

受驗準備用書

平面三角法要覽

商務印書館發行



受 驗 準 備 用 書

面 三 角 法 要 覽

匡 文 濤 編 譯
駱 師 曾 校 訂

商 務 印 書 館 發 行

中華民國

二十八年

五月

七月初

版

中華民國

二十四年

七月

國難後第

二版

(51113)

平面三角法要覽一冊

每冊定價大洋貳角伍分

外埠酌加運費匯費

編譯者

匡

文

濤

校訂者

駱

師

曾

發行兼
印刷者

上海河南路

商務印書館

發行所

上海及各埠

商務印書館

版權所有翻印必究

(本書校對者胡達瞻)

例 言

- 一是書以日本研究社所發行之中等教科新力一卜式參考書爲藍本而斟酌本國制度及習慣特爲譯補以資參考
- 一是書供學校生徒自修溫習小學教員檢定考試參考之用
- 一是書雖爲便於記憶之書然與他書有別可利用最短之時間便於少量之記憶
- 一是書裏面連續讀之可作教科書用而其表面則採應用問題故前者便於學習後者便於檢查
- 一是書網羅各科教科書之項目殆悉盡無遺而紙數之少形狀之小尤便於研究
- 一是書代數幾何三角均譯自原文而問題間爲改正約十之二三惟算術則纂改稍多且次序亦略爲更動如單複利息算前後相連而體求精法移置在後特誌之以示區別
- 一是書譯目都門半肩行李無書可稽腹儉時促謬訛必多尙望愛讀諸君有以正之幸甚

泰和匡文濤自識時在民國六年三月

平面三角法要覽

目次

	頁		頁
角.....	1	二倍角之正弦餘弦.....	27
三角函數相互之關係.....	3	二倍角之正切餘切.....	29
三角恆等式之證明(其一).....	5	三倍角之三角函數.....	31
,, (其二).....	7	倍角之三角函數之問題.....	33
,, (其三).....	9	變正弦及餘弦之積爲和及差.....	35
餘角及特別角之三角函數.....	11	變正弦之和及差爲積之形狀.....	37
任意之角.....	13	分角之三角函數(其一).....	39
三角函數值之變化.....	15	,, (其二).....	41
二角之三角函數之關係(其一).....	17	正弦(或餘弦)之積與差之關係.....	43
(其二).....	19	對數之意義及公式.....	45
二角和之正弦餘弦.....	21	常用對數之意義及指標假數.....	47
二角差之正弦餘弦.....	23	有真數求對數之法.....	49
二角和及差之正切餘切.....	25	有對數求真數之法.....	51

	頁		頁
有角度求三角函數之對數	53	測量問題(其四)	91
用對數解直角三角形之法	55	,, (其五)	93
三角形邊角之關係(其一)	57	逆三角函數(其一)	95
,, (其二)	59	,, (其二)	97
,, (其三)	61	,, (其三)	99
三角形邊角關係之應用問題	63	,, (其四)	101
三角形半角與邊之關係	65	三角方程式問題(其一)	103
三角形之面積	67	,, (其二)	105
三角形之外接圓	69	,, (其三)	107
三角形之內切圓及傍切圓之半徑	71	,, (其四)	109
三角形之中線及角之二等分線	73	,, (其五)	111
任意三角形之解法(其一)	75	,, (其六)	113
,, (其二)	77	,, (其七)	115
,, (其三)	79	消去法問題(其一)	117
,, (其四)	81	,, (其二)	119
,, (其五)	83	,, (其三)	121
測量問題(其一)	85	恆等式問題(其一)	123
,, (其二)	87	,, (其二)	125
,, (其三)	89	,, (其三)	127

測角之種類	角之單位	各單位間之關係	問題
六十分法	一直角九十等分之一名一度 用此為角之單位 $1^\circ = 60'$ $1' = 60''$ (注意) ° ' '' 為度分秒之 記號	某角以弧度法測之其測度為 θ 以六十分法測之其測度為 D 則有次之關係 $\frac{\theta}{\pi} = \frac{D}{180^\circ}$ $\theta = \pi \times \frac{D}{180^\circ}$ $D = 180^\circ \times \frac{\theta}{\pi}$	(1) 0.65 直角為幾度 (2) $97^\circ 5' 15''$ 為幾 直角 (3) 正三角形, 正五角 形, 正六角形之一 角各有幾度 (4) 某度數以弧度
弧度法	於任意之圓等於其半徑之弧 上所立之中心角名半徑角用 此為角之單位 $1 \text{ 半徑角} = \frac{2 \text{ 直角}}{\pi}$ $= 57^\circ 17' 44.8''$		法表之則其數之二 倍與某度數之和為 $23\frac{2}{7}$ 度求其數如何 但 π 為 $\frac{22}{7}$ (5) 內角為等差級數 最小角為 120° 公差 為 5° 問此是幾邊形

(平面三角法 2)

角之問題解答

(1) $90^\circ \times 0.65 = 58^\circ.5$

$60' \times 0.5 = 30'$

答 $58^\circ 30'$

(2) $97^\circ 5' 15'' \div 90^\circ$

$= 349515'' \div 324000''$

$= 1.07875$

答 1.07875 直角

(3) $180^\circ \div 3 = 60^\circ$ 此乃正三角形之一角

而正五角形之一角為

$180^\circ - 360^\circ \div 5 = 108^\circ$

正六角形之一角為

$180^\circ - 360^\circ \div 6 = 120^\circ$

(4) 令所求之度數為 x 度

此以弧度表之則為 $\frac{x}{180} \pi$

由題得 $x + \frac{2x\pi}{180} = 23\frac{2}{7}$

令 $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

則 $x \left(1 + \frac{1}{90} \times \frac{22}{7} \right) = 23\frac{2}{7}$

$\therefore x = 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}$

答 $22^\circ 30'$

(5) 令此多角形為 n 邊形則

外角之和 = 360°

最大外角 = $180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

由等差級數之和之公式得

$\frac{n}{2} \{ 2 \times 60 - (n-1) \times 5^\circ \} = 360^\circ$

$\therefore n = 16$ 或 9

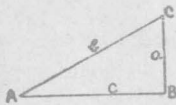
令 $n = 16$ 則最小外角為

$60^\circ - 15 \times 5^\circ = -15^\circ$

是 16 不適用

$\therefore n = 9$

答 九邊形

定 義	基 本 公 式	問 題
<p>次之六個曰三角函數</p>  <p>設 $B=90^\circ$ 則</p> <p>$\sin A = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{斜邊}} = \angle A$ 之正弦</p> <p>$\cos A = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{斜邊}} = \angle A$ 之餘弦</p> <p>$\tan A = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{底邊}} = \angle A$ 之正切</p> <p>$\cot A = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{垂線}} = \angle A$ 之餘切</p> <p>$\sec A = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{底邊}} = \angle A$ 之正割</p> <p>$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{垂線}} = \angle A$ 之餘割</p>	<p>逆數關係</p> $\sin A \operatorname{cosec} A = 1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$ $\cos A \sec A = 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$ $\tan A \cot A = 1 \dots\dots\dots(3)$ <p>相除關係</p> $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \dots\dots\dots(4)$ $\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \dots\dots\dots(5)$ <p>平方關係</p> $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \dots\dots\dots(6)$ $1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A \dots\dots\dots(7)$ $1 + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \dots\dots\dots(8)$	<p>(1) $\triangle ABC$ 其 $\angle B$ 爲直角 BC, AB 各爲 3, 4 試求 A 之三角函數</p> <p>(2) 設 $\sin A = \frac{2}{3}$ 試求 A 之他三角函數但 A 爲銳角</p> <p>(3) 設 $\tan A = t$ 試求 A 之他三角函數</p> <p>(4) 設 $\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$ 試求 A 之他三角函數</p> <p>(5) 設 $\tan A = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ 則 A 之他三角函數如何</p>

(平面三角法 4) 三角函數相互關係之問題解答

(1) $BC=3, AB=4, AC=\sqrt{BC^2+AB^2}=5$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \cos A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \cot A = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{5}{3}$$

(2) $\sin A = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

$$\therefore \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(3) $\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\sec A = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A} = \sqrt{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{1}{\sec A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$\sin A = \tan A \cos A = t \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}{t}$$

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

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{13}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{13}{12}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{13}{5}$$

(5) 與 (3) 同樣得

$$\cot A = 2 - \sqrt{3}, \quad \sec A = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$$

證

法

問

題

(1) 變複雜一邊之形等於他一邊之法

例 試證明下式

$$\tan^2 A + \cot^2 A - (\sin^2 A \tan^2 A + \cos^2 A \cot^2 A) = 1$$

(證) 左邊 = $\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A$

$$- \cos^2 A \cot^2 A$$

$$= \tan^2 A (1 - \sin^2 A) + \cot^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A)$$

$$= \tan^2 A \cos^2 A + \cot^2 A \sin^2 A$$

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

$$= \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A$$

$$= 1$$

試證明次之恆等式

$$(1) \frac{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$(2) (\tan A + \sec A)^2 = \frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}$$

$$(3) (p \cos A + q \sin A)^2 + (q \cos A - p \sin A)^2 = p^2 + q^2$$

$$(4) 2(\sin^6 A - \cos^6 A) - 3(\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A) + 1 = 0$$

$$(5) \operatorname{cosec} a \sec^2 a + \sin a \tan^2 a - 2 \tan a \sec a = \operatorname{cosec} a - \sin a$$

(下面三角法 6) 三角恆等式證明問題之解答(其一)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{左邊} &= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 + (1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2\{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta\}}{1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2(2 + 2 \sin \theta)}{2 \sin \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{左邊} &= p^2 \cos^2 A + q^2 \sin^2 A + q^2 \cos^2 A + p^2 \sin^2 A \\
 &= p^2(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) + q^2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) \\
 &= p^2 + q^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{左邊} &= 2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)(\sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A \\
 &\quad + \cos^4 A) - 3(\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A) + 1 \\
 &= 2\{(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A\} \\
 &\quad - 3\{(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 \\
 &\quad - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A\} + 1 \\
 &= 2(1 - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A) \\
 &\quad - 3(1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A) + 1 \\
 &= 2 - 6 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A - 3 + 6 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + 1 \\
 &= 3 - 3 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \text{左邊} &= \frac{1}{\sin a \cos^2 a} + \frac{\sin a \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a} - \frac{2 \sin a}{\cos^2 a} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 a + \sin^4 a}{\sin a \cos^2 a} = \frac{(1 - \sin^2 a)^2}{\sin a \cos^2 a} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^4 a}{\sin a \cos^2 a} = \frac{\cos^2 a}{\sin a} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 a}{\sin a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin a} - \sin a = \operatorname{cosec} a - \sin a
 \end{aligned}$$

三角恆等式之證明(其二) (平面三角法 7)

證 法	問 題
<p>(2) 分別變化兩邊之形而比較其結果之法</p> <p>例 $\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = 1 - 2 \sin A \cos^2 A$ 試證之</p> <p>(證) $\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = \sin^4 A + (\cos^2 A)^2$</p> $= \sin^4 A + (1 - \sin^2 A)^2$ $= \sin^4 A + 1 - 2 \sin^2 A + \sin^4 A$ $= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A + 2 \sin^4 A$ <p>$1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 A)$</p> $= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A + 2 \sin^4 A$ <p>故所設之式之兩邊相等</p>	<p>試證明次之各等式</p> <p>(1) $(2 - \cos^2 A)(1 + 2 \cot^2 A)$</p> $= (2 + \cot^2 A)(2 - \sin^2 A)$ <p>(2) $(\sin A + \cos A)(\tan A + \cot^2 A)$</p> $= \sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A$ <p>(3) $(1 + \sin A + \cos A)^2 = 2(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$</p> <p>(4) $(2 - \cos^2 A)(1 + 2 \cot^2 A)$</p> $= (2 + \cot^2 A)(2 - \sin^2 A)$

(平面三角法 8) 三角恆等式證明問題之解答(其二)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \text{左邊} &= (2 - \cos^2 A)(1 + 2 \cot^2 A) \\ &= (2 - \cos^2 A) \left(1 + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} \right) \\ &= (1 + \sin^2 A) \frac{\sin^2 A + 2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin^2 A)(1 + \cos^2 A)}{\sin^2 A}\end{aligned}$$

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

故原式之左右相等

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \text{左邊} &= (\sin A + \cos A) \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \right) \\ &= (\sin A + \cos A) \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A \cos A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右邊} = \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A \cos A}$$

故原式之左右相等

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \text{左邊} &= 1 + \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A + 2 \sin A + 2 \cos A + 2 \sin A \cos A \\ &= 1 + 1 + 2 \sin A + 2 \cos A + 2 \sin A \cos A \\ &= 2(1 + \sin A + \cos A + \sin A \cos A)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右邊} = 2(1 + \sin A + \cos A + \sin A \cos A)$$

故原式之左右相等

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad \text{左邊} &= (2 - \cos^2 A)(1 + 2 \cot^2 A) \\ &= (1 + \sin^2 A)(2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1) \\ &= (1 + \sin^2 A) \left(\frac{2}{\sin^2 A} - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 A} + 2 - 1 - \sin^2 A \\ &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 A} + \cos^2 A\end{aligned}$$

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

∴ 左邊 = 右邊

證 法	問 題
<p>(3) 變公式之形作一新式又變新式之形作一既知之恆等式之法</p> <p>例 1. $1 + \sec^4 A - \tan^4 A = 2 \sec^2 A$ 試證之</p> <p>(證) 公式 $1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A$</p> $\therefore 1 - \sec^2 A = -\tan^2 A$ $\therefore 1 - 2 \sec^2 A + \sec^4 A = \tan^4 A$ $\therefore 1 + \sec^4 A - \tan^4 A = 2 \sec^2 A$ <p>例 2. $\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A}$ 試證之</p> <p>(證) 欲證此恆等式但證次式可也</p> $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A)(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A) = 1$ $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A = 1$ $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$ <p>然此爲公式</p> <p>故原式之兩邊相等</p>	<p>試證次之恆等式</p> <p>(1) $\operatorname{cosec}^4 A + \cot^4 A$ $= 1 + 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cot^2 A$</p> <p>(2) $\tan^2 x \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x - \sin^2 x$</p> <p>(3) $\frac{\tan^2 A - \cot^2 A}{\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A} = \sec A - \operatorname{cosec} A$</p> <p>(4) $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2$</p>

(平面三角法 10) 三角恆等式證明問題之解答(其三)

(1) $\operatorname{cosec}^4 A + \cot^4 A = 1 + 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cot^2 A$

證上式但證次式可也

$$\operatorname{cosec}^4 A + \cot^4 A - 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cot^2 A = 1$$

$$(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A)^2 = 1$$

$$(1 + \cot^2 A - \cot^2 A)^2 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

