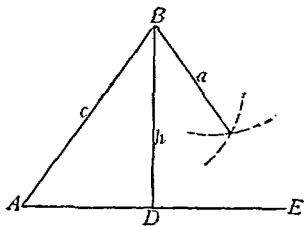
$$\therefore AC = \frac{BC \sin 75^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{5(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})}{6} \text{ 浬.}$$

故其速率為

$$\frac{5(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})}{6} \times \frac{60}{25} = (3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \text{ 浬/1 時.}$$

(B) 討論. 如已知  $\triangle ABC$  中之  $a, c$  邊及  $A$  角. 其作法爲: “作  $\angle BAE$  等於已知角, 取  $AB$  等於鄰邊  $C$ , 更以  $B$  爲圓心, 對邊  $a$  爲半徑作弦, 與  $AE$  相交即得.” 吾人欲研討有無解答, 及解答之組數, 可作  $BD \perp AE$ , 知  $BD = h = c \sin A$ , 而分下列諸情形討論之.



甲.  $A < 90^\circ$ .

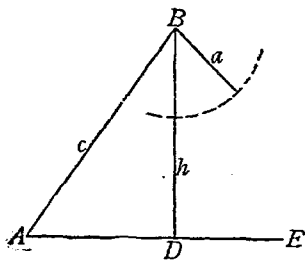
(i)  $a < c \sin A$ . 因所作之弧不與  $AE$  相交, 故無解.

(ii)  $a = c \sin A$ . 因所作之弧與  $AE$  相切, 故有一解, 且爲直角三角形.

(iii)  $c > a > c \sin A$ . 因所作之弧與  $AE$  相交於二點, 且皆在已知角之邊  $AE$  上, 故得  $\triangle ABC, \triangle ABC'$  兩解.

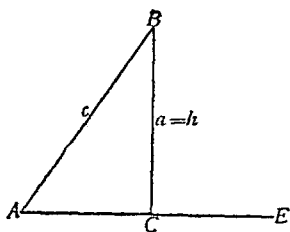
(iv)  $a = c$ . 因  $c'$  點與  $A$  點相合, 故僅有  $\triangle ABC$  一解, 且爲等腰三角形.

(v)  $a > c$ . 因  $c'$  點在  $EA$  之延線上, 故得二三角形, 其中  $\triangle ABC'$  不合用, 蓋  $\angle BAC'$  爲已知角之補角也.

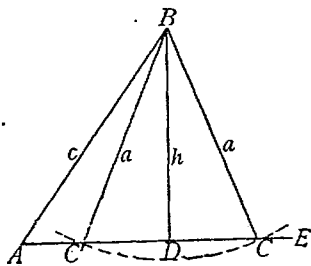


(i)

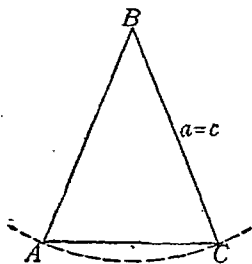




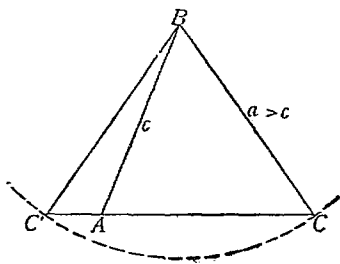
(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



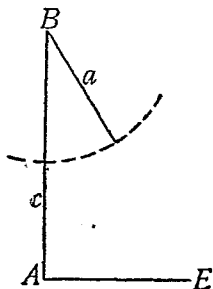
(v)

乙.  $A=90^\circ$ .

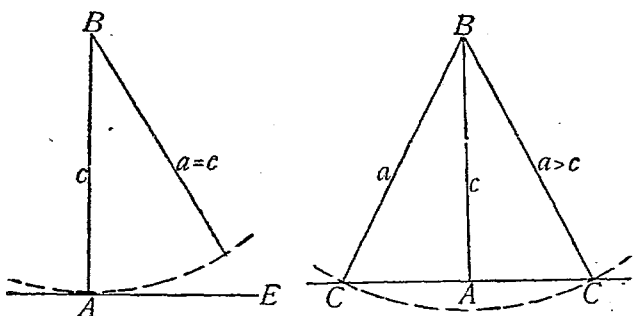
(i)  $a < c$ . 因所作之弧不與  $AE$  相交, 故無解。

(ii)  $a = c$ . 因所作之弧與  $AE$  切於  $A$  點, 故無解。

(iii)  $a > c$ . 因所作之弧與  $AE$  及  $EA$  延線各有一交點, 故有二解。但所成之二直



角三角形全等，而可視為一解。

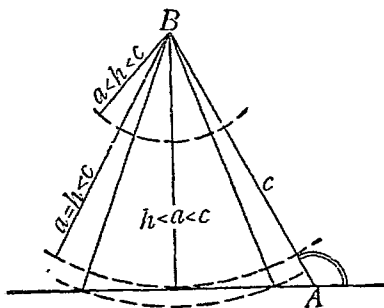


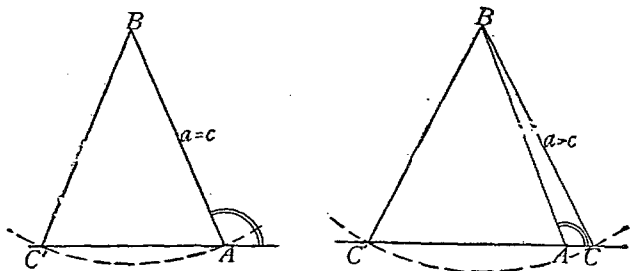
丙.  $A > 90^\circ$ .

(i)  $a < c$ . 因所作之弧，不與  $AE$  相交，故無解。

(ii)  $a = c$ . 雖有一解。因  $\angle BAC'$  為已知角之補角，故不合用，當亦無解。

(iii)  $a > c$ . 雖有二解。僅有鈍角者合用，故有一解。





### 3. 二邊夾角.

第一步. 用餘弦定律求他邊.

第二步. 用正弦定律求他二角之一角.

第三步. 用內角和定理求第三角.

【註】. 因餘弦定律, 不使用對數計算, 故如用對數解法, 其法則改爲

第一步. 用內角和定理求出他二角之和.

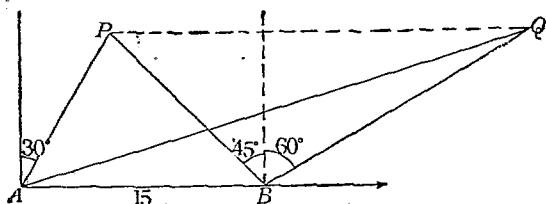
第二步. 用正切定律求出他二角之差, 再算得他二角.

第三步. 用正弦定律求他邊.

例. 有一軍艦向正東航行, 望見  $P, Q$  二燈塔, 測其方向,  $P$  在北  $30^\circ$  東,  $Q$  在北  $75^\circ$  東, 該艦進行 15 哩, 復測二燈塔之方向,  $P$  在北  $45^\circ$  西,  $Q$  在北  $60^\circ$  東, 求二燈塔之距離.

【解】: 設  $A$  點爲軍艦原在處,  $B$  點爲向東進行 15 哩之處.

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABP \text{ 內, } \frac{AP}{\sin \angle ABP} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle APB},$$



$$\therefore \frac{AP}{\sin(90^\circ - 45^\circ)} = \frac{15}{\sin[180^\circ - (60^\circ + 45^\circ)]},$$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{15 \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{15 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = 15(\sqrt{3} - 1),$$

在  $\triangle ABQ$  內,  $\frac{AQ}{\sin 150^\circ} = \frac{AB}{\sin 15^\circ};$

$$\therefore AQ = \frac{15 \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{15(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{2}.$$

更在  $\triangle APQ$  內,

$$PQ = \sqrt{AP^2 + AQ^2 - 2AP \cdot AQ \cdot \cos 45^\circ} = 15\sqrt{4 - \sqrt{3}} \text{ 浬}.$$

#### 4. 三邊.

##### (A) 解法.

第一步. 用餘弦定律求出二角.

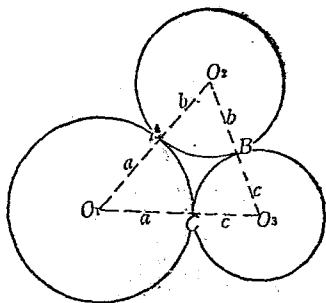
第二步. 用內角和定理求第三角.

【註】: 有時用半角與各邊關係諸公式解之, 尤便於對數計算.

(B) 討論. 必兩邊之和大於第三邊方有解.

例. 有互相外切之三圓, 其半徑分別為  $a, b, c$ ; 試求三圓當中空隙之面積. (統考, 28 年度).