此足證原式之左右相等

(2) $\tan^2 x \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x - \sin^2 x$

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

$$\frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

∴ 原式成立

(3) 變其形爲

$$\tan^2 A - \cot^2 A = \sec^2 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$$

$$(1 + \tan^2 A) - (1 + \cot^2 A) = \sec^2 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$$

$$\sec^2 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \sec^2 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$$

此足證明原式之左右相等

(4) $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2$

變其形爲

$$\frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)} = (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2$$

$$\frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2$$

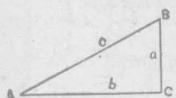
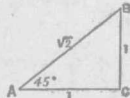
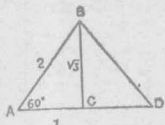
$$\frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} = (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 = (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2$$

$$(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2 = (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2$$

∴ 原式成立

餘角及特別角之三角函數 (平面三角法 11)

餘角之公式	45°之三角函數	60°, 30°之三角函數	問 題
 <p>命 $C=90^\circ$ 則 $B=90^\circ-A$ $\sin B = \frac{b}{c}$ $\therefore \sin(90^\circ-A) = \frac{b}{c}$ 又 $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$ $\therefore \sin(90^\circ-A) = \cos A$ 又 $\cos(90^\circ-A) = \sin A$ $\tan(90^\circ-A) = \cot A$ $\cot(90^\circ-A) = \tan A$ $\sec(90^\circ-A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$ $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ-A) = \sec A$</p>	 <p>$C=90^\circ$ $A=45^\circ$ 設 $AC=1$ 則 $AB=\sqrt{2}$ $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\tan 45^\circ = 1$ $\cot 45^\circ = 1$ $\sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$ $\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$</p>	 <p>$\triangle ABC$ 為正三角形 令 $AC=CD=1$ 則 $AB=2, BC=\sqrt{3}$ $\angle BAC=60^\circ \angle ABC=30^\circ$ $\therefore \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 30^\circ$ $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ$ $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} = \cot 30^\circ$ $\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan 30^\circ$ $\sec 60^\circ = 2 = \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ$ $\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sec 30^\circ$</p>	<p>(1) 試求次式之值 $(\sin 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ)$ $\times (\tan 60^\circ + \cot 30^\circ)$ $- 4 \sec 45^\circ (\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ$ $- \sec 30^\circ)$</p> <p>(2) 試求次式之值 $\sin^2(A+45^\circ) \sin^2(45^\circ-A)$</p> <p>(3) 試證下式 $\cot 60^\circ (1 + \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ)$ $= \cos 60^\circ + \sin 60^\circ$</p> <p>(4) 試化簡下式 $\sin(90^\circ-A) \cot(90^\circ-A)$</p> <p>(5) 試求下式中 x 之值 $\sin 30^\circ = x \cot 60^\circ$</p>

(平面三角法 12) 餘角及特別角之三角函數問題之解答

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & (\sin 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ)(\tan 60^\circ + \cot 30^\circ) \\ & \quad - 4 \sec 45^\circ (\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ - \sec 30^\circ) \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}) - 4 \times \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \times 2\sqrt{3} - 0 \\ & = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2}) \times 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ & = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

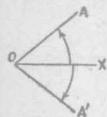
$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \sin^2(A + 45^\circ) + \sin^2(45^\circ - A) \\ & = \sin^2(A + 45^\circ) + \cos^2\{90^\circ - (45^\circ - A)\} \\ & = \sin^2(A + 45^\circ) + \cos^2(45^\circ + A) \\ & = \sin^2(A + 45^\circ) + \cos^2(A + 45^\circ) \\ & = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) & \cot 60^\circ(1 + \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ) \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 60^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) & \sin(90^\circ - A)\cot(90^\circ - A) \\ & = \cos A \tan A \\ & = \cos A \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \\ & = \sin A \end{aligned}$$

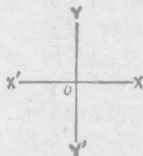
$$\begin{aligned} (5) & \sin 30^\circ = x \cot 60^\circ \\ & \frac{1}{2} = x \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \therefore & x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

角之正負



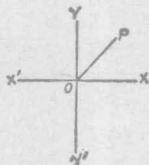
自始線OX與時
計之針反對而旋
轉者其所成之角
為正角反之為負
角

象 限



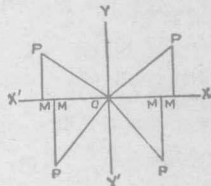
XX' 與 Y'Y 互為垂直則
XOY 之部分為第一象限
YOX' 之部分為第二象限
X'OY' 之部分為第三象限
Y'OX 之部分為第四象限

直線之正負



XX' 與 YY' 互為垂直
又OP在此平面上O之
周迴轉則與OX及OY
同方向之直線為正與此
反對方向之直線為負而
迴線OP常定為正

任意角之三角函數



如上圖從 P 點向 XX' 作垂線其足
為 M 設 $\angle XOP$ 為 α 則

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{PM}{OP}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{OM}{OP}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{PM}{OM}, \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{OM}{PM}$$

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{OP}{OM}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{OP}{PM}$$

- 問題
- (1) 問各象限內三角函數之符號
 - (2) 問次列三角函數之符號
(a) $\sin 120^\circ$, (b) $\cos 295^\circ$, (c) $\tan 280^\circ$
 - (3) 問次列三角函數之符號
(a) $\sin(-70^\circ)$, (b) $\cos(-390^\circ)$, (c) $\tan(-780^\circ)$

(1) 如 13 頁之圖

第一象限內

PM 爲正 OM 爲正 OP 爲正

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{PM}{OP} \text{ 爲正}$$

同樣 $\cos \alpha$, $\tan \alpha$ 亦爲正

第二象限內

PM 爲正 OM 爲負 OP 爲正

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{PM}{OP} \text{ 爲正}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{OM}{OP} \text{ 爲負}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{PM}{OM} \text{ 爲負}$$

今作 覽表示之如次

象限 數	sin	cos	tan	cot	sec	cosec
I	+	+	+	+	+	+
II	+	-	-	-	-	+
III	-	-	+	+	-	-
IV	-	+	-	-	+	-

(2) (a) $120^\circ = 90^\circ + 30^\circ$ 是 120° 在第二象限內 $\therefore \sin 120^\circ$ 爲正(b) $295^\circ = 90^\circ \times 3 + 25^\circ$ 是 295° 在第四象限內 $\therefore \cos 295^\circ$ 爲正(c) $280^\circ = 90^\circ \times 3 + 10^\circ$ 是 280° 在第四象限內 $\therefore \tan 280^\circ$ 爲負(3) (a) -70° 第四象限之角 $\therefore \sin(-70^\circ)$ 爲負(b) $-390^\circ = -360^\circ - 30^\circ$ 是 -390° 爲第四象限之角 $\therefore \cos(-390^\circ)$ 爲正(c) $-780^\circ = -360^\circ \times 2 - 60^\circ$ 是 -780° 爲第四象限之角 $\therefore \tan(-780^\circ)$ 爲負(備考) $\sin(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \sin A$

$$\cos(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \cos A$$

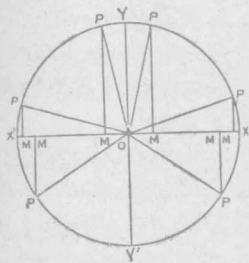
$$\tan(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \tan A$$

$$\cot(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \cot A$$

$$\sec(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \sec A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(n \times 360^\circ + A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$$

變 化 之 狀 態



OP 有一定之長在 O 之周上依時針反對之方向迴轉自 OX 為始其三角函數之變化如次
 $\sin XOP = PM/OP$ 其 OP 雖常為一定然 PM 視 $\angle XOP$ 而增減 $\angle XOP = 0^\circ$ 則 PM 為 0 $\angle XOP$ 漸近 90° 從而 PM 亦漸增至 $\angle XOP = 90^\circ$ 則 PM 等於 OP 故 $\sin XOP$ 在 0° 時則為 0 由此漸增至 90° 之時則為 1 以後次第減少迨 $\angle XOP$ 至 180° 時則為 0 又次第減小至 270° 時則為 -1 以後次第增大至 360° 時則為 0 今以表示其變化如次

	第一象限	第二象限	第三象限	第四象限
$\sin A$	自 0 至 1	自 1 至 0	自 0 至 -1	自 -1 至 0
$\cos A$	自 1 至 0	自 0 至 -1	自 -1 至 0	自 0 至 1
$\tan A$	自 0 至 $+\infty$	自 $-\infty$ 至 0	自 0 至 $+\infty$	自 $-\infty$ 至 0
$\cot A$	自 $+\infty$ 至 0	自 0 至 $-\infty$	自 $+\infty$ 至 0	自 0 至 $-\infty$
$\sec A$	自 1 至 $+\infty$	自 $-\infty$ 至 -1	自 -1 至 $-\infty$	自 $+\infty$ 至 1
$\operatorname{cosec} A$	自 $+\infty$ 至 1	自 1 至 $+\infty$	自 $-\infty$ 至 -1	自 -1 至 $-\infty$

問 題

- (1) 次列各度數試求其三角函數之值
 $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ, 360^\circ$
- (2) 試於自 0° 至 90° 之角求其適於次式之正角
 $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0$
- (3) 設 x 為實數則次之方程式能成立否

$$\cos A = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

(平面三角法 16)

三角函數值之變化問題之解答

(1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 0^\circ = 0 \\ \cos 0^\circ = 1 \\ \tan 0^\circ = 1 \\ \cot 0^\circ = \infty \\ \sec 0^\circ = 1 \\ \operatorname{cosec} 0^\circ = \infty \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 270^\circ = -1 \\ \cos 270^\circ = 0 \\ \tan 270^\circ = \infty \\ \cot 270^\circ = 0 \\ \sec 270^\circ = \infty \\ \operatorname{cosec} 270^\circ = -1 \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 90^\circ = 1 \\ \cos 90^\circ = 0 \\ \tan 90^\circ = \infty \\ \cot 90^\circ = 0 \\ \sec 90^\circ = \infty \\ \operatorname{cosec} 90^\circ = 1 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 360^\circ = 0 \\ \cos 360^\circ = 1 \\ \tan 360^\circ = 0 \\ \cot 360^\circ = \infty \\ \sec 360^\circ = 1 \\ \operatorname{cosec} 360^\circ = \infty \end{array} \right.$

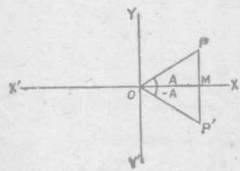
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 180^\circ = 0 \\ \cos 180^\circ = -1 \\ \tan 180^\circ = 0 \\ \cot 180^\circ = \infty \\ \sec 180^\circ = -1 \\ \operatorname{cosec} 180^\circ = \infty \end{array} \right.$

(2) $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0$
 $2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0$
 $2 - 2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0$
 $2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1 = 0$
 $(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0$
 $\therefore \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \cos x = 1$
 $x = 60^\circ \text{ 或 } x = 0^\circ$

(3) $\cos A = x + \frac{1}{x}$
 $\therefore x \cos A = x^2 + 1$
 $\therefore x^2 - x \cos A + 1 = 0$
 x 爲實數則其判別式當爲
 0 或爲正
 $\therefore \cos^2 A - 4 \times 1 \geq 0$
 $\therefore \cos^2 A \geq 4$
 然 $\cos^2 A$ 永不能比 1 大
 $\therefore \cos^2 A \geq 4$ 不能成立
 故原方程式不能成立

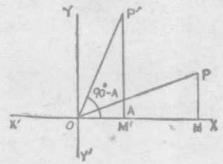
二角之三角函數之關係(其一) (平面三角法 17)

(-A) 與 A



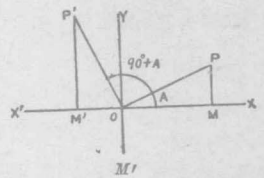
令 $\angle MOP = \angle MOP'$,
 $OP = OP'$, $P'M = -PM$
 $\therefore \sin(-A) = \frac{P'M}{OP'} = \frac{-PM}{OP}$
 $\qquad\qquad = -\sin A$
 $\therefore \sin(-A) = -\sin A$
 同理 $\cos(-A) = \cos A$
 $\tan(-A) = -\tan A$
 $\cot(-A) = -\cot A$
 $\sec(-A) = \sec A$
 $\operatorname{cosec}(-A) = -\operatorname{cosec} A$

(90° - A) 與 A



設 $\angle MOP = A$
 $\angle M'OP' = 90^\circ - A$ } 則
 $OP = OP'$
 $P'M' = OM, OM' = PM$
 $\sin(90^\circ - A) = \frac{P'M'}{OP'} = \frac{OM}{OP} = \cos A$
 $\therefore \sin(90^\circ - A) = \cos A$
 同理 $\cos(90^\circ - A) = \sin A$
 $\tan(90^\circ - A) = \cot A$
 $\cot(90^\circ - A) = \tan A$
 $\sec(90^\circ - A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$
 $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) = \sec A$

(90° + A) 與 A



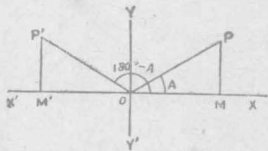
設 $OP' = OP, \angle POP' = 90^\circ$
 則 $P'M' = OM, PM = OM'$
 $\sin(90^\circ + A) = \frac{P'M'}{OP'} = \frac{OM}{OP} = \cos A$
 $\therefore \sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A$
 同理 $\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A$
 $\tan(90^\circ + A) = -\cot A$
 $\cot(90^\circ + A) = -\tan A$
 $\sec(90^\circ + A) = -\operatorname{cosec} A$
 $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + A) = \sec A$

(平面三角法 18) 二角之三角函數之關係問題解答(其一)

問 題	解	答
(1) 試求次之函數之值	(1) $\sin 120^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
$\sin 120^\circ$	$\cos 120^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$	
$\cos 120^\circ$	$\tan 120^\circ = \tan(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\cot 30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$	
$\tan 120^\circ$	$\sin(-150^\circ) = -\sin 150^\circ = -\sin(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$	
$\sin(-150^\circ)$	$\cos(-150^\circ) = -\cos 150^\circ = -\cos(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
$\cos(-150^\circ)$	$\tan(-150^\circ) = -\tan 150^\circ = -\tan(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	
$\tan(-150^\circ)$	(2) $A+B+C=180^\circ, \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B+C}{2} = 90^\circ, \frac{B+C}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$	
(2) 設 $A+B+C=180^\circ$	則 $\cos \frac{B+C}{2} = \cos\left(90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{A}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \frac{B+C}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2}$	
試證次式	又 $\tan \frac{B+C}{2} = \tan\left(90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}\right) = \cot \frac{A}{2}$	
$\cos \frac{B+C}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2}$	$\therefore \tan \frac{B+C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2}$	
$\tan \frac{B+C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2}$		

二角之三角函數之關係(其二) (平面三角法 19)

($180^\circ - A$) 與 A



設 $\angle POM = A$, $\angle P'OM = 180^\circ - A$,
 $OP' = OP$, $\angle P'M'O = \angle PMO = R\angle$
 則 $P'M' = PM$, $OM' = -OM$
 $\therefore \sin(180^\circ - A) = \frac{P'M'}{OP'} = \frac{PM}{OP} = \sin A$

$$\therefore \sin(180^\circ - A) = \sin A$$

同理 $\cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A$

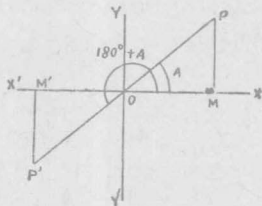
$$\tan(180^\circ - A) = -\tan A$$

$$\cot(180^\circ - A) = -\cot A$$

$$\sec(180^\circ - A) = -\sec A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ - A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$$

($180^\circ + A$) 與 A



設 $\angle POM = A$, $\angle P'OM = 180^\circ + A$,
 $OP' = OP$, $\angle P'M'O = \angle PMO = R\angle$
 則 $P'M' = -PM$, $OM' = -OM$
 $\therefore \sin(180^\circ + A) = \frac{P'M'}{OP'} = \frac{-PM}{OP} = -\sin A$

同理 $\cos(180^\circ + A) = -\cos A$

$$\tan(180^\circ + A) = \tan A$$

$$\cot(180^\circ + A) = \cot A$$

$$\sec(180^\circ + A) = -\sec A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ + A) = -\operatorname{cosec} A$$

問 題

(1) 試將次式簡單之

$$\frac{\sin(180^\circ + A)}{\tan(180^\circ - A)}$$

$$\times \frac{\cos(360^\circ - A)}{\sin(-A)}$$

(2) 試求次之函數之
 值

$$\tan 225^\circ,$$

$$\cos(-4005^\circ)$$

(3) 試化次之函數為
 最簡之式

$$\sin(270^\circ - A)$$

(4) 試求次式之值

$$\frac{\sin 225^\circ}{\cos 240^\circ}$$

(平面三角法 20) 二角之三角函數之關係問題解答(其二)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & \frac{\sin(180^\circ+A)}{\tan(180^\circ-A)} \times \frac{\cos(360^\circ-A)}{\sin(-A)} \\ &= \frac{-\sin A}{-\tan A} \times \frac{\cos(-A)}{-\sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A \cos A}{-\tan A \sin A} \\ &= -\frac{\cos A}{\tan A} \\ &= -\frac{\cos A}{\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}} \\ &= -\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A}\end{aligned}$$

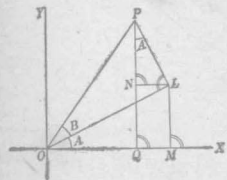
$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad & \tan 225^\circ = \tan(180^\circ+45^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1 \\ & \cos(-4005^\circ) = \cos 4005^\circ \\ &= \cos(360^\circ \times 11 + 45^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad & \sin(270^\circ-A) = \sin\{180^\circ+(90^\circ-A)\} \\ &= -\sin(90^\circ-A) \\ &= -\cos A\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad & \frac{\sin 225^\circ}{\cos 240^\circ} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ+45^\circ)}{\cos(180^\circ+60^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{-\sin 45^\circ}{-\cos 60^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

和之公式之證明

問題



設 $\angle XOL = A$, $\angle LOP = B$, $\angle XOP = (A+B)$

$\angle PLO = \angle LMO = \angle PQO = \angle LNP = R\angle$

則 $\angle LPN = A$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A+B) &= \frac{QP}{OP} = \frac{QN+NP}{OP} = \frac{ML+NP}{OP} \\ &= \frac{ML}{OP} + \frac{NP}{OP} = \frac{ML}{OL} \cdot \frac{OL}{OP} + \frac{NP}{LP} \cdot \frac{LP}{OP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \text{ (公式)}$$

$$\text{又 } \cos(A+B) = \frac{OQ}{OP} = \frac{OM-QM}{OP} = \frac{OM-NL}{OP} = \frac{OM}{OP} - \frac{NL}{OP} = \frac{OM}{OL} \cdot \frac{OL}{OP} - \frac{NL}{LP} \cdot \frac{LP}{OP}$$

$$\therefore \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \text{ (公式)}$$

(注意) A, B 爲任意之值上二公式亦得成立

(1) 試求 $\sin 75^\circ$ 之值

(2) 試求 $\cos 105^\circ$ 之值

(3) 試求適於次式 x 之值

$$\cos 75^\circ = x \sin 105^\circ$$

(平面三角法 22) 二角和之正弦餘弦問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(3) \quad \cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8 - 2\sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

差之公式之證明

問題

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(A-B) &= \sin\{A+(-B)\} \\ &= \sin A \cos(-B) + \cos A \sin(-B) \\ &= \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \text{ (公式)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(A-B) &= \cos\{A+(-B)\} \\ &= \cos A \cos(-B) - \sin A \sin(-B) \\ &= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \text{ (公式)}$$

(1) 試證次之公式

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(a+\beta)\sin(a-\beta) \\ &= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 a\end{aligned}$$

(2) 試證次之公式

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(a+\beta)\cos(a-\beta) \\ &= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 a\end{aligned}$$

(3) 試求 $\sin 15^\circ$ 之值(4) 設 $\sin A = \frac{11}{61}$,

$$\sin B = \frac{9}{41}$$

則 $\cos(A-B)$ 之值如何

(平面三角法 24) 二角差之正弦餘弦問題之解答

$$(1) \sin(a+\beta)\sin(a-\beta)$$

$$= (\sin a \cos \beta + \cos a \sin \beta)(\sin a \cos \beta - \cos a \sin \beta)$$

$$= \sin^2 a \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 a \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= \sin^2 a (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \sin^2 a) \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\text{又 } \sin(a+\beta)\sin(a-\beta) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= (1 - \cos^2 a) - (1 - \cos^2 \beta)$$

$$= \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 a$$

$$(2) \cos(a+\beta)\cos(a-\beta)$$

$$= (\cos a \cos \beta - \sin a \sin \beta)(\cos a \cos \beta + \sin a \sin \beta)$$

$$= \cos^2 a \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 a \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= \cos^2 a (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \cos^2 a) \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\text{又 } \cos(a+\beta)\cos(a-\beta) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2 a) - (1 - \cos^2 \beta)$$

$$= \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 a$$

$$(3) \sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$(4) \cos A = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{11}{61}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{60}{61}$$

$$\cos B = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{9}{41}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{40}{41}$$

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

$$= \pm \frac{60}{61} \times \frac{40}{41} + \frac{11}{61} \times \frac{9}{41}$$

$$= \pm \frac{2400}{2501} + \frac{99}{2501}$$

$$= \frac{2499}{2501} \text{ 或 } -\frac{2301}{2501}$$

二角和及差之正切餘切 (平面三角法 25)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$	$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\sin(A \pm B)}{\cos(A \pm B)} = \frac{\sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B}$	(1) 試求 $\tan 15^\circ$ 之值
$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$	$= \frac{(\sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin) \div \cos A \cos B}{(\cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin) \div \cos A \cos B}$	(2) 試求 $\cot 15^\circ$ 之值
$\cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A}$	$= \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$	(3) 設 $\tan x = \frac{1}{2}$ } $\tan y = \frac{1}{3}$ }
$\cot(A-B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}$	$\cot(A \pm B) = \frac{\cos(A \pm B)}{\sin(A \pm B)} = \frac{\cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B}{\sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B}$	則 $(x+y)$ 之一值爲 45° 試證之
	$= \frac{(\cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B) \div \sin A \sin B}{(\sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B) \div \sin A \sin B}$	(4) 試證次式
	$= \frac{\cot A \cot B \mp 1}{\cot B \pm \cot A}$	$\frac{1}{1 + \tan A \tan 2A}$
		$= \frac{1}{\sec 2A}$

(平面三角法 26) 二角和及差之正切餘切問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \tan 15^\circ = \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$$

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

$$(2) \quad \cot 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$(3) \quad \tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \tan(x+y) = 1$$

$$\therefore (x+y) \text{ 之一值爲 } 45^\circ$$

$$(4) \quad 1 + \tan A \tan 2A = 1 + \frac{\sin A \sin 2A}{\cos A \cos 2A}$$

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

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

$$= \sec 2A$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1 + \tan A \tan 2A} = \frac{1}{\sec 2A}$$

公 式	公 式 之 證 明	問 題
$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$	$\sin 2A = \sin(A+A)$	(1) 設 $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$ 試求 $\cos 2A$ 之值
$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$	$= \sin A \cos A + \cos A \sin A$	(2) 設 $\sin A = \frac{2}{5}$ 試求 $\sin 2A$ 及
$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$	$= 2 \sin A \cos A$	$\cos 2A$ 之值
$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$	$\cos 2A = \cos(A+A)$	(3) $\sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$ 試證之
	$= \cos A \cos A - \sin A \sin A$	(4) $\cos A = \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$
	$= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$	(5) $\sin x + \cos x = a$
	$= 1 - \sin^2 A - \sin^2 A$	$\sin 2x = b$
	$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$	上二式同時成立其條件如何
	$= \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 A)$	
	$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$	

(平面三角法 28) 二倍角之正弦餘弦問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$= 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$(2) \quad \sin A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$$

$$= \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \left(\pm \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= \pm \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - 2 \times \frac{9}{25} = 1 - \frac{18}{25}$$

$$= \frac{7}{25}$$

$$(3) \quad \sin A = \sin 2 \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \cos A = \cos 2 \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$$

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

$$(5) \quad \sin x + \cos x = a$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x = a^2$$

$$1 + \sin 2x = a^2$$

$$1 + b = a^2$$

$$\therefore \text{所求之條件爲}$$

$$1 + b = a^2$$

公 式	公 式 之 證 明	問 題
$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$	$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$	(1) 試證次式
$\cot 2A = \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A}$	令 $A=B$ 則上式變為 $\tan 2A = \frac{\tan A + \tan A}{1 - \tan A \tan A}$	$\tan A = \frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}$
	$\therefore \tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$	(2) 設 $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$ 則 $\tan 2A$ 之值如何
		(3) 試證次式 $4 + \tan A \tan 2A = \frac{1}{\cos 2A} + 3$
		(4) 設 $\tan A = 2$ 則 $\sin 2A$ 之值如何

(平面三角法 30) 二倍角之正切餘切問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \tan A = \tan 2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad \tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{8}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(3) \quad 4 + \tan A \tan 2A = \frac{1}{\cos 2A} + 3$$

$$\therefore 1 + \tan A \tan 2A = \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

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

$$\frac{\cos(2A - A)}{\cos A \cos 2A} = \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{\cos A \cos 2A} = \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2A} = \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

即得證

$$(4) \quad \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \tan A}{\sec^2 A} = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2}{1 + 2^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

公 式	公 式 之 證 明	問 題
$\sin 3a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$	$\sin 3a = \sin(a+2a) = \sin a \cos 2a + \cos a \sin 2a$	(1) 設 $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{5}$ 則 $\sin 3\theta$
$\cos 3a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$	$= \sin a(1 - 2 \sin^2 a) + \cos a(2 \sin a \cos a)$	之值如何
$\tan 3a = \frac{3 \tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3 \tan^2 a}$	$= \sin a - 2 \sin^3 a + 2 \sin a \cos^2 a$	(2) 試計算 $\sin 18^\circ$ 之值以
$\cot 3a = \frac{3 \cot a - \cot^3 a}{1 - 3 \cot^2 a}$	$= \sin a - 2 \sin^3 a + 2 \sin a(1 - \sin^2 a)$	求 $\cos 18^\circ$
	$= 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$	(3) $\sin^3 a = \frac{3 \sin a - \sin 3a}{4}$
	$\cos 3a = \cos(a+2a) = \cos a \cos 2a - \sin a \sin 2a$	$\cos^3 a = \frac{3 \cos a + \cos 3a}{4}$
	$= \cos a(2 \cos^2 a - 1) - \sin a(2 \sin a \cos a)$	(4) 試證次式
	$= 2 \cos^3 a - \cos a - 2 \sin^2 a \cos a$	$\cos^3 a \sin 3a + \sin^3 a \cos 3a$
	$= 2 \cos^3 a - \cos a - 2(1 - \cos^2 a) \cos a$	$= \frac{3}{4 \operatorname{cosec} 4a}$
	$= 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$	
	$\tan 3a = \tan(2a+a) = \frac{\tan 2a + \tan a}{1 - \tan 2a \tan a}$	
	$= \frac{\frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} + \tan a}{1 - \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} \tan a} = \frac{3 \tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3 \tan^2 a}$	
	$\cot 3a$ 得與 $\tan 3a$ 同樣之方法證之	

(平面三角法 32) 三倍角之三角函數問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{2}{5} - 4 \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} - \frac{32}{125} = \frac{118}{125}$$

$$(2) \quad 18^\circ \times 5 = 90^\circ, \quad 18^\circ \times 2 + 18^\circ \times 3 = 90^\circ.$$

$$18^\circ \times 2 = 90^\circ - 18^\circ \times 3$$

$$\therefore \sin(18^\circ \times 2) = \sin(90^\circ - 18^\circ \times 3)$$

$$2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ = \cos(18^\circ \times 3)$$

$$2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ = 4 \cos^3 18^\circ - 3 \cos 18^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin 18^\circ = 4 \cos^2 18^\circ - 3$$

$$2 \sin 18^\circ = 4(1 - \sin^2 18^\circ) - 3$$

$$4 \sin^2 18^\circ + 2 \sin 18^\circ - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

其負值不適用

$$\therefore \sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$

$$\cos 18^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 18^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

(3) 由公式得

$$\sin 3a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$$

$$\therefore \sin^3 a = \frac{3 \sin a - \sin 3a}{4}$$

又 $\cos 3a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$

$$\therefore \cos^3 a = \frac{3 \cos a + \cos 3a}{4}$$

$$(4) \quad \cos^3 a \sin 3a + \sin^3 a \cos 3a$$

$$= \cos^3 a (3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a)$$

$$+ \sin^3 a (4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a)$$

$$= 3 \sin a \cos a (\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sin 2a \cos 2a$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin 4a}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{cosec} 4a$$

倍角之三角函數之問題 (平面三角法 33)