[解]: 設  $O_1, O_2, O_3$  三圓互相外切於  $A, B, C$ ; 其半徑依次為  $a, b, c$ .



$$\therefore O_1O_2 = a + b = A,$$

$$O_2O_3 = b + c = B,$$

$$O_3O_1 = c + a = C.$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{(a+b) + (b+c) + (c+a)}{2} = a + b + c,$$

$$S - A = a + b + c - (a + b) = c,$$

$$S - B = a + b + c - (b + c) = a,$$

$$S - C = a + b + c - (c + a) = b.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta O_1O_2O_3 &= \sqrt{S(S-A)(S-B)(S-C)} \\ &= \sqrt{abc(a+b+c)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan \frac{\angle O_1O_3O_2}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{(S-B)(S-C)}{S(S-A)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c(a+b+c)}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\angle O_1O_3O_2}{2} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c(a+b+c)}}.$$

$$\text{即} \quad \angle O_1 O_3 O_2 = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c(a+b+c)}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \therefore \tan \frac{\angle O_2 O_1 O_3}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{(S-C)(S-A)}{S(S-B)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a(a+b+c)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle O_2 O_1 O_3 = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a(a+b+c)}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \therefore \tan \frac{\angle O_1 O_2 O_3}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{(S-A)(S-B)}{S(S-C)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{ca}{b(a+b+c)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle O_1 O_2 O_3 = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ca}{b(a+b+c)}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta O_1 AC &= \frac{1}{2} a \times \frac{2\pi a}{360^\circ} \times \angle O_2 O_1 O_3 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} a^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a(a+b+c)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \Delta O_2 AB = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} b^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ca}{b(a+b+c)}},$$

$$\Delta O_2 BC = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} c^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c(a+b+c)}},$$

故空隙面積 =  $\Delta O_1 O_2 O_3 - (\Delta O_1 AC + \Delta O_2 AB + \Delta O_3 BC)$

$$= \sqrt{abc(a+b+c)} - \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \left[ a^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a(a+b+c)}} \right. \\ \left. + b^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ca}{b(a+b+c)}} + c^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ab}{c(a+b+c)}} \right].$$

四. 測量問題. 舉例釋之如下:

例一. 人在岸上望見一船桅頂與桅上他一點. 其視角之正切值爲 0.6, 今知他點距桅頂之長爲全桅之  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 求此人望全桅之視角正切值.

[解]: 設  $A$  爲觀察點,

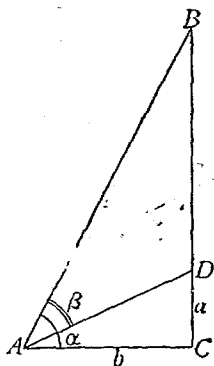
$$BC = 4a, \quad CD = a,$$

$$AC = b, \quad \angle BAC = \alpha,$$

$$\angle DAB = \beta.$$

由  $\triangle DAC$  得  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{a}{b},$

由  $\triangle BAC$  得  $\tan \alpha = \frac{4a}{b},$



$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 4 \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4(\tan \alpha - \tan \beta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta},$$

但  $\tan \beta = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{4\left(\tan \alpha - \frac{3}{5}\right)}{1 + \frac{3}{5} \tan \alpha},$

化簡得

$$\tan^2 \alpha - 5 \tan \alpha + 4 = 0,$$

$$(\tan \alpha - 1)(\tan \alpha - 4) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = 1, \quad \tan \alpha = 4.$$

例二. 兩桿相距 12 尺, 在兩桿底交換測得此桿之仰角爲彼桿仰角之二倍, 如在兩桿底間中點測之, 則兩仰角互爲餘角, 求證兩桿之長爲 9 尺與 4 尺(交大, 25 年度).

[解]: 設  $AB, CD$  爲

兩桿,  $E$  爲  $A, C$  之中點.

$$\angle CAD = \theta,$$

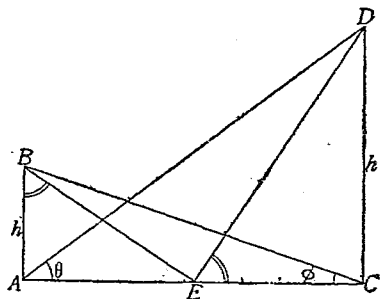
$$\angle ACB = \phi,$$

$$AB = h,$$

$$CD = k'.$$

則  $\theta = 2\phi,$

$$\angle BED = 90^\circ.$$



$$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCE = 90^\circ,$$

且  $\angle ABE + \angle BEA = 90^\circ,$

$$\angle DEC + \angle BEA = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle DEC.$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle CED.$$

$$\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{CE}{CD},$$



即  $hh' = AE \times CE = 6 \times 6 = 36,$  (1)

又  $\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{h'}{12}, \quad \tan \phi = \frac{h}{12},$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{h'}{h} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \phi} = \frac{\tan 2\phi}{\tan \phi} = \frac{2 \tan \phi}{1 - \tan^2 \phi} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 \phi} = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{h^2}{144}} = \frac{288}{144 - h^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore hh' = \frac{288h^2}{144 - h^2}. \quad (2)$$

由(1), (2)  $\frac{288h^2}{144 - h^2} = 36,$

$$h^2 = 16;$$

$$\therefore h = 4 \text{ 尺,}$$

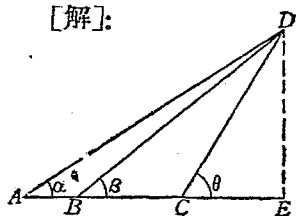
$$h' = 9 \text{ 尺.}$$

例三. 有向北傾斜之塔, 塔之南有兩點, 與塔底之距離為  $a$  及  $b$ , 在兩點測得塔頂之仰角, 順序為  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$ . 求證此塔與平面所成之角為

$$\cot^{-1} \frac{bcot\alpha - acot\beta}{b-a}.$$

(交大, 25 年度).

[解]:



設  $DC$  爲塔身，在  $A$  點測得之仰角爲  $\alpha$ ，在  $B$  點測得之仰角爲  $\beta$ 。塔與平面所成之角爲  $\theta$ 。則

$$AC = a,$$

$$BC = b.$$

在  $\triangle ACD$  內，  $\angle ADC = \theta - \alpha$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)} \quad (1)$$

在  $\triangle BCD$  內，  $\angle BDC = \theta - \beta$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{\sin \beta} = \frac{b}{\sin(\theta - \beta)} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)}, \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}}{\frac{\sin(\theta - \beta)}{\sin \beta}} = \frac{\sin \theta \cot \alpha - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cot \beta - \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cot \alpha - \cot \theta}{\cot \beta - \cot \theta}.$$

化簡得  $\cot \theta = \frac{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta}{b - a}.$

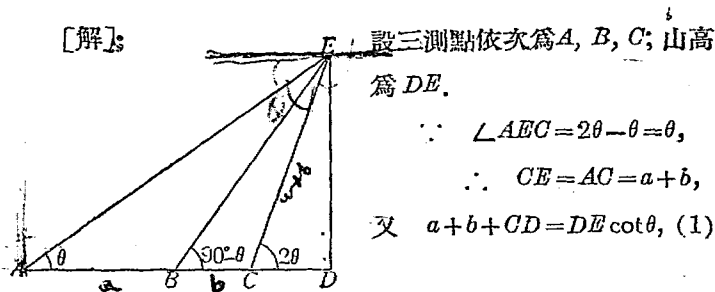
$$\therefore \theta = \cot^{-1} \frac{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta}{b - a}.$$

例四，有人在某處測得一山頂之仰角爲  $\theta$ ，而向前進  $a$  尺，

其仰角爲  $90^\circ - \theta$ . 再前進  $b$  尺, 其仰角爲  $2\theta$ . 求證山高爲

$$\sqrt{(a+b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2} \text{ 尺. (北大, 25 年度).}$$

[解]:



$$\therefore \angle AEC = 2\theta - \theta = \theta,$$

$$\therefore CE = AC = a + b,$$

$$\text{又 } a + b + CD = DE \cot \theta, \quad (1)$$

$$b + CD = DE \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = DE \tan \theta \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2), \quad a = DE(\cot \theta - \tan \theta) = \frac{DE(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2DE \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = 2DE \cot 2\theta = 2CD.$$

$$\therefore CD = \frac{1}{2}a.$$

$$\text{而 } DE = \sqrt{CE^2 - CD^2} = \sqrt{(a+b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2} \text{ 尺.}$$

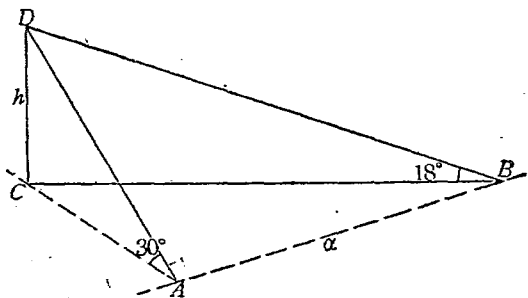
例五. 在  $A$  點測得正南一塔之仰角爲  $30^\circ$ , 又在  $A$  點正西  $B$  點, 測得其仰角爲  $18^\circ$ , 設  $AB$  之距離爲  $\alpha$ , 求證塔高爲

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{5}}}. \text{ 但已知}$$

$$\tan 18^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}}. \text{ (交大, 25 年度).}$$

[解]: 設  $CD = h =$  塔高.

因  $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  
故在  $\triangle BCD$  內,  $BC = h \cot 18^\circ$ .



又因  $\angle ACD = 90^\circ$ ,  
故在  $\triangle ACD$  內,  $AC = h \cot 30^\circ$ .

更因  $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ ,  
故在  $\triangle BAC$  內,  $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$ ,

即 
$$h^2 \cot^2 18^\circ = \alpha^2 + h^2 \cot^2 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore h^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\cot^2 18^\circ - \cot^2 30^\circ}.$$

但 
$$\cot^2 18^\circ - \cot^2 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan^2 18^\circ} - 3 = \frac{5}{5 - 2\sqrt{5}} - 3$$

$$= \frac{5(5+2\sqrt{5})}{25-5} - 3 = 5 + 2\sqrt{5} - 3 = 2 + 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{5}}}.$$

例六. 江岸有一砲台, 其高為 30 尺, 江內有二艦由台頂測之, 其俯角一為  $30^\circ$ , 一為  $45^\circ$ , 又二艦與台底聯線所成之角為  $60^\circ$ , 求二艦之距離. (統考, 28 年度).

[解]: 設  $CD$  為砲台之高,

$A, B$  為二艦所在處.