種類	問題
二倍角	<p>(1) 試證 $\sin 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$</p> <p>(2) 試證 $\cos 2\theta \sec^2 \theta = 1 - \tan^2 \theta$</p> <p>(3) 試證 $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta = \cos 2\theta$</p> <p>(4) 試證 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \cos 2A$</p>
三倍角	<p>(5) 試證 $\frac{\cos 3A + \sin 3A}{\cos A - \sin A} = 1 + 2 \sin 2A$</p> <p>(6) 試證 $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$</p>

(平面三角法 34) 倍角之三角函數問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{2 \tan A}{\sec^2 A} = \frac{2 \sin A}{\cos A} \times \cos^2 A \\ = 2 \sin A \cos A = \sin 2A$$

$$(2) \quad \cos 2\theta \sec^2 \theta = (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 - \tan^2 \theta$$

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

$$(4) \quad \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} = \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A} \\ = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = \cos 2A$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{\cos 3A + \sin 3A}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ = \frac{4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A + 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ = \frac{4(\cos^3 A - \sin^3 A) - 3(\cos A - \sin A)}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ = 4(\cos^2 A + \cos A \sin A + \sin^2 A) - 3 \\ = 4(1 + \sin A \cos A) - 3 \\ = 1 + 2 \sin 2A$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} \\ = 3 - 4 \sin^2 A - 4 \cos^2 A + 3 \\ = 6 - 4(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) \\ = 2$$

變正弦及餘弦之積爲和及差 (平面三角法 35)

公 式	公 式 之 證 明	問 題
$\sin a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(a+\beta) + \sin(a-\beta)]$	$\sin(a+\beta) = \sin a \cos \beta + \cos a \sin \beta$	(1) 試證次式
$\cos a \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(a+\beta) - \sin(a-\beta)]$	$\sin(a-\beta) = \sin a \cos \beta - \cos a \sin \beta$	$\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B)$
$\cos a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a-\beta) + \cos(a+\beta)]$	此二式相加則得第一公式相減則得	$-\cos(B+C)\cos(B-C)$
$\sin a \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a-\beta) - \cos(a+\beta)]$	第二公式	$+\cos(A+C)\cos(A-C)$
	其餘二公式亦可以 $\cos(a+\beta)$ 與	(2) 試變 $4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
	$\cos(a-\beta)$ 加減得之	爲和之形狀
		(3) 試變 $\sin 20^\circ \cos 5^\circ$ 爲 和之形狀
		(4) 試證次式
		$\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$

(平面三角法 36) 變正弦及餘弦之積爲和及差之問題解答

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) - \cos(B+C)\cos(B-C) + \cos(A+C)\cos(A-C) \\ & = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2B + \cos 2A) - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2C + \cos 2B) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2C + \cos 2A) = \frac{1}{2}(2 \cos 2A) = \cos 2A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 2 \sin A \cdot 2 \sin B \sin C = 2 \sin A \{ \cos(B-C) - \cos(B+C) \} \\ & = 2 \sin A \cos(B-C) - 2 \sin A \cos(B+C) \\ & = \sin(A+B-C) + \sin(A-B+C) - \{ \sin(A+B+C) + \sin(A-B-C) \} \\ & = \sin(A+B-C) + \sin(A-B+C) + \sin(-A-B-C) + \sin(-A+B+C) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \sin 20^\circ \cos 5^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 25^\circ + \sin 15^\circ) = \frac{\sin 25^\circ}{2} + \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ)\cos 80^\circ \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \cos 80^\circ + \frac{1}{4}(\cos 100^\circ + \cos 60^\circ) \\ & = \frac{1}{4}(\cos 80^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \frac{1}{2}) \\ & = \frac{1}{4}(\cos 80^\circ - \cos 80^\circ + \frac{1}{2}) \\ & = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

變正弦及餘弦之和或差爲積之形狀 (平面三角法 37)

公 式	公 式 之 證 明	問 題
$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	$\begin{aligned} \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \\ = 2 \sin A \cos B \end{aligned}$	(1) 試將 $\frac{\cos 50^\circ - \cos 70^\circ}{\sin 70^\circ - \sin 50^\circ}$ 簡單之
$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	令 $A+B=\alpha$, $A-B=\beta$ 則 $A = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, B = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	(2) 試化 $\cos x + \cos(120^\circ - x) + \cos(120^\circ + x)$ 爲最簡之式
$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	$\therefore \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	(3) 設 x, y, z 爲等差級數則次式能成立試證之
$\cos \beta - \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$	其他三式亦得同樣證明之	$\sin x - \sin z = 2 \sin(y-z) \cos \dots$ (4) 試求次式之極大極小 $\sin x + \cos x$

(平面三角法 38) 變正弦及餘弦之和或差爲積之形狀之問題解答

$$(1) \quad \frac{2 \sin 60^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{2 \cos 60^\circ \sin 10^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \cos x + \cos(120^\circ + x) + \cos(120^\circ - x) \\ &= \cos x + 2 \cos 120^\circ \cos x \\ &= \cos x + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cos x \\ &= \cos x - \cos x \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad x + z = 2y$$

$$\therefore x - z = 2(y - z)$$

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

$$(4) \quad \sin x + \cos x$$

$$= \sin x + \sin(90^\circ - x)$$

$$= 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos(x - 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos(x - 45^\circ)$$

$\cos(x - 45^\circ)$ 之極大爲 1

$\cos(x - 45^\circ)$ 之極小爲 -1

\therefore 所求之極大爲 $\sqrt{2}$

極小爲 $-\sqrt{2}$

分角之三角函數(已知 $\cos A$ 求 $\sin \frac{A}{2}$, $\cos \frac{A}{2}$) (平面三角法 39)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}}$	$\cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$	<p>(1) 已知 $\cos 72^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ 試計算 $\sin 36^\circ$</p>
$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}}$	$\therefore \cos A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1$	<p>(2) 已知 $\cos 315^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 試求 $\cos 157^\circ.5$</p>
$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}}$	$\therefore \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{2}$ $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}}$	<p>(3) 試求 $\tan 22^\circ 30'$ 之值</p>
	<p>同樣</p> $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2}$ $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}}$	<p>(4) $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A}$ 試證明之</p>

(平面三角法 40) 分角之三角函數(已知 $\cos A$ 而求 $\sin \frac{A}{2}$, $\cos \frac{A}{2}$)問題之解答

(1) $\sin 36^\circ$ 爲正

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 36^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 72^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{10} - 2\sqrt{5}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\cos 157.5^\circ = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 315^\circ}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{3}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{18+6\sqrt{3}}}{6}\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\tan 22^\circ 36' = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 45^\circ}{1 + \cos 45^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}$

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

(4) $\frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

又 $\frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

分角之三角函數(已知 $\sin A$ 而求 $\sin \frac{A}{2}$ 及 $\cos \frac{A}{2}$) (平面三角法 41)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin A})$ $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \mp \sqrt{1-\sin A})$	$\left(\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$ $\therefore \left(\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = 1 + \sin A$ $\therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \quad (1)$ <p>同樣</p> $\sin \frac{A}{2} - \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1-\sin A} \quad (2)$ <p>(1) \pm (2) 則</p> $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin A})$ $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \mp \sqrt{1-\sin A})$ <p>設知 $\angle A$ 則此公式之符號可由(1)與(2)決定</p>	<p>(1) 設 $\sin 100^\circ = s$ 試以 s 表 $\sin 50^\circ$ 及 $\cos 50^\circ$</p> <p>(2) $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>試計算 $\sin \frac{A}{2}$</p>

(平面三角法 42) 分角之三角函數(已知 $\cos A$ 而求 $\sin \frac{A}{2}$, $\cos \frac{A}{2}$)問題之解答

(1) 由公式得

$$\sin 50^\circ + \cos 50^\circ = \sqrt{1 + \sin 100^\circ}$$

$$\sin 50^\circ - \cos 50^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin 100^\circ}$$

$$(\because \sin 50^\circ > \cos 50^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \sin 50^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1 + \sin 100^\circ} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 100^\circ})$$

$$\therefore \sin 50^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+s} + \sqrt{1-s})$$

$$\text{又 } \cos 50^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+s} - \sqrt{1-s})$$

(2) $1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A$

$$\therefore \sec A = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = \pm \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \tan A \cos A = \frac{3}{4} \left(\pm \frac{4}{5} \right) = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{5}} \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{5}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ 或 } \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

正弦(或餘弦)之積與差之關係 (平面三角法 43)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\begin{aligned} \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) \\ &= \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \\ &= \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \sin(A+B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ \sin(A-B) &= \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \\ \therefore \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) \\ &= \sin^2 A \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \sin^2 B \\ &= \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 B) - (1 - \sin^2 A) \sin^2 B \\ &= \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \\ &= 1 - \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 B) \\ &= \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \end{aligned}$	<p>(1) 試證 $\cos^2 A - \cos^2 3A$ $= \sin 4A \sin 2A$</p>
$\begin{aligned} \cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) \\ &= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B \\ &= \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A \end{aligned}$	<p>$\therefore \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B)$ $= \sin^2 A \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \sin^2 B$ $= \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 B) - (1 - \sin^2 A) \sin^2 B$ $= \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$ $= 1 - \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 B)$ $= \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$</p>	<p>(2) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2(A-2B) - 1$ $= \cos 2(A-B) \cos 2B$ 試證 之</p>
<p>第二公式亦可同樣證明之</p>		<p>(3) 試證 $\frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B}$ $= \tan(A+B) \tan(A-B)$</p> <p>(4) 試簡單 $\sin 100^\circ - \sin 250^\circ$</p>

(平面三角法 44) 正弦(或餘弦)之積與差之關係問題之解答

$$(1) \quad \cos^2 A - \cos^2 3A$$

$$= \sin(3A+A)\sin(3A-A)$$

$$= \sin 4A \sin 2A$$

$$(2) \quad \cos^2 A + \cos^2(A-2B) - 1$$

$$= \cos^2 A - \{1 - \cos^2(A-2B)\}$$

$$= \cos^2 A - \sin^2(A-2B)$$

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

$$= \cos 2(A-B)\cos 2B$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B}$$

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

$$= \tan(A+B)\tan(A-B)$$

$$(4) \quad \sin^2 100^\circ - \sin^2 50^\circ$$

$$= \sin(100^\circ+50^\circ)\sin(100^\circ-50^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 150^\circ \sin 50^\circ$$

$$= \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 50^\circ$$

意義	公式	證明	問題
試 $a^x=y$ 記之為 $\log_a y=x$ 此 x 謂 之以 a 為底 y 之 對數 例如 $3^5=243$ 記 為 $\log_3 243=5$ 此 5 稱為以 3 為底 243 之對數	(1) $\log_a 1=0$ (2) $\log_a a=1$ (3) $\log_a mn=\log_a m+\log_a n$ (4) $\log_a \frac{m}{n}=\log_a m-\log_a n$ (5) $\log_a m^p=p \log_a m$ (6) $\log_b a=\frac{1}{\log_a b}$ (注意) $\log m=\log_{10} m$	(1) $a^0=1, \therefore \log_a 1=0$ (2) $a^1=a, \therefore \log_a a=1$ 令 $\log_a m=x, \log_a n=y$ 則 $m=a^x, n=a^y$ (3) $mn=a^x a^y=a^{x+y}$ $\therefore \log_a mn=x+y=\log_a m+\log_a n$ (4) $\frac{m}{n}=\frac{a^x}{a^y}=a^{x-y}$ $\therefore \log_a \frac{m}{n}=x-y=\log_a m-\log_a n$ (5) $m=a^x \therefore m^p=a^{px}$ $\therefore \log_a m^p=px=p \log_a m$ (6) 令 $\log_a m=x, \log_b m=y$ 則 $a^x=m=b^y \therefore a^{\frac{x}{y}}=b, b^{\frac{y}{x}}=a$ $\therefore \log_a b=\frac{x}{y}$ 又 $\log_b a=\frac{y}{x}$ $\therefore \log_b a=1/\log_a b$	(1) 試求 $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 32$ (2) 設 $\log(x^2 y^2)$ $=a, \log \frac{x}{y}=b$ 試求 $\log x, \log y$ (3) 試證下式 $\log_a m \times \frac{1}{\log_a b}$ $=\log_b m$

(平面三角法 46) 對數之意義及公式問題之解答

$$(1) \log_2 32 = \log_2 2^5 = 5 \log_2 2 = 5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$(2) \log(x^2 y^2) = a \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\log \frac{x}{y} = b \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

從 (1) $\log x^2 + \log y^2 = a$

$$2 \log x + 2 \log y = a$$

$$\log x + \log y = \frac{a}{2} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

從 (2) $\log x - \log y = b \dots \dots \dots (4)$

$$\frac{(3)+(4)}{2} \quad \log x = \frac{a+2b}{4}$$

$$\frac{(3)-(4)}{2} \quad \log y = \frac{a-2b}{4}$$

$$(3) \log_a m = x$$

$$\log_b m = y$$

$$a^x = m = b^y$$

$$a^{\frac{x}{y}} = b$$

$$\log_a a^{\frac{x}{y}} = \log_a b$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \log_a b$$

$$\frac{x}{\log_a b} = y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\log_a m}{\log_a b} = \log_b m$$

常用對數之意義及指標假數 (平面三角法 47)

意 義	同數字列於同順序之數之對數	問 題
常用對數者即以 10 爲底之對數也 但其底 10 通常不書	$\log(N \times 10^p) = \log N + \log 10^p = \log N + p$ $\log \frac{N}{10^p} = \log N - \log 10^p = \log N - p$	(1) 問某數對數之 指標與其數之關 係
$10^0 = 1$ $\log 1 = 0$	例如 $\log 4.215 = 0.62480$ $\log 421.5 = \log(4.215 \times 100)$ $= \log 4.215 + \log 100$ $= 0.62480 + 2$ $= 2.62480$	(2) 問 2^{11} 爲幾位 之數但 $\log 2 = 0.30103$
$10^1 = 10$ $\log 10 = 1$	$\log 0.04215 = \log(4.215 \div 100)$ $= \log 4.215 - \log 100$ $= 0.62480 - 2$ $= \bar{2}.62480$	(3) 問 $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{12}$ 自小 數點以後幾位始 有有效數字但 $\log 7 = 0.84510$
$10^2 = 100$ $\log 100 = 2$		
$10^3 = 1000$ $\log 1000 = 3$		
$10^4 = 10000$ $\log 10000 = 4$		
$0.1 = \frac{1}{10} = 10^{-1}$ $\log 0.1 = -1$		
$0.01 = \frac{1}{100} = 10^{-2}$ $\log 0.01 = -2$		
$0.001 = \frac{1}{1000} = 10^{-3}$ $\log 0.001 = -3$		
	同數字列於同順序之數之對數其小數部分(假 數)相同所異者惟整數部分(指數)耳	