在  $\triangle ACD$  內,

$$AC = CD \cot 30^\circ = 30\sqrt{3}.$$

在  $\triangle BCD$  內,

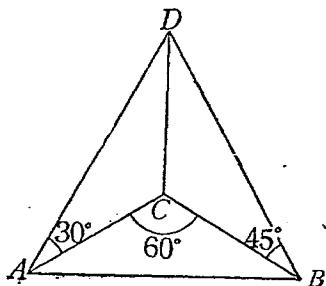
$$BC = CD \cot 45^\circ = 30$$

在  $\triangle ABC$  內,

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \times BC \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 2700 + 900 - 2 \times 30\sqrt{3} \times 30 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2700 + 900 - 900\sqrt{3} \\ &= 3600 - 900\sqrt{3} = 900(4 - \sqrt{3}). \end{aligned}$$

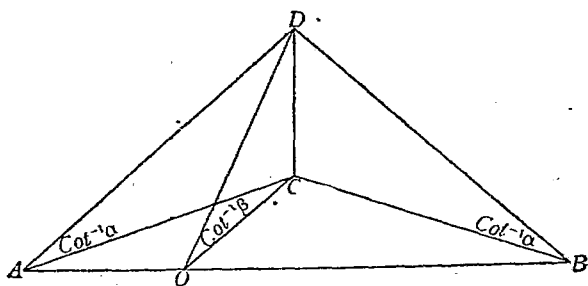
$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{900(4 - \sqrt{3})} = 30\sqrt{4 - \sqrt{3}} \text{ 尺.}$$

【註】  $\angle ACB$  亦稱水平角.



例七. 在同一直線上之  $A, O, B$  三處, 同時測一氣球之高度. 設  $OA=a, OB=b$ . 又在  $A, O, B$  三點之仰角各為  $\cot^{-1}\alpha, \cot^{-1}\beta, \cot^{-1}\alpha$ ; 試證此氣球之高為  $\sqrt{\frac{ab}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}}$  (交大, 21 年度).

[解]: 設  $CD=h$  為氣球之高.



在  $\triangle ACD$  內,  $\cot \angle CAD = \frac{AC}{h},$

即  $\alpha = \frac{AC}{h}, \quad \therefore AC = \alpha h.$

在  $\triangle BCD$  內,  $\cot \angle CBD = \frac{BC}{h},$

即  $\alpha = \frac{BC}{h}, \quad \therefore BC = \alpha h.$

故  $AC = BC$ , 而  $\triangle ACB$  為等腰三角形.

$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CBA.$

又在  $\triangle OCD$  內,  $\cos \angle COD = \frac{OC}{h}$ ,

$$\text{即 } \beta = \frac{OC}{h}, \quad \therefore OC = \beta h.$$

在  $\triangle AOC$  內,

$$\cos \angle CAO = \frac{AC^2 + AO^2 - OC^2}{2AC \times AO} = \frac{\alpha^2 h^2 + a^2 - \beta^2 h^2}{2\alpha h a}.$$

在  $\triangle BOC$  內,

$$\cos \angle CBO = \frac{BC^2 + BO^2 - OC^2}{2BC \times BO} = \frac{\alpha^2 h^2 + b^2 - \beta^2 h^2}{2\alpha h b}.$$

但  $\angle CAO = \angle CBO$ .

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2 h^2 + a^2 - \beta^2 h^2}{2\alpha h a} = \frac{\alpha^2 h^2 + b^2 - \beta^2 h^2}{2\alpha h b},$$

$$\frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)h^2 + a^2}{a} = \frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)h^2 + b^2}{b}.$$

$$b(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)h^2 + a^2 b = a(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)h^2 + ab^2,$$

$$(a-b)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)h^2 = ab(a-b).$$

$$h^2 = \frac{ab}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2},$$

$$\therefore h = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}}.$$

例八. 一直線上  $A, B, C$  三點, 在各點測一山, 其仰角為  $30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ .  $AB, BC$  相距為 600 尺, 求山高. (統考, 重慶沙)

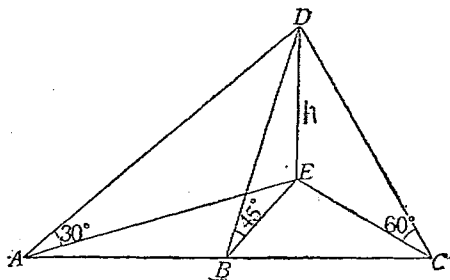
坏塌區, 29 年度).

[解]: 設  $ED = h$  為山高.

在  $\triangle ADE$  內,  $AE = h \cot 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}h,$

在  $\triangle CDE$  內,  $CE = h \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}h.$

在  $\triangle BDE$  內,  $BE = h \cot 45^\circ = h,$



$\therefore AB = BC = 600, \therefore BE$  為  $\triangle AEC$  之中線,

而  $4BE^2 = 2AE^2 + 2CE^2 - AC^2,$

即  $4h^2 = 6h^2 + \frac{2}{3}h^2 - 1440000,$

$h^2 = 3 \times 180000 = 540000,$

$\therefore h = \sqrt{540000} = 300\sqrt{6}$  尺.

### 習 題 四

1. 塔與電桿同立於地平面上, 今自塔頂測得桿頂之俯角



爲  $A$ , 自塔底測得桿頂之仰角爲  $B$ . 若塔高爲  $h$  尺, 問電桿高幾尺? (中央大, 33 年度).

$$\text{答: } \frac{h \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B} \text{ 尺.}$$

2. 一 50 尺長之旗竿豎立 49 尺高之塔上, 設於地面上一點仰視, 所得旗竿與塔之全長之視角相等, 求此點與塔足之距離. (武大, 川大, 東北大聯考, 31 年度).

$$\text{答: } 147\sqrt{11} \text{ 尺.}$$

3. 於塔之平距離  $a$  處, 測得塔頂仰角爲  $\alpha$ , 塔底之俯角爲  $\beta$ . 求證塔高爲  $h = a(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) = \frac{a \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$  (交大, 23 年度).

4. 海上有一小島, 距離該島中心 3 里內之海面, 因特殊關係, 敷設水雷. 今有一軍艦由西向東而行, 望見該島在北  $48^\circ$  東. 如此艦之方向不變, 問有無危險.

5. 山上有一塔, 由某點測塔頂及塔底之仰角爲  $\alpha, \beta$ . 向塔行  $d$  丈, 測塔之仰角爲  $\theta$ . 試證山高爲  $\frac{d \sin \theta \cos \alpha \tan \beta}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$  (交大, 30 年度).

6. 有一處測得一石岩之仰角爲  $47^\circ$ , 沿斜坡 (坡角爲  $32^\circ$ ) 而上 1000 尺, 再測得仰角  $77^\circ$ , 試求石岩高出第一測點之數. (已知  $\sin 47^\circ = 0.73135$ ) (交大, 26 年度).

$$\text{答: } 1034.13 \text{ 尺.}$$

7. 氣球上昇，經氣球在地面上之垂足，作一垂線；此直線過地面上  $A, B, C$  三點；在  $B$  之仰角二倍於在  $A$  者，在  $C$  之仰角 3 倍於在  $A$  者。已知  $AB = a, BC = b$ ，設  $h$  為氣球之高度求證  $h = \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{(a+b)(3b-a)}$  (交大, 30 年度)。

8. 於地上某處，測塔頂之仰角，由是向塔行 30 尺測之，得塔頂之仰角為前之 2 倍，更向塔行  $10\sqrt{3}$  尺，則塔頂之仰角為最初之 4 倍，問最初之仰角為若干？

答：15°。

9. 二尖塔之頂點，恰好與觀測者之眼在同一直線上，而仰角為  $A$ ；二塔在靜水中之倒影之俯角，則各為  $B$  及  $C$ ，若觀測者之眼高於水面  $a$  尺；求證二塔之水平距離為

$$\frac{2a \cos^2 A \sin(B-C)}{\sin(A-B) \sin(C-A)} \text{ 尺。 (交大, 30 年度)。}$$

10. 於氣球之北  $A$  點望氣球，得仰角  $x$ ，同時於  $A$  點之東  $B$  點望氣球，得仰角  $y$ 。若  $AB = a$ ，求汽球之高。(清華大, 23 年度)。

$$\text{答：} \frac{a \tan x \tan y}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x - \tan^2 y}}$$

11. 相距 1000 公尺有兩砲台，甲砲台在乙砲台之西，自甲砲台發現正北方有敵機一架。乃以仰角  $20^\circ$  之方向擊之墮落，其時乙砲台觀測，敵機墮落之處，在北  $60^\circ$  西之方向，問敵機被

擊時之高如何？(設聲速不計)。

答：210.028 尺。

12. 一人立於一高為  $h$  之塔之正南，測得塔之仰角為  $\alpha$ ，自此向西行至  $A$  處，測得仰角  $\beta$ 。繼續西行至  $B$ ，得仰角  $\gamma$ 。求  $AB$  之長。以  $h, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$  表之。(交大，22 年度)。

答：  $h[\sqrt{\cot^2 \gamma - \cot^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{\cot^2 \beta - \cot^2 \alpha}]$ 。

13. 一塔高  $h$ ，自其南方向測之，得仰角  $\alpha$ ，由此地再向正西距離  $d$  測之，得仰角  $\beta$ 。求證  $h = \frac{d \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sqrt{\sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha + \beta)}}$ 。(交大，23 年度)。

14. 於相距 1000 尺之甲乙兩地，測得山之仰角為  $30^\circ$  及  $45^\circ$ ，今甲地在山之正東向，乙地在山之東南向，求山高。(中大，23 年度)。

答：  $100\sqrt{40 + 10\sqrt{6}}$  尺。

15. 一人沿着北  $30^\circ$  東之直路前進，見其正北有一屋，前行 1 哩後，見屋在正西；同時見路之他側尚有一風車在東北方位。又前行 3 哩，則人在風車之正北。求證屋與風車之連線與直路之交角之正切為  $\frac{48 - 25\sqrt{3}}{11}$ 。

## 第五章

### 反三角函數,三角方程式及消去法

#### 一. 反三角函數.

1. 定義. 視一角為某函數值之函數, 稱為反三角函數.