平面三角法 43) 常用對數之意義及指標假數問題之解答

(1) 例如

$$\log 4.215 = 0.62480$$

$$\log 42.12 = 1.62480$$

$$\log 422.1 = 2.62480$$

$$\log 4215 = 3.62480$$

$$\log 42150 = 4.62480$$

$$\log 0.4215 = \bar{1}.62480$$

$$\log 0.04215 = \bar{2}.62480$$

其數之整數部分爲一位則指標爲 0 二位則爲 1 三位爲 2 四位爲 3 即比整數部分之位數少 1 又無整數部者其最初之有效數字在小數點右一位則爲 $\bar{1}$ 右二位則爲 $\bar{2}$ 即自小數點至最初有效數字之位數與指標相等

(2) $\log 2^{11} = 11 \log 2$

$$= 11 \times 0.30103$$

$$= 3.31133$$

其指標 3 故爲整數部四位之數

(3) $\log\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{12} = 12 \log\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$

$$= 12(\log 1 - \log 7)$$

$$= -12 \log 7$$

$$= -12 \times 0.84510$$

$$= -10.14120$$

$$= \bar{11}.8588$$

(注意) 假數常爲正

其指標 $\bar{11}$ 故 $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{12}$ 之最初有效數字在小數點以

11 位

真數爲表中所有者	真數爲表中無者	問 題
<p>例 求 485.4 之對數</p> <p>由表得</p> $\log 4.854 = 0.68610$ <p>$\log 485.4$ 之指標爲 2</p> $\therefore \log 485.4 = 2.68610$	<p>例 求 48.543 之對數</p> <p>因差小時真數之差與其對數之差爲比例</p> $\log 48.54 = 1.68610$ $\log 48.55 = 1.68619$ <p>其真數之差爲 0.01</p> <p>其對數之差爲 0.00009</p> <p>令 $\log 48.543 - \log 48.54 = x$ 則</p> $0.01 : 0.003 = 0.00009 : x$ $\therefore x = \frac{0.003 \times 0.00009}{0.01} = 0.000027$ $\therefore \log 48.543 = 1.68610 + 0.000027$ $= 1.68613$	<p>(1) 試求 $\log 1050.9$</p> <p>(2) 試求 $\log 600$</p> <p>(3) 試求 $\log \sqrt{262}$</p> <p>(4) 試求 $\log [(\sqrt{386})^3 \times 47]$</p> <p>(5) 試求 $\log 15764$</p>
	<p>(注意) 對數表 P. P. 之部分表示上記計算(比例)之結果</p>	

(1) 由表得 $\log 1.0509 = 0.0215614$

$$\therefore \log 1050.9 = 3.0215614$$

(2) 由表得 $\log 6 = 0.77815$

$$\therefore \log 600 = 2.77815$$

(3) $\log \sqrt{262} = \frac{1}{2} \log 262$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41830$$

$$= 1.20915$$

(4) $\log \{(\sqrt{386})^3 \times 47\}$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log 386 + \log 47$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 2.58659 + 1.67210$$

$$= 5.55198$$

(5) $\log 15760 = 4.19756$

$$\log 15770 = 4.19783$$

$$10:4 = 27:x$$

$$x = \frac{27 \times 4}{10} = 10.8$$

$$\therefore \log 15764 = 4.19767$$

(注意) 27 乃 783 與 756 之差

4 乃 15764 與 15760 之差

10.8 謂之比例分乃由比例式求出

對數爲表中所有者	對數爲表中所無者	問 題
<p>例 1. 有 $\log x = 5.85739$ 試求 適於此式 x 之真數 由表得 $3.85739 = \log 7201$ $\therefore 5.85739 = \log 720100$ $\therefore x = 720100$</p>	<p>例 $\log x = 3.09188$ 3.09188 $3.09167 = \log 1235$ $3.09202 = \log 1236$ <hr/>$35 \qquad 1$ $21 \qquad x$</p>	<p>(1) 有 $\log x = 2.81291$ 試求 其適於上式之 x 之真數 (2) 有 $\log x = 4.18632$ 試求 其適於上式之 x 之真數</p>
<p>例 2. $\log x = 1.85739$ 則 $\therefore x = 0.7201$</p>	<p>$\therefore 35:21 = 1:x$ $\therefore x = \frac{21}{35} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$ $\therefore x = 1235.6$</p>	

(1) 由表得 $\log 6.5 = 0.81291$

$$\therefore x = 0.065$$

(2) $\log x = 4.18632$

由表 $\log 15350 = 4.18611$

$$\log 15360 = 4.18639$$

$$\frac{10}{x} \quad 28$$

$$x \quad 21$$

$$10:x = 28:21$$

$$x = \frac{21 \times 10}{28} = 7.5$$

$$\therefore x = 15350 + 7.5$$

$$\therefore x = 15357.5$$

度數爲表中所有者	度數爲表中所無者	問 題
<p>例 $\log \sin 15^\circ 40'$ 由表求得 9.43143 然實際之對數當於此減 10 $\therefore \log \sin 15^\circ 40' = \bar{1}.43143$ (注意) 通常皆不減 10 而記之 如次 $L \sin 15^\circ 40' = 9.43143$</p>	<p>例 $\log \sin 15^\circ 41' 20''$ 檢表 $\log \sin 15^\circ 41' = \bar{1}.43188$ $\log \sin 15^\circ 42' = \bar{1}.43233$ <hr/> $1' \quad 0.00045$ $20'' \quad \quad x$ $60'' : 20'' = 45 : x$ $\therefore x = \frac{45 \times 20}{60} = 15$ $\therefore \log \sin 15^\circ 41' 42''$ $= \bar{1}.43188 + 0.00015$ $= \bar{1}.43203$</p>	<p>(1) $\log \sin A$ 及 $\log \cos A$ 之指標如何 (2) 比例部分當加減時所宜注意者若何 (3) 試求 $\log \sin 25^\circ 34' 45''$ (4) 試求 $\log \cos 25^\circ 34' 45''$</p>

(平面三角法 54) 有角度求其三角函數之對數問題之解答

(1) $\sin A$ 及 $\cos A$ 不能比 1 大故其對數之指標常
不為正即為負或為 0

(2) 正弦及正切其比例部分加於小角之對數
餘弦及餘切其比例部分減於小角之對數

(3) $\log \sin 25^\circ 34' = \bar{1}.63504$

$$\log \sin 25^\circ 35' = \bar{1}.63531$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60'' \quad 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45'' \quad x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{27 \times 45}{60} = 20.25$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \log \sin 25^\circ 34' 45'' &= \bar{1}.63504 + 0.00020 \\ &= \bar{1}.63524 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\log \cos 25^\circ 34' = \bar{1}.95525$

$$\log \cos 25^\circ 35' = \bar{1}.95519$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60'' \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

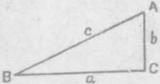
$$\begin{array}{r} 45'' \quad x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(0'' : 45'' = 6 : x)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{6 \times 45}{60} = 4.5$$

$$\therefore \log \cos 25^\circ 34' 45'' = \bar{1}.95525 - 0.000045$$

$$\therefore \log \cos 25^\circ 34' 45'' = \bar{1}.95520$$

種 類	解 法	問 題
C 爲直角有 a, b 二邊者 	$\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$ $\therefore \log \tan A = \log a - \log b$ $\therefore \text{求得 } A \text{ 即可由 } B = 90^\circ - A \text{ 以求得 } B$ $\text{由 } \frac{a}{c} = \sin A$ $\therefore \log c = \log a - \log \sin A$ 從此即可求得 c	(1) 有三角形 ABC 其 $\angle B = 90^\circ$ $AC = 5$ 尺 $BC = 2$ 丈 試求 $\angle A$ (2) 有三角形 ABC 其 $\angle C = 90^\circ$ $AC = 12$ 寸 $\angle A = 25^\circ$ 試求 c 邊
有斜邊 c 及他之一邊 a 者	$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{(c+a)(c-a)}$ $\therefore \log b = \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(c+a) + \log(c-a) \}$	
有一角 A 及一邊 b 者	$\frac{b}{c} = \cos A$ $\therefore \log c = \log b - \log \cos A$ 從此即可求得 c 邊	

(平面三角法 56) 由對數解直角三角形問題之解答

(1) $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
 $\tan A = \frac{20}{5} = 4$ 尺
 $\log \tan A = \log 4 = 0.60206$
 $\log \tan 75^\circ 57' = 0.60162$
 $\log \tan 75^\circ 58' = 0.60215$

1'	53
x'	44

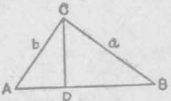
$$60'' : x' = 53 : 44$$
$$\therefore x = \frac{44 \times 60}{53} = 49.8$$
$$\therefore \angle A = 75^\circ 57' 49''.8$$

(2) $\frac{b}{c} = \cos A$
 $c = \frac{b}{\cos A}$
 $\log c = \log b - \log \cos A$
 $= \log 12 - \log \cos 25^\circ$
 $= 1.07918 - \bar{1}.95728$
 $= 1.12190$

檢表知 $c = 13.24$

答 13.24 寸

三角形邊角之關係(其一) (平面三角法 57)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ <p>但 a, b, c 表三角形之三邊 A, B, C 表對於 a, b, c 之內角</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"> $CD = a \sin B$ $CD = b \sin A$ </p> <p> $\therefore a \sin B = b \sin A$ $\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ </p> <p>同樣 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$</p> <p> $\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ </p>	<p>(1) 設 $\triangle ABC$ 其 $2a^2 - 3b^2 = 4bc$ 則 $2 \sin^2 A - 3 \sin^2 B = 4 \sin B \sin C$ 試證之</p> <p>(2) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次式 $a(\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C) = \sin A(b \sin B + c \sin C)$</p> <p>(3) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其 $\frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3} = \frac{C}{4}$ 則 $\frac{a+c}{2b} = \cos \frac{A}{2}$ 試證之</p>

(平面三角法 58) 三角形邊角關係問題之解答(其一)

$$(1) \quad \text{令} \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = d$$

$$\text{則} \quad a = d \sin A$$

$$b = d \sin B$$

$$c = d \sin C$$

以上各式代入 $2a^2 - 3b^2 = 4bc$ 則

$$2(d \sin A)^2 - 3(d \sin B)^2 = 4(d \sin B)(d \sin C)$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin^2 A - 3 \sin^2 B = 4 \sin B \sin C$$

$$(2) \quad \text{左邊} = a(\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$$

$$= d \sin A (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$$

$$\text{右邊} = \sin A (d \sin^2 B + d \sin^2 C)$$

$$= d \sin A (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$$

\therefore 兩邊相等

$$(3) \quad \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3} = \frac{C}{4} = \frac{A+B+C}{2+3+4} = \frac{180^\circ}{9} = 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 40^\circ, B = 60^\circ, C = 80^\circ$$

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = d \quad \text{則}$$

$$\frac{a+c}{2b} = \frac{d \sin A + d \sin C}{2d \sin B} = \frac{\sin A + \sin C}{2 \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 40^\circ + \sin 80^\circ}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 60^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{2 \sin 60^\circ}$$

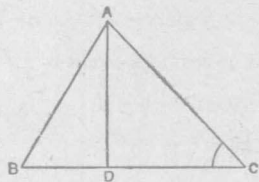
$$= \cos 20^\circ = \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

三角形邊角之關係(其二) (平面三角法 59)

公式

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A, \quad b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B, \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

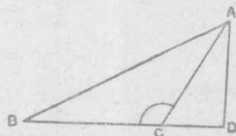
證



$C < 90^\circ$ 由幾何學之定理得

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2BC \cdot CD$$

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



$C > 90^\circ$ 由幾何學定理得

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + 2BC \cdot CD$$

$$c^2 = b^2 + a^2 + 2ab \cos(180^\circ - C)$$

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



設 $C = 90^\circ$ 則 $\cos C = 0$

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2$$

$$\therefore c^2 = b^2 + a^2$$

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

明

問

題

(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其 $A = 60^\circ$, $b = 8$, $c = 5$ 則 a 如何

(2) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次之公式

$$a = b \cos C + c \cos B, \quad b = c \cos A + a \cos C, \quad c = a \cos B + b \cos A$$

(平面三角法 60) 三角形邊角關係問題之解答(其二)

$$(1) \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 8^2 + 5^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 8 \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 64 + 25 - 80 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a^2 = 49$$

$$\therefore a = \pm 7$$

然 a 爲三角形之一邊宜爲正數

$$\therefore a = 7$$

答 $a = 7$

$$(2) \quad b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$$

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

$$\therefore b^2 + c^2 = c^2 + b^2 + 2a^2 - 2ca \cos B - 2ab \cos C$$

$$\therefore 2a^2 = 2ab \cos C + 2ca \cos B$$

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

同樣得證他之二式

三角形邊角之關係(其三) (平面三角法 61)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$	由公式 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 已知
$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$	得 $2bc \cos A = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$	$a = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}, b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$	$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$	試求 $\angle B$
	同樣得證次之二式	(2) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試以 a, b, c 表次式 $\frac{b^2}{a} \cos A + \frac{c^2}{b} \cos B + \frac{a^2}{c} \cos C$

(平面三角法 62) 三角形邊角關係問題之解答(其三)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \cos B &= \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}(3 - \sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \therefore B &= 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \cos A &= \frac{b^2 + ca - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B &= \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \\ \cos C &= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{b^2}{a} \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} + \frac{c^2}{b} \times \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \\ &\quad + \frac{a^2}{c} \times \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \\ &= \frac{a^4 + b^4 + c^4}{2abc}\end{aligned}$$

三角形邊角關係之應用問題 (平面三角法 63)

解 答 之 例

例題 設三角形之三角爲 A, B, C 其對邊爲 a, b, c 則有次之關係試證之

$$a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) + c \sin(A-B) = 0$$

解答 左邊 $= a \sin B \cos C - a \cos B \sin C$
 $+ b \sin C \cos A - b \cos C \sin A$
 $+ c \sin A \cos B - c \cos A \sin B$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{b}{\sin B} \quad \therefore a \sin B = b \sin A \\ \frac{b}{\sin A} &= \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \therefore b \sin C = c \sin B \\ \frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \therefore a \sin C = c \sin A \end{aligned} \right\} \text{然}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{左邊} &= a \sin B \cos C - a \cos B \sin C \\ &\quad + b \sin C \cos A - a \sin B \cos C \\ &\quad + a \sin C \cos B - b \sin C \cos A \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

問 題

(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次式

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

(2) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其 $a \neq b$ 若有次之關係式則 C 爲直角試證之

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

(3) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次式

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

(平面三角法 64) 三角形邊角關係應用問題之解答

(1) 令 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k$ (公式)