記為  $\sin^{-1}$ ,  $\cos^{-1}$ ,  $\tan^{-1}$  或記為  $\arcsin$ ,  $\arccos$ ,  $\arctan$ .

2. 有等函數值之角.

(i) 如  $\sin\theta = a$ , 則

$$\sin^{-1}a = n\pi + (-1)^n\theta.$$

[證]: 如  $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

特解  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}.$

通解  $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \theta = (2k+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}.$

$$\therefore \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

一般言之,  $\sin^{-1}a = n\pi + (-1)^n\theta.$

(ii) 如  $\cos\theta = a$ , 則

$$\cos^{-1}a = 2n\pi \pm \theta.$$

[證]: 如  $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ .

特解  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

通解  $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \theta = 2(k+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

$$\therefore \theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

一般言之,  $\cos^{-1}a = 2n\pi \pm \theta$ .

(iii) 如  $\tan\theta = a$ , 則

$$\tan^{-1}a = n\pi + \theta.$$

[證]: 如  $\tan\theta = 1$ .

特解  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

通解  $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \theta = (2k+1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

$$\therefore \theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

一般言之,  $\tan^{-1}a = n\pi + \theta$ .

[註]: 如  $a > 1$  或  $a < -1$  時  $\sin^{-1}a$  與  $\cos^{-1}a$  無意義, 又如  $-1 < a < 1$  時  $\sec^{-1}a$  與  $\csc^{-1}a$  無意義.

### 3. 主值,

(i) 定義. 合於  $\sin\theta = a$  且與  $a$  同號, 而其絕對值又最

小之角  $\theta$ , 稱爲  $\sin^{-1}a$  之主值.  $\tan^{-1}a$ ,  $\cot^{-1}a$ ,  $\csc^{-1}a$  之主值意義相同. 合於  $\cos\theta = a$  且其值最小之正角, 稱爲  $\cos^{-1}a$  之主值,  $\sec^{-1}a$  之主值相同.

(ii) 取法  $\sin^{-1}a$ ,  $\csc^{-1}a$ ,  $\tan^{-1}a$ ,  $\cot^{-1}a$  四者主值在  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  與  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  之間,  $\cos^{-1}a$ ,  $\sec^{-1}a$  之主值在  $0$  與  $\pi$  之間.

例.  $\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  之主值爲  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

$$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ 之主值爲 } -\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ 之主值爲 } \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$\cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) \text{ 之主值爲 } -\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

#### 4. 正反三角函數之相消性.

設  $\sin\theta = a$ , 則

$$\sin^{-1}a = n\pi + (-1)^n\theta,$$

故得  $\sin(\sin^{-1}a) = \sin[n\pi + (-1)^n\theta] = \sin\theta = a$ .

$$\sin^{-1}(\sin\theta) = \sin^{-1}a = n\pi + (-1)^n\theta.$$

如限定爲主值則

$$\sin^{-1}\sin\theta = \theta.$$

5. 反三角函數關係式之證法. 通常多先化爲  $\tan^{-1}$ , 而再證明. 故須熟記下述三公式,

$$(i) \quad \tan^{-1}a + \tan^{-1}b = \tan^{-1} \frac{a+b}{1-ab}.$$

[證]: 令  $\tan^{-1}a = \alpha$ ,  $\tan^{-1}b = \beta$ ,

則  $\tan\alpha = a$ ,  $\tan\beta = b$ .

原式即證  $\alpha + \beta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a+b}{1-ab}.$

亦即證  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{a+b}{1-ab}.$

左端 =  $\frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{a+b}{1-ab}$ . 故得證明.

$$(ii) \quad \tan^{-1}a - \tan^{-1}b = \tan^{-1} \frac{a-b}{1+ab}.$$

[證]: 如上所設, 原式即證

$$\alpha - \beta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a-b}{1+ab},$$

亦即證  $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{a-b}{1+ab}.$

左端 =  $\frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{a-b}{1+ab}$ . 故得證明.

$$(iii) \quad 2 \tan^{-1}a = \tan^{-1} \frac{2a}{1-a^2}.$$

[證]: 令  $\tan^{-1}a = \alpha$ , 則  $\tan\alpha = a$ ,

原式即證 
$$2\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{2a}{1-a^2},$$

亦即證 
$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2a}{1-a^2},$$

左端 =  $\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2a}{1-a^2}$ . 故得證明.

例一. 試證  $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \tan^{-1}(-3).$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{4}{9}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = \tan^{-1} 3 + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{3 + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \tan^{-1}(-3), \end{aligned}$$

例二. 試證  $\cos^{-1} \frac{63}{65} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}.$

[解]: 原題即證  $\tan^{-1} \frac{16}{63} + \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12} = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4}.$



亦即證  $\tan^{-1} \frac{16}{63} = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} - \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$ .  $\checkmark$

$$\text{右端} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{12}}{1 + \frac{5}{16}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{16}{63}.$$

例三. 試證  $\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \cot^{-1} \frac{2}{11}$ .

[解]: 原題即證  $\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{11}{2}$ .

$$\text{左端} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{11}{2}.$$

例四. 試證明

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}} + \cos^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ (清華大, 21 年度)}.$$

[解]: 令  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}} = \alpha$ ,  $\cos^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} = \beta$ .

則  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}}$ .

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{82}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{82}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{82}},$$

$$\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{41}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{41}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}},$$

原題即證  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

亦即證  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

左端 =  $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{41\sqrt{2}} + \frac{36}{41\sqrt{2}} = \frac{41}{41\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

故得證明。

例五. 試證  $\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = \cos^{-1} \frac{33}{65} - \cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13}$ ,

[解]: 原題即證  $\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13} = \cos^{-1} \frac{33}{65}$ ,

令  $\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = \alpha$ ,  $\cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13} = \beta$ ,

則  $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{12}{13}$ ,

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = \frac{5}{13}.$$

原題即證  $\alpha + \beta = \cos^{-1} \frac{33}{65},$

亦即證  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{33}{65},$

$$\text{左端} = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}.$$

故得證明。

例六. 試證  $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \{2 \tan[a + \tan^{-1}(\tan^3 a)]\} = a.$

[解]: 令  $\tan^{-1}(\tan^3 a) = b,$  則

$$\tan^3 a = \tan b.$$

原題即證  $\tan^{-1}[2 \tan(a + b)] = 2a,$

亦即證  $2 \tan(a + b) = \tan 2a,$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \frac{2(\tan a + \tan b)}{1 - \tan a \tan b} = \frac{2(\tan a + \tan^3 a)}{1 - \tan^4 a} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan a (1 + \tan^2 a)}{1 - \tan^4 a} = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} = \tan 2a. \end{aligned}$$

故得證明。

例七. 求證  $\sin \cot^{-1} \cos \tan^{-1} x$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2}}. \quad (\text{交大, 25年度}),$$

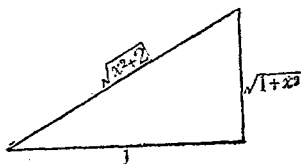
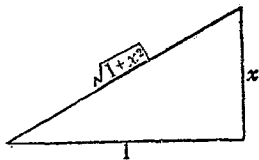
[解]:

$$\text{左端} = \sin \cot^{-1} \cos \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \sin \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \sin \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}}$$

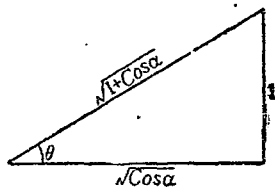
$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}}$$

例八. 若  $u = \text{arc cot } \sqrt{\cos \alpha} - \text{arc tan } \sqrt{\cos \alpha}$  證明

$$\sin u = \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad (\text{浙大, 24 年度}).$$

[解]: 令  $\text{arc cot } \sqrt{\cos \alpha} = \theta$ ,  $\text{arc tan } \sqrt{\cos \alpha} = \phi$ ,則  $\cot \theta = \tan \phi = \sqrt{\cos \alpha}$ .故得  $\sin \theta = \cos \phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos \alpha}}$ 

$$\cos \theta = \sin \phi = \sqrt{\frac{\cos \alpha}{1+\cos \alpha}}$$



$$\therefore \sin u = \sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\cos \alpha} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{1+\cos \alpha} = \frac{1-\cos \alpha}{1+\cos \alpha} = \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

5. 反三角方程式之解法。應化爲其中未知數之代數方程式再解，茲舉例釋之如下：

例一。試由  $\tan^{-1}(x-1) + \tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}(x+1) = \tan^{-1}3x$ ，求  $x$ 。(濟魯大，33 年度)。

[解]：  $\tan^{-1}(x-1) + \tan^{-1}(x+1) = \tan^{-1}3x - \tan^{-1}x$ ，

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{2-x^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+3x^2},$$

$$\frac{2x}{2-x^2} = \frac{2x}{1+3x^2},$$

$$\therefore x=0.$$

$$1+3x^2=2-x^2, \quad 4x^2=1, \quad x^2=\frac{1}{4}, \quad x=\pm\frac{1}{2}.$$

例二。解方程式  $\cos^{-1} \frac{1-a^2}{1+a^2} - \cos^{-1} \frac{1-b^2}{1+b^2} = 2 \tan^{-1}x$ 。

[解]：  $\tan^{-1} \frac{2a}{1-a^2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{2b}{1-b^2} = 2 \tan^{-1}x$ ，

$$2 \tan^{-1}a - 2 \tan^{-1}b = 2 \tan^{-1}x,$$

$$\tan^{-1}a - \tan^{-1}b = \tan^{-1}x,$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{a-b}{1+ab} = \tan^{-1}x,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a-b}{1+ab}.$$

例三. 解方程式  $\cos^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{3}x$ . (安徽大, 25 年度).

[解]: 令  $\cos^{-1}x = \alpha$ ,  $\sin^{-1}x = \beta$ ,

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = x, \quad \sin \beta = x.$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad \cos \beta = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

原方程式即  $\alpha - \beta = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{3}x$ ,

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{3}x,$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \sqrt{3}x,$$

$$x\sqrt{1-x^2} + x\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{3}x,$$

$$2x\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{3}x, \quad \therefore x = 0.$$

$$2\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{3}; \quad 4(1-x^2) = 3;$$

$$4x^2 = 1, \quad \therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{2}.$$

例四. 解方程式  $\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

[解]: 令  $\sin^{-1}x = \theta$ , 則  $\sin \theta = x$ .

原方程式即  $\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta$ ,

$$\frac{x}{2} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right),$$

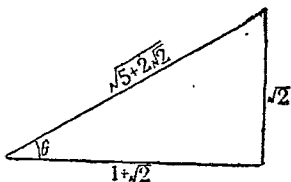
$$x = 2 \left[ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \theta - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \theta \right],$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

即  $\sin \theta = \sqrt{2}(\cos \theta - \sin \theta),$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{2}(1 - \tan \theta),$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$



$$\therefore \sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}}$$

( $\theta$  在第一象限或第三象限)。

故  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}}$

例五. 求滿足次方程式  $x$  之值

$$\text{vers}^{-1} x - \text{vers}^{-1} \alpha x = \text{vers}^{-1}(1 - \alpha). \quad (\text{交大, 22 年度}).$$

[解]: 設  $\text{vers}^{-1} x = \theta, \quad \text{vers}^{-1} \alpha x = \phi,$

則  $\text{vers} \theta = x, \quad \cos \theta = 1 - x, \quad \sin \theta = \sqrt{2x - x^2}.$

$\text{vers} \phi = \alpha x, \quad \cos \phi = 1 - \alpha x, \quad \sin \phi = \sqrt{2\alpha x - \alpha^2 x^2}.$

原方程式即  $\theta - \phi = \text{vers}^{-1}(1 - \alpha),$

$$\text{vers}(\theta - \phi) = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$\cos(\theta - \phi) = \alpha.$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi = \alpha,$$

$$(1-x)(1-\alpha x) + \sqrt{2x-x^2}\sqrt{2\alpha x-\alpha^2 x^2} = \alpha,$$

化簡得  $x^2 - 2x + \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} = 0.$

$$\therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha}}.$$

例六. 如  $\sin\{2\cos^{-1}[\cot(2\tan^{-1}x)]\} = 0$ , 求  $x$ .

[解]: 原方程式即

$$\sin\left\{2\cos^{-1}\left[\cot\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)\right]\right\} = 0,$$

$$\sin\left[2\cos^{-1}\cot\cot^{-1}\frac{1-x^2}{2x}\right] = 0.$$

$$\sin\left(2\cos^{-1}\frac{1-x^2}{2x}\right) = 0.$$

令  $\cos^{-1}\frac{1-x^2}{2x} = \theta, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{1-x^2}{2x},$

$$\sin\theta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1-x^2}{2x}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - (1-x^2)^2}}{2x},$$

原方程式即  $\sin 2\theta = 0, \quad 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0.$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - (1-x^2)^2}}{2x} \times \frac{1-x^2}{2x} = 0,$$

$$\therefore 1-x^2 = 0, \quad x = \pm 1.$$

$$4x^2 - (1-x^2)^2 = 0,$$

$$(2x+1-x^2)(2x-1+x^2) = 0,$$



$$\text{解} \quad x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0, \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0, \quad x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

例七. 試解三角式  $\sin\left(\cot^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right)$ . (武大, 22 年度).

$$[\text{解}]: \text{原方程式即 } \sin \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \tan \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{1-x}{x},$$

$$\text{解得} \quad x = \frac{5}{9}.$$

代入(1)適合, 故爲原方程式之根.

例八. 求方程式  $\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}3$  之正整數解.

$$[\text{解}]: \quad \tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{y} = \tan^{-1}3,$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{x + \frac{1}{y}}{1 - \frac{x}{y}} = \tan^{-1}3,$$

$$\frac{xy+1}{y-x} = 3, \quad xy+1 = 3(y-x),$$

$$x = \frac{3y-1}{y+3} = 3 - \frac{10}{y+3}.$$

欲  $x$  爲整數, 必

$$y+3=1, \quad y+3=2, \quad y+3=5, \quad y+3=10,$$

$$\text{即} \quad y=-2, \quad y=-1, \quad y=2, \quad y=7.$$

但  $x, y$  限爲正整數, 故得

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=2; \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=2, \\ y=7. \end{cases}$$

二. 三角方程式. 其解法普通情形有三步驟.

1. 化各函數爲單角之同函數. (有時應先後按三角公式化爲適當形狀再解).

2. 視該函數爲未知數, 解得特解.

3. 由反三角函數之理求得通解.

例一. 解  $2\cos 2\theta + 2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sin\theta + \sqrt{3} - 2 = 0$ . (浙大, 25 年度).

$$[\text{解}]: \quad 2(1-2\sin^2\theta) + 2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sin\theta + \sqrt{3} - 2 = 0,$$

$$4\sin^2\theta - 2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sin\theta + \sqrt{3} = 0,$$

$$(2\sin\theta - \sqrt{3})(2\sin\theta - 1) = 0,$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

例二. 解方程式  $\cot x \tan 2x = \sec 2x$ . (北洋工, 25 年度).

[解]: 
$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{\cos 2x},$$

兩端同乘以  $\sin x \cos 2x$  得

$$\cos x \sin 2x = \sin x,$$

$$2 \cos^2 x \sin x = \sin x,$$

$$\because \sin x \neq 0, \quad \therefore 2 \cos^2 x = 1.$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

例三. 解方程式  $2 \tan^{-1}(\cos x) = \tan^{-1}(2 \csc x)$ ,

[解] 令  $\tan^{-1}(\cos x) = \alpha$ ,  $\tan^{-1}(2 \csc x) = \beta$ ,

原方程式即  $2\alpha = \beta$ ,

$$\tan 2\alpha = \tan \beta,$$

即 
$$\frac{2 \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sin x},$$

$$\frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sin x},$$

$$\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x = 0,$$

$$\sin x = 0, \quad x = n\pi.$$

$$\sin x = \cos x, \quad \tan x = 1, \quad x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

例四. 解方程式  $\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta = 0$ .

[解]:  $(\cos 5\theta + \cos 3\theta) + (\cos 7\theta + \cos \theta) = 0,$

$$2\cos 4\theta \cos \theta + 2\cos 4\theta \cos 3\theta = 0,$$

$$2\cos 4\theta (\cos 3\theta + \cos \theta) = 0,$$

$$2\cos 4\theta \times 2\cos 2\theta \cos \theta = 0,$$

$$\cos \theta = 0, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 0, \quad 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 2\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{即} \quad \theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\cos 4\theta = 0, \quad 4\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 4\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{即} \quad \theta = \frac{n\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

例五. 解方程式  $\sin 11\theta \sin 4\theta + \sin 5\theta \sin 2\theta = 0$ .

[解]:  $-\frac{1}{2}(\cos 15\theta - \cos 7\theta + \cos 7\theta - \cos 3\theta) = 0,$

$$\cos 15\theta - \cos 3\theta = 0,$$

$$-2\sin 9\theta \sin 6\theta = 0,$$

$$\sin 9\theta = 0, \quad 9\theta = 0, \quad 9\theta = n\pi, \quad \text{即} \quad \theta = \frac{n\pi}{9}.$$

$$\sin 6\theta = 0, \quad 6\theta = 0, \quad 6\theta = n\pi, \quad \text{即} \quad \theta = \frac{n\pi}{6}.$$

例六. 解方程式  $\tan\theta + \tan 3\theta = 2\tan 2\theta$ .

[解]:  $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta = \tan 2\theta - \tan\theta$ ,

$$\frac{\sin(3\theta - 2\theta)}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta} = \frac{\sin(2\theta - \theta)}{\cos 2\theta \cos \theta},$$

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

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos 2\theta \cos \theta} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\sin\theta(\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta)}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta \cos\theta} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\sin\theta \times 2\sin 2\theta \sin\theta}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta \cos\theta} = 0,$$

$$\frac{4\sin^3\theta \cos\theta}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta \cos\theta} = 0,$$

$$\frac{4\sin^3\theta}{\cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = 0, \quad \theta = 0, \quad \theta = n\pi.$$

例七. 解下方程式, 求  $\theta$  之一般值.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \cos\theta & 1 & \cos\alpha & \cos\beta \\ 0 & \cos\alpha & 1 & \cos\gamma \\ 0 & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(交大, 25 年度).