則 $a = k \sin A, b = k \sin B, c = k \sin C$

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

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

$$= \tan \frac{A+B}{2} \cot \frac{A-B}{2}$$

(2) 由前題

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

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

然 $\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$ (假設)

$$\therefore \cot \frac{A+B}{2} = 1, \therefore \frac{A+B}{2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore A+B=90^\circ \quad \therefore C=90^\circ$$

(3) 由公式 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ 得

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

$$= \frac{c \cos C}{2 \sin C \cos C}$$

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

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

三角形半角與邊之關係 (平面三角法 65)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$	$\cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A \quad \therefore \cos A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$	(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次之等式
$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$	$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{2bc}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(2s-2c)(2s-2b)}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}} \end{aligned}$	$1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{2c}{a+b+c}$
$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \cos A &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \\ \therefore \cos \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(b+c+a)(b+c-a)}{2bc}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{-s(2s-2a)}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \end{aligned}$	(2) 於三角形試簡單次式
$\text{但 } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$	$\text{又 } \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2} / \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$	$(b-c) \cot \frac{A}{2} + (c-a) \cot \frac{B}{2} + (a-b) \cot \frac{C}{2}$

(平面三角法 66) 三角形半角與邊之關係問題之解答

$$(1) \quad 1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}} \times \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-c)}{s(s-b)}} = 1 - \frac{s-c}{s} = \frac{c}{s} = \frac{2c}{2s} = \frac{2c}{a+b+c}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}} \times 0$$

$$= 0.$$

公 式

令 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積為 S 則

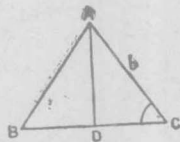
$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$$

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

證 明



$$S = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot AD = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C$$

次之二式亦得同樣證明之

又

$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ab 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= ab \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}$$

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

問 題

(1) 試證 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積

$$\text{為 } \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin(B+C)}$$

(2) \triangle 之三邊為 17 寸, 25 寸, 28 寸則其面積如何(3) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次式

$$S = s^2 \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(1) S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

然由公式

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b &= \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} \\ c &= \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A} \cdot \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A} \cdot \sin A$$

$$= \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin(B+C)}$$

$$(2) S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$s = \frac{17+25+28}{2} = 35$$

$$\therefore S = \sqrt{35(35-17)(35-25)(35-28)}$$

$$= \sqrt{35 \times 18 \times 10 \times 7}$$

$$= \sqrt{5 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3^2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7}$$

$$= 5 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$= 210$$

答 210 平方寸

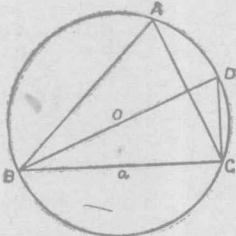
$$(3) s^2 \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

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

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

$$= S$$

三 角 形 之 外 接 圓 (平面三角法 69)

公 式	證 明	問 題
$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}$ <p>其 R 爲 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圓之半徑</p>	 <p>令 BD 爲 $\triangle ABC$ 外接圓之直徑則</p> $\angle BDC = \angle BAC = A,$ $\angle BCD = R$ $\therefore \frac{BC}{BD} = \sin BDC$ $\therefore \frac{a}{2R} = \sin A \quad \therefore R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}$	<p>(1) a, b, c 爲 \triangle 之三邊 S 爲其面積 R 爲其外接圓之半徑則 $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ 試證之</p> <p>(2) $\triangle ABC$ 之一角爲 30° 其對邊爲 5 寸則其外接圓之半徑若干</p> <p>(3) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試證次式</p> $a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C$

(平面三角法 70) 三角形之外接圓問題之解答

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad R &= \frac{a}{2 \sin A} \\ &= \frac{abc}{2bc \sin A} \\ &= \frac{abc}{4 \times \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A} \\ &= \frac{abc}{4S}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad R &= \frac{a}{2 \sin A} \\ &= \frac{5}{2 \sin 30^\circ} \\ &= \frac{5}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 5\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{設 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \text{ 則}$$

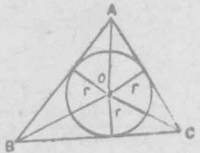
$$a = 2R \sin A$$

$$b = 2R \sin B$$

$$c = 2R \sin C$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C &= 2R(\sin A \cos A + \sin B \cos B + \sin C \cos C) \\ &= R(\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C) \\ &= R\{2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C\} \\ &= R\{2 \sin C \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C\} \\ &= 2R \sin C \{\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)\} \\ &= 2R \sin C \cdot 2 \sin A \sin B \\ &= 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C\end{aligned}$$

三角形之內切圓及傍切圓之半徑 (平面三角法 71)

公 式	證 明	明
$r = \frac{S}{s}$ $r_1 = \frac{S}{s-a}$ $r_2 = \frac{S}{s-b}$ $r_3 = \frac{S}{s-c}$ <p>但 r 爲內切圓之半徑 r_1, r_2, r_3 爲傍切圓之半徑</p>	 <p>設 $\triangle ABC = S$ $a+b+c=2s$ 則 $\triangle ABC = \triangle ABO + \triangle BCO + \triangle CAO$ $\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} cr + \frac{1}{2} ar + \frac{1}{2} br$ $= \frac{1}{2} r(a+b+c) = sr$ $r = \frac{S}{s}$</p>	<p>又 $\triangle AEC =$ $\triangle O_1AB + \triangle O_1CA - \triangle O_1BC$ $\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} cr_1 + \frac{1}{2} br_1 - \frac{1}{2} ar_1$ $= \frac{1}{2} r_1(b+c-a)$ $= \frac{1}{2} r_1(2s-2a)$ $= r_1(s-a)$ $\therefore r_1 = \frac{S}{s-a}$</p> <p>他之二公式亦得同樣證明之</p>
<p>問題</p>	<p>試證次之各式</p> <p>(1) $r = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$. (2) $r_1 = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{s-a}}$. (3) $\sqrt{rr_1r_2r_3} = S$. (4) $\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} = \frac{1}{r}$</p>	

(平面三角法 72) 三角形之內切圓及傍切圓半徑問題之解答

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad r &= \frac{S}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{s} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad r_1 &= \frac{S}{s-a} = \frac{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{s-a} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{(s-a)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{s-a}}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)(s-a)}{s-b}}$$

$$r_3 = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)(s-b)}{s-c}}$$

$$\sqrt{rr_1r_2r_3} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = S$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)}{s(s-b)(s-c)}} + \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)}{s(s-a)(s-c)}} \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)}{s(s-a)(s-b)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{3s-(a+b+c)}{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}$$

$$= \frac{3s-2s}{\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{r}$$

三角形之中線及角之二等分線 (平面三角法 73)

公 式

證

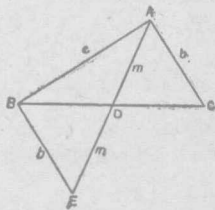
明

問 題

設 $\triangle ABC$ 中線 AD

之長爲 m 則

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A)}$$



於 $\triangle ABC$ 其

$$\overline{AE}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BE}^2 - 2AB \cdot BE \cos ABE$$

$$\therefore (2m)^2 = c^2 + b^2 - 2cb \cos(180^\circ - A)$$

$$= c^2 + b^2 + 2bc \cos A$$

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

(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 試引

$\angle A$ 之中線 AD
以證次式

$\tan ADB$

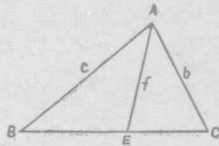
$$= \frac{2bc \sin A}{b^2 - c^2}$$

設 $\triangle ABC$ 之 $\angle A$

二等分線 AE 之長

爲 f 則

$$f = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$$



$\triangle ABC = \triangle ABE + \triangle ACE$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} cf \sin \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} bf \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore f = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$$

(2) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其

A 外角之二等分
線 AE 之長爲
則

$$f = \frac{2bc \sin \frac{A}{2}}{b-c}$$

試證之

(平面三角法 74) 三角形之中線及角之二等分線問題解答

(1) 設 $\angle ADB = \phi$ 考 $\triangle ABD$ 則

$$\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle ADB} = \frac{a}{2c} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\sin(\phi + B)}{\sin \phi} = \frac{a}{2c}$$

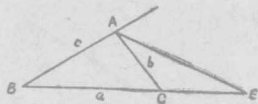
$$\therefore \cos B + \sin B \cot \phi = \frac{a}{2c}$$

$$\therefore \cot \phi = \frac{\frac{a}{2c} - \cos B}{\sin B}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan \phi &= \frac{2c \sin B}{a - 2c \cos B} \\ &= \frac{2ac \sin B}{a^2 - (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)} \\ &= \frac{2ac \sin B}{b^2 - c^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle ADB = \frac{2ac \sin B}{b^2 - c^2}$$

(2) $\triangle ABC = \triangle ABE - \triangle ACE$



$$\text{即} \quad \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} cf \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} bf \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\therefore f = \frac{2bc}{b-c} \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

任意三角形之解法(其一) (平面三角法 75)

種 類	解 法	問 題
<p>已知一邊及二角者 設已知 a, B, C</p>	<p>從 $A = 180^\circ - (B + C)$ 以求 A</p> $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$ $\therefore b = \frac{a \sin B}{\sin A}$ <p>從 $\log b = \log a + \log \sin B - \log \sin A$ 求得 b</p> <p>又 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$</p> $\therefore c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$ <p>從 $\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - \log \sin A$ 求得 c</p>	<p>(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其</p> <p>$a = 485$ 尺</p> <p>$B = 78^\circ$</p> <p>$C = 66^\circ$</p> <p>試求 b, c</p>

(平面三角法 76) 任意三角形解法問題之解答(其一)

$$(1) \quad A = 180^\circ - (B + C) = 180^\circ - (78^\circ + 66^\circ) = 36^\circ$$

$$\log a = \log 485 \text{ 尺} = 2.68574$$

$$\log \sin A = \log \sin 36^\circ = \bar{1}.76922$$

$$\log \sin B = \log \sin 78^\circ = \bar{1}.99040$$

$$\log \sin C = \log \sin 66^\circ = \bar{1}.96073$$

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

$$\therefore \log b = \log a + \log \sin B - \log \sin A$$

$$= 2.68574 + \bar{1}.99040 - \bar{1}.76922$$

$$= 2.90692$$

$$\log 807.0 = 2.90687$$

$$\log 807.1 = 2.90693$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .1 \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore .1 : x = 6 : 5$$

$$\therefore x = .1 \times \frac{5}{6} = 0.08$$

$$\therefore b = 807 + 0.08 = 807.08 \text{ 尺}$$

$$\text{次 } c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$$

$$\therefore \log c = \log a + \log \sin C - \log \sin A$$

$$= 2.68574 + \bar{1}.96073 - \bar{1}.76922$$

$$= 2.87725$$

$$\log 753.7 = 2.87720$$

$$\log 753.8 = 2.87726$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .1 \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore 6 : 5 = .1 : x$$

$$\therefore x = .1 \times \frac{5}{6} = 0.08$$

$$\therefore c = 753.7 + 0.08 = 753.78 \text{ 尺}$$

任意三角形之解法(其二) (平面三角法 77)

種類	解法	問題
<p>已知二邊及其夾角者 設已知 a, b, C</p>	$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin A + \sin B} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}$ $= \frac{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}} = \frac{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cot \frac{C}{2}}$ <p>從 $\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$ 求得 $\frac{A-B}{2}$</p> <p>以此與 $90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} = \frac{A+B}{2}$ 加減得 A 及 B</p> <p>從 $c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$ 求得 c</p>	<p>(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其 $A = 65^\circ$ $b = 281.4$ 寸 $c = 208$ 寸 試求 B, C 及 a</p>

(平面三角法 78) 任意三角形解法問題之解答(其二)

$$(1) \log(b-c) = \log 73.4 = 1.86570$$

$$\log(b+c) = \log 489.4 = 2.68966$$

$$\log \cot \frac{A}{2} = \log \cot 32^\circ 30' = 0.19581$$

$$\tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{73.4}{489.4} \cot 32^\circ 30'$$

$$\log \tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \log 73.4 - \log 489.4 + \log \cot 32^\circ 30'$$

$$= \bar{1}.17604 + 0.19581 = \bar{1}.37185$$

$$\bar{1}.37193 \dots \dots 13^\circ 15'$$

$$\bar{1}.37137 \dots \dots 13^\circ 14'$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \qquad 1' \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \qquad x'' \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\therefore x' = 60'' \times \frac{8}{56} = 9''$$

$$\therefore \frac{B-C}{2} = 13^\circ 15' - 9'' = 13^\circ 14' 51''$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{B+C}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} = 57^\circ 30'$$

$$B = \frac{B+C}{2} + \frac{B-C}{2} = \underline{70^\circ 44' 51''}$$

$$C = \frac{B+C}{2} - \frac{B-C}{2} = \underline{44^\circ 15' 9''}$$

$$\log c = \log 208 = 2.31806$$

$$\log \sin A = \log \sin 65^\circ = \bar{1}.95728$$

$$\log \sin C = \log \sin 44^\circ 15' 9'' = \bar{1}.84375$$

$$\log a = \log c + \log \sin A - \log \sin C$$

$$= 2.31806 + \bar{1}.95728 - \bar{1}.84375$$

$$= 2.43159$$

$$\therefore a = 270.14 \text{ 寸}$$

任意三角形之解法(其三) (平面三角法 79)

種類	解法	問題
<p>已知二邊及其對角之一者</p> <p>設已知 a, b, A</p>	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \therefore \sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} \dots \dots \dots (1)$ <p>又 $C = 180^\circ - (A + B) \dots \dots \dots (2)$</p> $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \therefore c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A} \dots \dots \dots (3)$ <p>從(1)求得 B 即</p> $\log \sin B = \log b + \log \sin A - \log a$ <p>由是從(2)即可得 C</p> <p>從(3)求得 c 即</p> $\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - \log \sin A$ <p>(討論)</p> <p>$A \geq 90^\circ$ 時 $\begin{cases} a \leq b & \text{則問題爲不能} \\ a > b & \text{則只有一解} \end{cases}$</p> <p>$A < 90^\circ$ 時 $\begin{cases} a < b \sin A & \text{則無解} \\ a = b \sin A & \text{則只有一解} \\ b > a > b \sin A & \text{則有二解} \\ a \geq b & \text{則只有一解} \end{cases}$</p>	<p>(1) 於 $\triangle ABC$ 其</p> <p>$a = 4945.2$ 寸</p> <p>$b = 5876.2$ 寸</p> <p>$A = 47^\circ 26'$</p> <p>試求其餘一邊及二角</p>

(平面三角法 80) 任意三角形解法問題之解答(其三)