〔解〕: 第一直行  $\times (-\cos\theta)$  + 第二直行得

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cos\theta & \sin^2\theta & \cos\alpha & \cos\beta \\ 0 & \cos\alpha & 1 & \cos\gamma \\ 0 & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2\theta & \cos\alpha & \cos\beta \\ \cos\alpha & 1 & \cos\gamma \\ \cos\beta & \cos\gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\sin^2\theta + 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma - \sin^2\theta\cos^2\gamma - \cos^2\beta - \cos^2\alpha = 0,$$

$$(1 - \cos^2\gamma)\sin^2\theta = \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta - 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma,$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\theta = \frac{\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta - 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma}{\sin^2\gamma}$$

$$\therefore \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta - 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma}{\sin^2\gamma}}.$$

例八. 若  $\tan(\pi \cot \theta) = \cot(\pi \tan \theta)$  則

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{4} [2n+1 \pm \sqrt{4n^2+4n-15}]$$

試證之. 但  $n$  爲大於 1 及小於 -2 之整數. (武大, 21 年度).

[解]:  $\tan(\pi \cot \theta) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \tan \theta\right),$

$$\pi \cot \theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \tan \theta,$$

$$\pi \cot \theta + \pi \tan \theta = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$2 \tan^2 \theta - (2n+1) \tan \theta + 2 = 0.$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{4} [2n+1 \pm \sqrt{(2n+1)^2 - 16}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [2n+1 \pm \sqrt{4n^2+4n-15}]$$

必  $4n^2+4n-15 \geq 0$  方有解,

解得  $n \geq \frac{3}{2}, \quad n \leq -\frac{5}{2}$

因  $n$  須爲整數,  $\therefore n > 1, \quad n < -2.$

例九. 解方程式  $16 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta + 42 \cos^2 \theta = 40$ , (交大, 24 年度).

[解]:  $162 - \cos^2 \theta + 16 \cos^2 \theta = 40,$

$$\text{令 } 16\cos^2\theta = u, \quad \frac{256}{u} + u = 40,$$

$$u^2 - 40u + 256 = 0, \quad (u-32)(u-8) = 0,$$

$$u = 32, \quad 16\cos^2\theta = 32, \quad 24\cos^2\theta = 2^5, \quad 4\cos^2\theta = 5.$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{5}{4} \text{ 不可能.}$$

$$u = 8, \quad 16\cos^2\theta = 8, \quad 24\cos^2\theta = 2^3, \quad 4\cos^2\theta = 3.$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{3}{4} \quad \cos\theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad \theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

例十. 解方程式  $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}$  (山東大, 25 年度).

[解]: 原方程式即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x = 1,$

$$\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 1,$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos 0^\circ,$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi, \quad \text{而 } x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$



三、聯立三角方程式。其解法無通則可言，茲舉例釋之如下：

$$\begin{cases} x+y=\alpha & (1) \\ \cos x+\cos y=a & (2) \end{cases}$$

例一、解方程組

[解]:

$$\text{由(2)} \quad 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}=a,$$

$$\cos\frac{x-y}{2}=\frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}},$$

$$\frac{x-y}{2}=2n\pi\pm\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}},$$

$$\therefore x-y=4n\pi\pm 2\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(1)+(3)}{2} \quad x=\frac{\alpha}{2}+2n\pi\pm\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}},$$

$$\frac{(1)-(3)}{2} \quad y=\frac{\alpha}{2}-2n\pi\mp\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}.$$

$$\text{必} \quad \left| \frac{a}{2\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 方有解,}$$

例二. 解方程組 
$$\begin{cases} x+y=\alpha & (1) \\ \cot x \cot y = a & (2) \end{cases}$$

[解]:

由(2), 
$$\frac{\cos x \cos y}{\sin x \sin y} = a,$$

$$\frac{\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)}{\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)} = a,$$

$$\frac{\cos(x-y) + \cos \alpha}{\cos(x-y) - \cos \alpha} = a,$$

$$\frac{2 \cos(x-y)}{2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cos \alpha,$$

$$\therefore x-y = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cos \alpha, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(1)+(3)}{2} \quad x = \frac{\alpha}{2} + n\pi \pm \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cos \alpha,$$

$$\frac{(1)-(3)}{2} \quad y = \frac{\alpha}{2} - n\pi \mp \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cos \alpha.$$

必  $\left| \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cos \alpha \right| \leq 1$  方有解.

例三. 試解 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x + \sin y = a & (1) \\ \cos x + \cos y = b & (2) \end{cases}$$
 (武大, 25 年度),

[解]:

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2, \quad 2 + 2\cos(x-y) = a^2 + b^2,$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2}. \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore x-y = 2m\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2}. \quad (4)$$

$$(2)^2 - (1)^2, \quad \cos 2x + \cos 2y + 2\cos(x+y) = b^2 - a^2,$$

$$2\cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) + 2\cos(x+y) = b^2 - a^2,$$

$$(3) \text{ 代入, } \cos(x+y)(a^2 + b^2 - 2) + 2\cos(x+y) = b^2 - a^2,$$

$$(a^2 + b^2)\cos(x+y) = b^2 - a^2,$$

$$\therefore x+y = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2}. \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{(4)+(5)}{2} \quad x = (m+n)\pi \pm \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos^{-1} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} + \cos^{-1} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right].$$

$$\frac{(4)-(5)}{2} \quad y = (m-n)\pi \pm \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos^{-1} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} - \cos^{-1} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right].$$

$$\text{必 } \left| \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} \right| \leq 1, \quad \text{及 } \left| \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right| \leq 1,$$

方有解.

[又解]:  $(1)^2 + (2)^2,$ 

$$2 + 2\cos(x-y) = a^2 + b^2,$$

$$2 + 2 \left[ 2 \cos^2 \frac{x-y}{2} - 1 \right] = a^2 + b^2,$$

$$4 \cos^2 \frac{x-y}{2} = a^2 + b^2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x-y}{2} = 2m\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2}. \quad (3)$$

又因  $2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = a. \quad (4)$

$$2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = b. \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{(4)}{(5)}, \quad \tan \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{a}{b}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{2} = n\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{b}. \quad (6)$$

$$(3) + (6), \quad x = (2m+n)\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{b} \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2}.$$

$$(6) - (3), \quad y = (n-2m)\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{b} \mp \cos^{-1} \frac{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{必 } \left| \frac{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 方有解.}$$

二者形異而實同。

例四. 解方程組 ( $r, x, y$  爲未知數).

$$r \cos x \sin y = a, \quad (1)$$

$$r \cos x \cos y = b, \quad (2)$$

$$r \sin x = c. \quad (3)$$

$$[\text{解}]: \frac{(1)}{(2)}, \quad \tan y = \frac{a}{b}.$$

$$\therefore \underline{y} = m\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{b}.$$

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2, \quad r^2 \cos^2 x = a^2 + b^2, \\ r \cos x = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}. \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{(3)}{(4)} \quad \tan x = \frac{c}{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$\underline{x} = n\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

$$(3)^2 + (4)^2, \quad r^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2, \\ r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}.$$

$$\text{例五. 解方程組} \begin{cases} \cos x + \cos y = a & (1) \\ \cos 2x + \cos 2y = b & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$[\text{解}]: \text{由}(2), \quad 2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos^2 y = b + 2. \quad (3)$$

$$(1)^2, \quad \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \cos y + \cos^2 y = a^2. \quad (4)$$

$$(3) - (4), \quad \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x \cos y + \cos^2 y = b - a^2 + 2.$$

$$(\cos x - \cos y)^2 = b - a^2 + 2$$

$$\therefore \cos x - \cos y = \pm \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}. \quad (5)$$

$$\text{解 (1), (5) 得 } \cos x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}}{2},$$

$$\cos y = \frac{a \mp \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore x = 2m\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{a \pm \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}}{2},$$

$$y = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{a \mp \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{必 } \left| \frac{a \pm \sqrt{b - a^2 + 2}}{2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 方有解.}$$

$$\text{例六. 解 } r \text{ 與 } x, \begin{cases} r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = \sqrt{3}, \\ r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = 1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = \sqrt{3}, \\ r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = 1. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{[解]: } \frac{(1)}{(2)} \quad \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right)} = \sqrt{3},$$

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

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

$$\sin x = 0, \quad \therefore x = n\pi.$$

$$\text{代入(1),} \quad r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi\right) = \sqrt{3},$$

當  $n = 2k$ ,

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2.$$

當  $n = 2k + 1$ ,

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin\left[(2k+1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]} = \sqrt{3} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -2.$$

$$\text{例七: 解方程組} \quad \begin{cases} a \sin^4 \theta - b \sin^4 \phi = a, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \cos^4 \theta - b \cos^4 \phi = b. & (2) \end{cases}$$

[解]: (1) - (2),

$$a(\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta) - b(\sin^4 \phi - \cos^4 \phi) = a - b,$$

$$a(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) - b(\sin^2 \phi - \cos^2 \phi) = a - b,$$

$$a(1 - 2\cos^2 \theta) - b(1 - 2\cos^2 \phi) = a - b,$$

$$-2a \cos^2 \theta + 2b \cos^2 \phi = 0,$$

$$\cos^2 \phi = \frac{a}{b} \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$\text{代入(2),} \quad a \cos^4 \theta - b \left(\frac{a}{b} \cos^2 \theta\right)^2 = b,$$

$$a \cos^4 \theta - \frac{a^2}{b} \cos^4 \theta = b,$$

$$\cos^4 \theta \left( a - \frac{a^2}{b} \right) = b,$$

$$\cos^4 \theta = \frac{b^2}{a(b-a)}. \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore \theta = 2m\theta \pm \cos^{-1} \left[ \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{b^2}{a(b-a)}} \right].$$

$$(3) \text{ 代入 } (2) \quad \frac{b^2}{b-a} - b \cos^4 \phi = b,$$

$$\cos^4 \phi = \frac{a}{b-a},$$

$$\therefore \phi = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \left[ \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b-a}} \right].$$

$$\text{必 } \left| \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{b^2}{a(b-a)}} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\text{及 } \left| \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b-a}} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 方有解.}$$