(1) $\log \sin B = \log b + \log \sin A - \log a$

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

$\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - \log \sin A$

$\log b = \log 5876.2 = 3.76910$

$\log \sin A = \log \sin 47^\circ 26' = \bar{1}.86717$

$-\log a = -\log 4945.2 = \bar{4}.30581$

$\log \sin B = \bar{1}.94208$

$\therefore B = 61^\circ 3' 43''$

$A = 47^\circ 26'$

$A + B = 108^\circ 29' 43''$

$A + B + C = 180^\circ$

$C = 71^\circ 30' 17''$

或

$118^\circ 56' 17''$

$47^\circ 26'$

$166^\circ 22' 17''$

180°

$13^\circ 37' 43''$

$\log a = \log 4945.2 = 3.69419$

$\log \sin C = \log \sin 71^\circ 30' 17'' = \bar{1}.97697$

$-\log \sin A = -\log \sin 47^\circ 26' = 0.13283$

$\log c = 3.80399$

$\therefore c = 6367.9$

或

3.69419

$(13^\circ 37' 43'') 1.37222$

0.13283

3.19924

1582.1

答 $\begin{cases} B = 61^\circ 3' 43'' & \text{或 } 118^\circ 56' 17'' \\ C = 71^\circ 30' 17'' & \text{或 } 13^\circ 37' 43'' \\ c = 6367.9 \text{ 寸} & \text{或 } 1582.1 \text{ 寸} \end{cases}$

任意三角形之解法(其四) (平面三角法 81)

種類	解法	問題
<p>知三邊即 a, b, c 以求 三角即 A, B, C</p>	<p>令 $2s = a + b + c$ 則</p> $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$ $\tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$ <p>而 $C = 180^\circ - (A + B)$</p> $\therefore \log \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(s-b) + \log(s-c) - \log s - \log(s-a) \}$ $\log \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(s-c) + \log(s-a) - \log s - \log(s-b) \}$ <p>由是即可求得 A, B, C</p>	<p>(1) 有 $\triangle ABC$ 其</p> <p>$a = 275.3$ 尺</p> <p>$b = 189.2$ 尺</p> <p>$c = 301.5$ 尺</p> <p>試求 A, B, C</p>

(平面三角法 82) 任意三角形之解法問題解答(其四)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad a &= 275.3 & s &= 383 \\ b &= 189.2 & s-a &= 107.7 \\ c &= 301.5 & s-b &= 193.8 \\ \hline 2s &= 766 & s-c &= 81.5\end{aligned}$$

$$\log(s-b) = 2.28735$$

$$\log(s-c) = 1.91116$$

$$-\log s = \bar{3}.41680$$

$$\underline{-\log(s-a) = \bar{3}.96778}$$

$$2\log \tan \frac{A}{2} = \bar{1}.58309$$

$$\log \tan \frac{A}{2} = \bar{1}.79154$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{2} = 31^{\circ}44'.93$$

$$\therefore \underline{A = 63^{\circ}29'52''}$$

$$\log(s-c) = 1.91116$$

$$\log(s-a) = 2.03222$$

$$-\log s = \bar{3}.41680$$

$$\underline{-\log(s-b) = \bar{3}.71265}$$

$$2\log \tan \frac{B}{2} = \bar{1}.07283$$

$$\log \tan \frac{B}{2} = \bar{1}.53642$$

$$\therefore \frac{B}{2} = 18^{\circ}58'.66$$

$$\therefore \underline{B = 37^{\circ}57'19''}$$

$$A = 63^{\circ}29'52''$$

$$\underline{B = 37^{\circ}57'19''}$$

$$A+B = 101^{\circ}27'11''$$

$$\underline{A+B+C = 180^{\circ}}$$

$$\underline{C = 78^{\circ}32'49''}$$

任意三角形之解法(其五) (平面三角法 83)

例 題	解 法	問 題
<p>知一邊及其對角與他二邊之和解此三角形 即知 $a, A, b+c$ 試求其餘之各件</p>	$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b+c}{\sin B + \sin C}$ $\therefore \frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B + \sin C} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}$ <p>即</p> $\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{B-C}{2}}$ $\therefore \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{(b+c) \sin \frac{A}{2}}{a}$ <p>從此求得 $\frac{B-C}{2}$</p> <p>又 $\frac{B+C}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$ 以此與 $\frac{B-C}{2}$ 加減即得 B, C 由是即求得 a</p> <p>從而依一邊與二角之解法解之即得所求</p>	<p>(1) 知二邊 a, b 及二角之差 $A-B$ 試解此三角形</p> <p>(2) 知一角 B, 一邊 a 及他二邊之和 $b+c$ 試解此三角形</p>

(平面三角法 84) 任意三角形之解法問題解答(其五)

(1) 由公式 $\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{a+b}{a-b} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$

求得 $\frac{1}{2}(A+B)$ 以此與 $\frac{1}{2}(A-B)$ 加減即得 A, B

然由 $C = 180^\circ - (A+B)$ 求得 C

由是知 a, b, C 依此以求之即得

從而求得 $c = \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A}$

(2) 因知 a , 及 $b+c$ 而知

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

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

故由 $\tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s-a}{s} \cot \frac{B}{2}$

求得 C

又由 $A = 180^\circ - (B+C)$

求得 A

然後可由 $b = \frac{a}{\sin A} \sin B$

而求得 b

測量問題 (其一) (平面三角法 85)

例題

1. 有人仰望塔頂及塔頂上所立長 l 尺旗竿之上端得仰角 A ，及 B 求塔之高

解



令 $DE = \text{塔高} = x$, $EF = \text{旗竿之長} = l$
 C 為觀測點
 $\angle ECD = A$, $\angle FCD = B$
 $CD = y$

則 $CD \tan ECD = DE$
 $CD \tan FCD = DF$

而 $y \tan A = x$, $y \tan B = x + l$

從而 $\frac{\tan B}{\tan A} = \frac{x+l}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= \frac{l \tan A}{\tan B - \tan A} \\ &= \frac{l \cos B \sin A}{\sin(B-A)} \end{aligned}$$

法

問題

- (1) 從山麓之某地點 B 測得山頂 A 之仰角為 60° 在水平面與傾斜 30° 之坂路上自 B 點上行 1530 尺之 C 點測得 $\angle BCA$ 為 120° 求山之高
- (2) 在塔基仰望樹頂得仰角 α 登塔 h 尺再仰望之得仰角 β 求樹之高

(平面三角法 86) 測量問題解答(其一)

(1) 令 $AD = \text{山之高} = x$ 尺

$$\angle DBA = 60^\circ, \quad \angle DBC = 30^\circ$$

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

就 $\triangle ABC$ 解之

$$BA = \frac{BC \sin \angle BCA}{\sin \angle BAC}$$

$$= \frac{1530 \sin 120^\circ}{\sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ - 120^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1530 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 1530 \times \sqrt{3}$$

而 $AD = BA \sin 60^\circ$

$$= 1530 \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 2295$$

$\therefore AD = 2295$ 尺



(2) CD 為樹之高 A, B 為前後之觀測點過 B 作水平

線交 CD 於 E 則

$$\angle DAC = \alpha, \quad \angle DBE = \beta$$

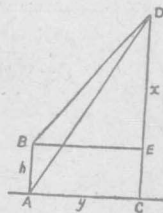
$$\text{今令 } AC = y, \quad DC = x$$

$$\text{則 } DC = AC \tan \angle DAC,$$

$$DE = BE \tan \angle DBE.$$

$$\text{從而 } x = y \tan \alpha$$

$$x - h = y \tan \beta$$



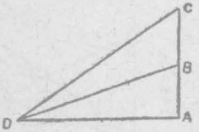
由是

$$\frac{x}{x-h} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{h \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}$$

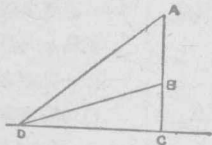
$$= \frac{h \cos \beta \sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}$$

測量問題 (其二) (平面三角法 87)

例題	解法	問題
<p>2. 以長 b 之竿立於高 a 之臺上試求此竿與臺視角相等之地點但 $b > a$</p>	 <p>(解) BC 爲竿 AB 爲臺 D 爲觀測點則 $AB = a, BC = b$ $\angle ADB = \angle BDC$ 令 $DA = x, \angle ADB = y$</p> <p>則 $\tan y = \frac{a}{x} \dots \dots \dots (1)$</p> <p>$\tan 2y = \frac{a+b}{x} \dots \dots \dots (2)$</p> <p>以 (1) 代入 (2) 則</p> $\frac{2 \frac{a}{x}}{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} = \frac{a+b}{x}$ <p>解之取其正號則 $x = a \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{b-a}}$</p> <p>即凡距臺底 $a \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{b-a}}$ 之點皆是</p>	<p>(1) 有塔及塔尖距其塔之基底爲 a 尺於其同一平面上之一點視之含相等角若已知塔高爲 h 尺則塔尖之高爲 $\left(\frac{a^2+h^2}{a^2-h^2}\right)h$ 尺試證之</p> <p>(2) 在水平線 ABC 上求高 PC 但知 A 點測之爲 α 度 B 點測之爲 β 度而 AB 之長爲 a 則</p> <p>$PC = a \sin \alpha \sin \beta \csc(\beta - \alpha)$</p> <p>試證之</p>

(1) 解 AB 爲塔尖 BC 爲塔 D 爲觀測點

然 $CD=a$, $BC=h$



今令 $AB=x$ 則

$$\begin{aligned}\tan ADC &= \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{2 \tan BDC}{1 - \tan^2 BDC} \\ &= 2 \frac{CB}{CD} / \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{CB}{CD} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{2h}{a} / \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^2 \right\}\end{aligned}$$

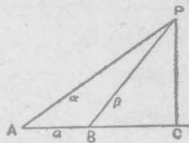
$$= \frac{2ah}{a^2 - h^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+h}{a} = \frac{2ah}{a^2 - h^2}$$

從而

$$x = \frac{(a^2 + h^2)}{(a^2 - h^2)} h$$

(2) 令 $PC=x$ 則



由 $\triangle APC$ 得 $AC = x \cot \alpha$

由 $\triangle BPC$ 得 $BC = x \cot \beta$

然 $AC - BC = AB = a$

$$\therefore a = x(\cot \alpha - \cot \beta) = x \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} \right)$$

$$= x \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$= \frac{x \sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$\therefore x = a \sin \alpha \sin \beta \csc(\beta - \alpha)$$

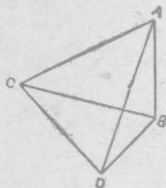
例題

解

法

問題

3. 有人立於高 h 尺之絕壁頂上望西方見一船成 α 俯角迨一時間後見同船在南方成 β 俯角問船之速度如何



絕壁 $AB = h$ 尺船之位置前在 C 點後在 D 點則

$$\angle ACB = \alpha$$

$$\angle ADB = \beta$$

且

$$\angle CBD = \angle R$$

由是

$$CB = h \cot \alpha$$

$$DB = h \cot \beta$$

而

$$\overline{DC}^2 = \overline{CB}^2 + \overline{BD}^2$$

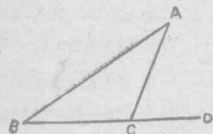
$$\therefore DC = \sqrt{h^2(\cot^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \beta)}$$

$$= h \sqrt{\cot^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \beta}$$

此乃一時間船所行之距離即船之速度

- (1) 有船向東航行見一燈臺在東北東後進 4 哩此燈臺在北北東試求最初之測點與燈臺之距離
- (2) 有船向正北進行見與航路成 α 角之直線上有二燈臺後船轉航路向北西之方向進行 α 哩見一燈臺在船之正東一燈臺在北東試求二燈臺之距離

(1) A 爲燈臺 B, C 爲前後之測點則



$$\angle ABD = 22^{\circ}30'$$

$$\angle ACD = 67^{\circ}30'$$

$$BC = 4 \text{ 哩}$$

今令 $AB = x$ 哩 則

$$x = \frac{4 \sin(180^{\circ} - 67^{\circ}30')}{\sin(67^{\circ}30' - 22^{\circ}30')}$$

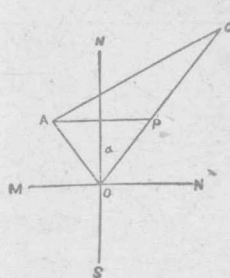
$$= \frac{4 \cos 22^{\circ}30'}{\sin 45^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(2 + \sqrt{2})}{2} \div \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore x = 2\sqrt{2}(4 + 2\sqrt{2})$$

答 $2\sqrt{2}(4 + 2\sqrt{2})$ 哩

(2) O, A 爲船前後之二位置



P, Q 爲二燈臺之位置

則方位 AQ 爲北東 AP 爲
正東

$$\angle QAP = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\angle PAO = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\angle AOM = 45^{\circ}$$

又 $\angle NOP = \alpha$

$$\therefore \angle AOQ = 45^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} + \alpha = 90^{\circ} + \alpha$$

由 $\triangle APQ$ 得 $\begin{cases} \frac{PQ}{\sin QAP} = \frac{AQ}{\sin QPA} \\ AQ = OA \tan AOQ \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \frac{PQ}{\sin 45^{\circ}} = \frac{a \tan(45^{\circ} + \alpha)}{\sin(90^{\circ} + \alpha)}$$

$$\therefore PQ = \frac{a \tan(45^{\circ} + \alpha) \sin 45^{\circ}}{\sin(90^{\circ} + \alpha)} = \frac{a \tan(45^{\circ} + \alpha)}{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}$$

例 題

解

法

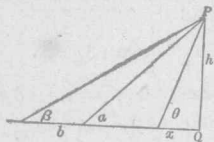
問 題

4 水平面上有一向北
方傾斜之塔自其正
南方距塔基 a, b 之
二點測之則得塔之
高度為 a 及 β 而
塔之傾度為 θ 其垂
直高為 h 則

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b-a}{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta}$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$$

試證之



從塔頂 P 向地面上引垂線 PQ
以 h 代之從塔基至 Q 之距離以
 x 代之則

$$x+a = (\text{塔一測點至 } Q \text{ 之距離})$$

$$x+b = (\text{從他測點至 } Q \text{ 之距離})$$

$$\text{由是 } \cot \theta = \frac{x}{h}, \cot \alpha = \frac{x+a}{h}, \cot \beta = \frac{x+b}{h}$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{b-a}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$$

$$\text{而 } x = h \cot \alpha - a = \frac{(b-a) \cot \alpha}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} - a$$

$$= \frac{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$$

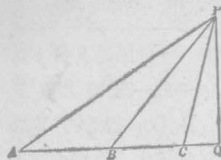
$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{h}{x} = \frac{b-a}{b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta}$$