例八. 解方程組

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = 1, \\ \frac{(1-x^2)(1-y^2) + 4xy}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

[解]. 令  $x = \tan \theta$ ,  $y = \tan \phi$ ,

$$\frac{\tan \theta + \tan \phi}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi} = 1,$$



$$\text{即 } \tan(\theta + \phi) = 1,$$

$$\therefore \theta + \phi = m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta} \times \frac{1 - \tan^2 \phi}{2 \tan \phi} + 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta} \times \frac{1 + \tan^2 \phi}{2 \tan \phi}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{\cot 2\theta \cot 2\phi + 1}{\csc 2\theta \csc 2\phi} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \cos 2\theta \cos 2\phi + \sin 2\theta \sin 2\phi = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\cos 2(\theta - \phi) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore 2(\theta - \phi) = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \theta - \phi = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1) + (2)}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{(m+n)\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{24},$$

$$\text{或 } \theta = \frac{(m+n)\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24}.$$

$$\frac{(1) - (2)}{2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{(m-n)\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24},$$

$$\text{或 } \phi = \frac{(m-n)\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{24}.$$

故得

$$\begin{cases} x = \tan \left[ \frac{(m+n)\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{24} \right], \\ y = \tan \left[ \frac{(m-n)\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24} \right]. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \tan \left[ \frac{(m+n)\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24} \right], \\ y = \tan \left[ \frac{(m-n)\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{24} \right]. \end{cases}$$

四. 消去法 乃求一組方程式中未知角有公解之條件, 所得之關係式, 稱為結式, 無法則以求之, 茲舉例釋之如下:

例一. 消去  $\theta$ 

$$\begin{cases} a \sec \theta - x \tan \theta = y, \\ b \sec \theta + y \tan \theta = x. \end{cases}$$

[解]:

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y & -x \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & -x \\ b & y \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{ay + bx},$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & y \\ b & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & -x \\ b & y \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{ax - by}{ay + bx}.$$

$$\therefore 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta,$$

$$\therefore 1 + \left( \frac{ax - by}{ay + bx} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{ay + bx} \right)^2,$$

$$(ay + bx)^2 + (ax - by)^2 = (x^2 + y^2)^2,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)(a^2 + b^2) = (x^2 + y^2)^2,$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2.$$

例二. 試由  $x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = a \sin \theta$ . (1)

$$y \cos \theta = x \sin \theta + a(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \quad (2)$$

將 $\theta$ 消去之。(武大, 21 年度).

[解]: 由(1)  $\frac{\sin \theta}{x} = \frac{\cos \theta}{a - y},$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}}{\sqrt{x^2 + (a - y)^2}},$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (a - y)^2}}.$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + (a - y)^2}}.$$

代入(2)化簡得,

$$[y(a - y) - x^2][x^2 + (a - y)^2] = a^2[(a - y)^2 - x^2]^2.$$

例三. 消去 $\theta$ , 
$$\begin{cases} x = \tan^2 \theta (a \tan \theta - x), \\ y = \sec^2 \theta (y - a \sec \theta). \end{cases}$$

[解]:  $x = a \tan^3 \theta - x \tan^2 \theta,$

$$a = y \sec^2 \theta - a \sec^3 \theta,$$

$$x = \frac{a \tan^3 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{a \tan^3 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta},$$

$$y = \frac{a \sec^3 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = \frac{a \sec^3 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta}.$$

$$\therefore x^2 y^3 = \frac{a^2 \tan^6 \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} \times \frac{a^3 \sec^9 \theta}{\tan^6 \theta} = a^5 \sec^5 \theta,$$

$$x^3 y^2 = \frac{a^3 \tan^9 \theta}{\sec^6 \theta} \times \frac{a^2 \sec^6 \theta}{\tan^4 \theta} = a^5 \tan^5 \theta,$$

$$\therefore (x^2 y^3)^{\frac{2}{5}} - (x^3 y^2)^{\frac{2}{5}} = a^2,$$

即

$$x^{\frac{4}{5}} y^{\frac{6}{5}} - x^{\frac{6}{5}} y^{\frac{4}{5}} = a^2.$$

$$\text{例四. 消去 } \theta, \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} = \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta, & (1) \\ \frac{y}{b} = \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta. & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$[\text{解}]: \quad \frac{x}{a} = 2 \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}. \quad (4)$$

$$(3)^2 + (4)^2, \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由(3), } \quad \frac{x}{a} &= 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left( 4 \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right), \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left( 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 代入, } \frac{2x}{a} = \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 3 \right).$$

$$\text{例五. 消去 } \theta, \quad a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c, \quad (1)$$

$$a \cos^2 \theta + 2a \cos \theta \sin \theta + b \sin^2 \theta = c. \quad (2) \quad (a \neq b \neq c)$$

$$[\text{解}]: (1)^2, \quad a^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta = c^2,$$

$$a^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta = c^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta),$$

$$\therefore (a^2 - c^2) \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta + (b^2 - c^2) \sin^2 \theta = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\text{由(2), } a \cos^2 \theta + 2a \cos \theta \sin \theta + b \sin^2 \theta = c (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta),$$

$$\therefore (a - c) \cos^2 \theta + 2a \cos \theta \sin \theta + (b - c) \sin^2 \theta = 0. \quad (4)$$

按十字乘法得

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a^2 - c^2 & 2ab & b^2 - c^2 & a^2 - c^2 & 2ab & b^2 - c^2 \\ & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow \\ a - c & 2a & b - c & a - c & 2a & b - c \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2ab(b-c) - 2a(b^2 - c^2)} = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{(b^2 - c^2)(a-c) - (a^2 - c^2)(b-c)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2a(a^2 - c^2) - 2ab(a-c)},$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{-2ac(b-c)} = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{(b-c)(a-c)(b-a)} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2a(a-c)(a+c-b)}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{-4a^2 c(b-c)(a-c)(a+c-b)} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{(b-c)^2 (a-c)^2 (b-a)^2},$$

即  $4a^2c(a+c-b) + (b-c)(a-c)(a-b)^2 = 0.$

例六. 如  $\cos(\theta-\alpha) = a, \sin(\theta-\beta) = b$  試證

$$a^2 - 2ab\sin(\alpha-\beta) + b^2 = \cos^2(\alpha-\beta).$$

[解]:  $\therefore \cos^{-1}a = \theta - \alpha, \sin^{-1}b = \theta - \beta,$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}b - \cos^{-1}a = \alpha - \beta.$$

而  $\cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos\sin^{-1}b\cos\cos^{-1}a + \sin\sin^{-1}b\sin\cos^{-1}a$   
 $= a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2},$

$$\sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\sin^{-1}b\cos\cos^{-1}a - \cos\sin^{-1}b\sin\cos^{-1}a$$

$$= ab - \sqrt{(1-b^2)(1-a^2)}.$$

$$\therefore \cos^2(\alpha-\beta) = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab[ab - \sqrt{(1-b^2)(1-a^2)}]$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2ab\sin(\alpha-\beta) + b^2 = \cos^2(\alpha-\beta).$$

例七. 消去  $\theta, \phi$

$$\begin{cases} a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta = m, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b\sin^2\phi + a\cos^2\phi = n, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a\tan\theta = b\tan\phi. & (3) \end{cases}$$

[解]:

由(1),  $a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta = m(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta),$

$$\therefore (a-m)\sin^2\theta = (m-b)\cos^2\theta,$$

$$\therefore \tan^2\theta = \frac{m-b}{a-m}.$$

$$\text{由(2), } b \sin^2 \phi + a \cos^2 \phi = n(\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi),$$

$$\therefore (b-n)\sin^2 \phi = (n-a)\cos^2 \phi,$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \phi = \frac{n-a}{b-n}.$$

$$\text{由(3), } a^2 \tan^2 \theta = b^2 \tan^2 \phi,$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2(m-b)}{a-m} = \frac{b^2(n-a)}{b-n},$$

$$a^2(bm - b^2 - mn + bn) = b^2(an - a^2 - mn + am),$$

$$mab(a-b) + nab(a-b) = mn(a^2 - b^2),$$

$$mab + nab = mn(a+b),$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}.$$

例八. 消去  $\theta, \phi$ .

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = x \cos \phi + y \sin \phi = 2a, \\ 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\phi}{2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

[解]:

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = 2a, \\ x \cos \phi + y \sin \phi = 2a, \end{cases}$$

知  $\theta$  及  $\phi$  爲二次方程式  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = 2a$  之兩根.

$$\therefore (x \cos \alpha - 2a)^2 = y^2 \sin^2 \alpha = y^2(1 - \cos^2 \alpha),$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + y^2)\cos^2\alpha - 4ax\cos\alpha + 4a^2 - y^2 = 0,$$

此爲含  $\cos\alpha$  之二次方程式, 其兩根爲  $\cos\theta, \cos\phi$ .

$$\therefore \cos\theta + \cos\phi = \frac{4ax}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\cos\theta \cos\phi = \frac{4a^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2},$$

但  $1 = 4\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\sin^2\frac{\phi}{2} = (1 - \cos\theta)(1 - \cos\phi),$

即  $\cos\theta + \cos\phi = \cos\theta \cos\phi,$

$$\therefore \frac{4ax}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{4a^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 4a(a - x).$$

例九. 消去  $\theta, \phi$ .

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = 2a\sqrt{3}, & (1) \\ x\cos(\theta + \phi) + y\sin(\theta + \phi) = 4a, & (2) \\ x\cos(\theta - \phi) + y\sin(\theta - \phi) = 2a. & (3) \end{cases}$$

[解]:

$$\begin{aligned} (2) + (3), \quad & x[\cos(\theta + \phi) + \cos(\theta - \phi)] \\ & + y[\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)] = 6a, \\ & x\cos\theta \cos\phi + y\sin\theta \cos\phi = 3a, \\ & (x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta)\cos\phi = 3a. \end{aligned}$$



$$(1) \text{ 代入} \quad \cos \phi = \frac{3a}{2a\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\sin \phi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) - (3), \quad & x[\cos(\theta + \phi) - \cos(\theta - \phi)] \\ & + y[\sin(\theta + \phi) - \sin(\theta - \phi)] = 2a, \\ & -x \sin \theta \sin \phi + y \cos \theta \sin \phi = a, \\ & x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta = -\frac{a}{\sin \phi} = -\frac{a}{\frac{1}{2}} = -2a, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$(1)^2 + (4)^2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 16a^2.$$

例十. 如  $\tan \theta + \tan \phi = a$ , (1)  $\cot \theta + \cot \phi = b$ , (2)

$\theta - \phi = \alpha$ . (3) 試證

$$ab(ab - 4) = (a + b)^2 \tan^2 \alpha.$$

[解]: 由(3),  $\tan(\theta - \phi) = \tan \alpha$ ,

$$\tan^2 \alpha = \left( \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \phi}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \phi} \right)^2, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{由(2)} \quad \cot \theta + \cot \phi = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \phi}{\tan \theta \tan \phi} = b.$$

$$(1) \text{ 代入,} \quad \frac{a}{\tan \theta \tan \phi} = b.$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta \tan \phi = \frac{a}{b}. \quad (5)$$

$$(1)^2 - 4(5),$$

$$(\tan^2 \theta - \tan^2 \phi)^2 = a^2 - \frac{4a}{b} = \frac{a^2 b - 4a}{b}. \quad (6)$$

(5), (6) 代入 (4),

$$\tan^2 \alpha = \frac{a^2 b - 4a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{a}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{ab(ab - 4)}{(a + b)^2}.$$

$$\therefore ab(ab - 4) = (a + b)^2 \tan^2 \alpha.$$

### 習 題 五

1. 試證  $4 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{70} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{99} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

2. 若  $\alpha, \beta$  爲任意角, 試示

$$\tan^{-1} \alpha + \tan^{-1} \beta + \tan^{-1} \frac{1 - \alpha - \beta - \alpha\beta}{1 + \alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta} = \left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi.$$

(交大, 26 年度).

3. 試證  $\cos^{-1} \frac{20}{29} - \tan^{-1} \frac{16}{63} = \cos^{-1} \frac{1596}{1885}$ .

4. 問  $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13}$  能等於  $\sin^{-1} \frac{16}{65}$  否? 試答並證.

(交大, 34 年度).

答: 相等

5. 試證  $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} + \sin^{-1} \frac{36}{85} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

6. 設方程式  $x^4 - x^3 \sin 2\beta + x^2 \cos 2\beta - x \cos \beta - \sin \beta = 0$   
之根爲  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$  求證

$$\tan^{-1} x_1 + \tan^{-1} x_2 + \tan^{-1} x_3 + \tan^{-1} x_4 = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta.$$

7. 解方程式  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} (1-x) = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x-x^2}$ .  
(交大, 34 年度).

答:  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

8. 試解  $\sin^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (重慶區白沙分處聯考, 24 年  
度).

答:  $\pm \sqrt{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}$ .

9. 解方程式  $\sin^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} x (3x-2)$ . (東北大,  
30 年度).

答: 1.

10. 解方程式  $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} 2x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

答:  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$ .

11. 設  $x, y$  爲正整數, 能有  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , 試求  
 $x, y$  之值. (國立女子師範, 33 年度).

$$\text{答: } \begin{cases} x=2, \\ y=3; \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=3, \\ y=2. \end{cases}$$

12. 當  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 0$ ,  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 0$  時, 試證  $3(B-C)$ ,  $3(C-A)$ ,  $3(A-B)$  各為  $360^\circ$  之整數倍, 並求  $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C$  之值(武大, 25 年度)?

答: 3.

13. 求解  $(1 + \cos \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) = (1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta)\sin \theta$ . (西南聯大, 32 年度).

$$\text{答: } 2n\pi \pm \pi, \quad n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1} \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

14. 解方程式  $\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \sin 4x = 0$ . (中大, 32 年度).

$$\text{答: } \frac{2n\pi}{5}, \quad 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 2n\pi \pm \pi.$$

15. 解方程式  $3 \tan(x - 15^\circ) = \tan(x + 15^\circ)$ . (交大, 31 年度).

$$\text{答: } \frac{n\pi}{2} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

16. 先將  $\tan 3\theta$  表成  $\tan \theta$  之函數, 次解方程式  $\tan 3\theta + \tan 2\theta + \tan \theta = 0$ . (中大, 31 年度).

$$\text{答: } n\pi, \quad n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad n\pi + \tan^{-1} \left( \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right).$$

17. 設  $x + y + z = 0$ ,

$$x \cos 2\theta + y \cos 4\theta + z \cos 6\theta = 0,$$

$$x \sin \theta + y \sin 2\theta + z \sin 3\theta = 0.$$

異於零之共同解時，試求  $\theta$  之值(交大, 32 年度).

答:  $n\pi, n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}.$

### 18. 已與齊次方程組

$$x - y \cos C - z \cos B = 0,$$

$$-x \cos C + y - z \cos A = 0,$$

$$-x \cos B - y \cos A + z = 0.$$

式中  $A, B, C$  爲三參數(Parameter).

(1) 求此方程組除  $x=y=z=0$  之一組解答外，有其他解時， $A, B, C$  間之關係。

(2) 求證  $A+B+C=\pi$  時， $x, y, z$  恰爲一三角形之三邊。(復旦大, 36 年度).

答:  $\pi - A = 2n\pi \pm (B+C), \quad \pi - A = 2n\pi \pm (B-C).$

### 19. 解下列方程式

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2m \sin \alpha,$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2n \cos \alpha. \quad (\text{交大, 25 年度}).$$

答:  $x = (k' + 2k)\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{m}{n} \tan \alpha \pm \cos^{-1} [\pm \sqrt{m^2 \sin^2 \alpha + n^2 \cos^2 \alpha}],$

$$y = (k' - 2k)\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{m}{n} \tan \alpha \mp \cos^{-1} [\pm \sqrt{m^2 \sin^2 \alpha + n^2 \cos^2 \alpha}].$$

20. 解  $\sin x + \cos y = a, \cos x + \sin y = b$  (唐山, 25 年度).

反三角函數, 三角方程式及消去法

答:

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (m+n)\pi + (-1)^m \sin^{-1} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} + (-1)^n \sin^{-1} \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right],$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (m-n)\pi + (-1)^m \sin^{-1} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} - (-1)^n \sin^{-1} \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right].$$

21. 消去下列二式中之  $\theta$ .

$$x = \sin\theta + \cos\theta,$$

$$y = \tan\theta + \cot\theta. \text{ (同濟大, 32 年度).}$$

$$\text{答: } y(x^2 - 1) = 2.$$

22. 設  $\tan A + \sin A = m$ ,  $\tan A - \sin A = n$ .

試證  $(m^2 - n^2)^2 = 16mn$ . (北平大, 25 年度).

23. 由  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = a$  及  $\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = b$  消去  $\theta$  以求  $a, b$  之結式 (金陵大, 34 年度).

$$\text{答: } (a-1)^2 + (b-a+1)^2 = 1.$$

24. 消去  $\theta$ ,  $x = \cot\theta + \tan\theta$ ,

$$y = \csc\theta - \sin\theta.$$

$$\text{答: } x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.$$

25. 試由下列二式消去  $\theta$ .

$$\frac{ax}{\cos\theta} - \frac{by}{\sin\theta} = a^2 - b^2, \quad \frac{ax \sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{by \cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = 0.$$

(交大, 34 年度).

$$\text{答: } \left( \frac{ax}{a^2 - b^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left( \frac{by}{b^2 - a^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.$$

26. 試由下列二式消去  $\theta$ .

$$\frac{x}{a} \cos \theta - \frac{y}{b} \sin \theta = \cos 2\theta,$$

$$\frac{x}{a} \sin \theta + \frac{y}{b} \cos \theta = 2 \sin 2\theta. \quad (\text{交大, 34 年度}).$$

$$\text{答: } \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2.$$

27. 若  $x = a \cos \theta + b \cos 2\theta$ , 及  $y = a \sin \theta + b \sin 2\theta$ .

$$\text{試證 } a^2[(x+b)^2 + y^2] = (x^2 + y^2 - b^2)^2. \quad (\text{交大, 33 年度}).$$

28. 試由下式消去  $\theta$  及  $\phi$ .

$$a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c, \quad a \cos \phi + b \sin \phi = c,$$

$$\tan \theta \tan \phi = m. \quad (\text{重慶區白沙分處聯考, 34 年度})$$

$$\text{答: } m(b^2 - c^2) = a^2 - c^2.$$

29. 消去  $x, y$ .  $\cos x + \cos y = a,$

$$\cos 2x + \cos 2y = b,$$

$$\cos 3x + \cos 3y = c.$$

$$\text{答: } 2a^3 + c = 3a(1 + b).$$

30. 消去  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ .

$$a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta + c \cos \gamma = 0,$$

$$a \sin \alpha + b \sin \beta + c \sin \gamma = 0,$$

$$a \sec \alpha + b \sec \beta + c \sec \gamma = 0.$$

$$\text{答: } c^2 - a^2 - b^2 = \pm 2ab.$$