(1) 有目標過其直下水
平之一直線上取 $A,$
 B, C 三點測之 B 之
仰角為 A 仰角之二
倍 C 之仰角為 A 仰
角之三倍而
 $AB = a, BC = b$
則目標之高為

$$\frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{\{(a+b)(3b-a)\}}$$

試證之

(1) P 爲目標 PQ 爲自 P 至含 A, B, C 之水平面上所作之垂線



令 $PQ = x$, $CQ = y$ 則 $\angle PAQ = \theta$

則 $\angle PBQ = 2\theta$, $\angle PCQ = 3\theta$

由是 $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{y+a+b}$, $\tan 2\theta = \frac{x}{y+b}$, $\tan 3\theta = \frac{x}{y}$

$$\therefore y+a+b = x \cot \theta, \quad y+b = x \cot 2\theta, \quad y = x \cot 3\theta$$

$$\therefore a = x(\cot \theta - \cot 2\theta), \quad b = x(\cot 2\theta - \cot 3\theta)$$

$$\therefore a = x \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} \right) = \frac{x \sin(2\theta - \theta)}{\sin \theta \sin 2\theta} = \frac{x}{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$\therefore b = x \left(\frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\sin 3\theta} \right) = \frac{x \sin(3\theta - 2\theta)}{\sin 2\theta \sin 3\theta} = \frac{x \sin \theta}{\sin 2\theta \sin 3\theta} = \frac{x}{\sin 2\theta(3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

故

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{x}{a}, \quad 3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta = \frac{x}{b \sin 2\theta} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\therefore 3 - 2(1 - \cos 2\theta) = \frac{a}{b} \quad \therefore \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \right)$$

由是

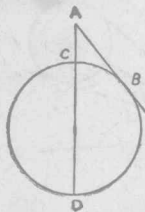
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \right)^2 = \frac{4b^2 - (a-b)^2}{4b^2} = \frac{3b^2 + 2ab - a^2}{4b^2} = \frac{(3b-a)(a+b)}{4b^2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{\{(a+b)(3b-a)\}}$$

例題

5. 地球之半徑為 r 則高 h 之點至視水平之距離等於 $\sqrt{2rh}$



解法

CD 為地球之徑 A 為高 h 之一點自 A 向地球作一切線 AB 則

$$AB = \sqrt{AC \cdot AD} = \sqrt{h(2r+h)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2rh + h^2}$$

然 h 比 $2r$ 為極小故 h^2 對於 $2rh$ 更小去之可也

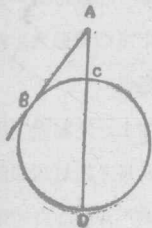
$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{2rh}$$

問題

- (1) 於地上得望見高 h 尺丘陵之頂則其最大之距離有幾哩
- (2) 從地上一定點望空中直徑 6 尺之輕氣球其視角為 30° 其中心之仰角為 45° 求此輕氣球之中心距地面鉛直之高但地球之半徑為 3960 哩

(平面三角法 94) 測量問題之解答 (其五)

(1) AC 爲丘陵之高 h 尺 CD 爲地球之直徑 AB 爲



望見 A 之最大距離命爲 x 則

AB 爲切地球 A 點之切線

$$\therefore \overline{AB}^2 = AD \cdot AC$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{\{AC(CD + AC)\}}$$

然 AC 比於 CD 爲極小故

CD + AC 可視作 CD 由是

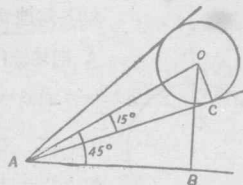
$$AB = \sqrt{(AC \cdot CD)}$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{2hr} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{h}{5280} \cdot 3960} \text{ 因 1 哩} = 5280 \text{ 呎}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3h}{2}}$$

故最大距離爲 $\sqrt{\frac{3h}{2}}$ 哩

(2) O 爲輕氣球之中心其直下相當於地上之一點 B



而 A 爲測點 C 在平面

OAB 之內即過 A 切

輕氣球之直線之切點

OC 爲輕氣球之半徑即

3 尺 $\angle OAC$ 爲望輕氣

球視角之半分即 15°

由是

$$OA = \frac{OC}{\sin OAC} = \frac{3}{\sin 15^\circ}$$

而

$$\angle OAB = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore OB = OA \sin OAB = \frac{3}{\sin 15^\circ} \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 3(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$= 8.196$$

答 8.196 尺

定 義	解 答 之 例	問 題
逆函數 正弦爲 a 則 a 稱爲其角之逆正 弦以 $\sin^{-1}a$ 記之 或記之爲 $\text{arc sin } a$ 他之函數準此 例如 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 與 $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$ 是表同 一之關係	(例題) $2 \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1} \frac{2y}{1-y^2}$ 試證之 (解答) 令 $\tan^{-1}y = A$ 則 $\tan A = y$ 又 $2 \tan^{-1}y = 2A$ 而 $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$ $= \frac{2y}{1-y^2}$ $\therefore \tan^{-1} \frac{2y}{1-y^2} = 2A$ 由是 $2 \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1} \frac{2y}{1-y^2}$	試證下列各式 (1) $\tan^{-1}m + \tan^{-1}n = \tan^{-1} \frac{m+n}{1-mn}$ (2) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{47}$ (3) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{6} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = 45^\circ$

(平面三角法 96) 逆三角函數問題之解答(其一)

(1) 令 $\tan^{-1}m=A$, $\tan^{-1}n=B$ 則

$$\tan A=m, \tan B=n$$

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{m+n}{1-mn}$$

然 $A+B = \tan^{-1}m + \tan^{-1}n$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1}m + \tan^{-1}n = \tan^{-1} \frac{m+n}{1-mn}$$

(2) 題之兩邊應用前題則

$$\text{左邊} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{8}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{15}{11}$$

$$\text{右邊} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{47}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{47}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{51}{11}$$

是左右互相等即為本題之證

(3) 由前題(1)得

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{7}$$

由是 $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8}$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} 1$$

$$= 45^\circ$$

例題	證法	問題
$1. \sin^{-1}a = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-a^2}$ $= \tan^{-1}\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$ $= \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a}$ $= \sec^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$ $= \csc^{-1}\frac{1}{a}$	<p>令 $\sin^{-1}a = t$ 則 $a = \sin t$</p> <p>由是 $\sqrt{1-a^2} = \cos t$</p> $\therefore t = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-a^2}$ <p>又從 $a = \sin t$ 得</p> $\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} = \tan t \quad \therefore t = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$ <p>又從 $\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a} = \cot t, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} = \sec t$</p> $\frac{1}{a} = \csc t$	<p>試證次之各式</p> <p>(1) $\sin^{-1}\frac{12}{13} = \cot^{-1}\frac{5}{12}$</p> <p>(2) $\sin^{-1}a + \sin^{-1}b$</p> $= \sin^{-1}\{a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2}\}$ <p>(3) $\cos^{-1}\frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} + \cos^{-1}\frac{5}{\sqrt{41}}$</p> $= 45^\circ$
<p>試證之</p>	$\therefore t = \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a} = \sec^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$ $= \csc^{-1}\frac{1}{a}$	

(平面三角法 98) 逆三角函數問題之解答 (其二)

$$(1) \quad \sin^{-1}a = \cot^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a}$$

而 $a = \frac{12}{13}$ 以此代入上式

$$\text{則} \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{12}{13} = \cot^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^2}}{\frac{12}{13}} = \cot^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{令} \quad \sin^{-1}a = A, \quad \sin^{-1}b = B$$

$$\text{則} \quad a = \sin A, \quad b = \sin B$$

$$\text{由是} \quad \sqrt{1-a^2} = \cos A, \quad \sqrt{1-b^2} = \cos B$$

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

$$\text{由是} \quad A+B = \sin^{-1}(\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A)$$

以上之各值代入之則

$$\sin^{-1}a + \sin^{-1}b = \sin^{-1}(a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2})$$

$$(3) \quad \text{令} \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} = A, \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} = B$$

$$\text{則} \quad \frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} = \cos A, \quad \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} = \cos B$$

$$\text{由是} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}} = \sin A, \quad \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}} = \sin B$$

$$\text{但} \quad \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\text{由是} \quad A+B = \cos^{-1}(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B)$$

故以上之值代入之則

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos^{-1} \frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} + \cos^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{82}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{82}} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}} \right) \\ &= \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

例題	證明	問題
<p>2. $3 \tan^{-1}a = \tan^{-1} \frac{3a-a^3}{1-3a^2}$</p> <p>試證之</p>	<p>令 $\tan^{-1}a = A$</p> <p>則 $a = \tan A$</p> <p>以 $\tan^{-1} 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$</p> <p>$\therefore 3A = \tan^{-1} \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$</p> <p>以上之值代入之即得</p> <p>$3 \tan^{-1}a = \tan^{-1} \frac{3a-a^3}{1-3a^2}$</p>	<p>試證次之二式</p> <p>(1) $2 \cot^{-1}a = \cot^{-1} \frac{a^2-1}{2a}$</p> <p>(2) $3 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{20}$</p> <p>$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1985}$</p>

(平面三角法 100) 逆三角函數問題之解答(其三)

(1) 令 $\cot^{-1}a = A$

則 $a = \cot A$

但 $\cot 2A = \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A}$

由是 $2A = \cot^{-1} \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A}$

此以上之值代入之即得

$$2 \cot^{-1} a = \cot^{-1} \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a}$$

(2) 令 $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = A$, $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{20} = B$

$$\text{則 } \tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 + 3 \tan^2 A} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4^3}}{1 - \frac{3}{4^2}} = \frac{47}{52}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \tan(3A + B) &= \frac{\tan 3A + \tan B}{1 - \tan 3A \tan B} \\ &= \frac{\frac{47}{52} + \frac{1}{20}}{1 - \frac{47}{52 \times 20}} = \frac{992}{993} \end{aligned}$$

令 $C = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1985}$

$$\text{則 } \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - C\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1985}}{1 + \frac{1}{1985}} = \frac{1984}{1986} = \frac{992}{993}$$

$$\therefore 3A + B = \frac{\pi}{4} - C$$

由是即得本題之證

例題	證明	問題
<p>3. $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+a}} = \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$</p> <p>試證之</p>	<p>令 $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+a}} = A$</p> <p>則 $\sin A = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+a}}$</p> $\sin^2 A = \frac{x}{x+a}$ <p>由是 $\cos^2 A = 1 - \sin^2 A$</p> $= 1 - \frac{x}{x+a} = \frac{a}{x+a}$ $\tan^2 A = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \frac{x}{a}$ $\therefore A = \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$ <p>即 $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+a}} = \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$</p>	<p>(1) 設 $\sec \theta - \csc \theta = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>則 $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>試證之</p> <p>(2) 設 $\sin(\pi \cos \theta) = \cos(\pi \sin \theta)$</p> <p>則 $\theta = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>試證之</p>

(平面三角法 102) 逆三角函數問題之解答(其四)

(1) 以 $\sec \theta - \csc \theta = \frac{4}{3}$

而 $\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{4}{3}$

$\therefore \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3} \sin 2\theta$

自乘則

$$1 - \sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{9} \sin^2 2\theta$$

解此二次方程式則

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 或 } -3$$

但 -3 不適用

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

由是

$$2\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) 以 $\sin(\pi \cos \theta) = \cos(\pi \sin \theta)$

而 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \cos \theta\right) = \cos(\pi \sin \theta)$

故解答含於次式中

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \cos \theta = 2n\pi \pm \pi \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta \pm \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} - 2n$$

自乘則

$$1 \pm \sin 2\theta = (\frac{1}{2} - 2n)^2$$

若 n 為任意整數(正或負)則 $\sin 2\theta$ 之絕對值大於 1

故 n 不可不為零

$$\therefore 1 \pm \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = \pm \frac{3}{4}$$

由是

$$2\theta = \pm \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$$

解 答 之 例	問 題
<p>(例題) 試解 $2 \sin^2 x = 3 \cos x$</p> <p>(解答) 由題之方程式得</p> $1 - \cos^2 x = \frac{3}{2} \cos x$ $\therefore \cos^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \cos x = 1$ <p>解此二次方程式得 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 -2</p> <p>但 -2 不適用因無論如何 $\cos x$ 之絕對值不能大於 1 故也</p> $\therefore \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{從而 } x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ <p>故一般 $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$</p>	<p>(1) 試於 0° 與 180° 之間求適於下式 x 之一切值</p> $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \sin x = 3$ <p>(2) 試解次之方程式</p> $\sin^2 x + \cos 2x = \cos x$

(平面三角法 104) 三角方程式問題之解答(其一)

(1) $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \sin x = 3$

由題之方程式得

$$2(1 - \sin^2 x) + 3 \sin x = 3$$

$$2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

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

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

故一般爲 $x = n \times 180^\circ + (-1)^n 30^\circ$

及 $x = n \times 180^\circ + (-1)^n 90^\circ$

由是在 0° 與 180° 之間之角爲

$$30^\circ, 150^\circ, 90^\circ$$

(2) $\sin^2 x + \cos 2x = \cos x$

由此式得

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

即 $\cos^2 x - \cos x = 0$

$$\cos x (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos x = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos x = 1$$

故一般

$$x = 2n \times 180^\circ \pm 90^\circ$$

又 $x = 2n \times 180^\circ$

即 $n \times 180^\circ + 90^\circ$ 或 $2n \times 180^\circ$

例 題	解 法	問 題
<p>1. 有方程式</p> $\sin^2 x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = \frac{7}{4}$ <p>試求其適於此方程式 x 之值但 $x < 90^\circ$</p>	<p>變原式爲</p> $1 - \cos^2 x + \sqrt{3} \cos x - \frac{7}{4} = 0$ <p>或</p> $4 \cos^2 x - 4\sqrt{3} \cos x + 3 = 0$ <p>即</p> $(2 \cos x - \sqrt{3})^2 = 0$ <p>由是</p> $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\therefore x = 30^\circ$	<p>(1) 有方程式</p> $4 \sin^2 \theta - 2(\sqrt{3} + 1) \sin \theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$ <p>試求其 θ 之適當之值</p> <p>但 $\theta < 90^\circ$</p> <p>(2) 試解方程式</p> $\sin x + \cos x = 1$

(平面三角法 106) 三角方程式問題之解答(其二)

(1) $4\sin^2\theta - 2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sin\theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$

將此式分解因數

$$(2\sin\theta - 1)(2\sin\theta - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$$

及 $2\sin\theta - \sqrt{3} = 0$

由是 $\begin{cases} \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$

故 $\begin{cases} \theta = 30^\circ \\ \theta = 60^\circ \end{cases}$

(2) $\sin x + \cos x = 1$

將此式平方之

$$\sin^2x + 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2x = 1$$

即 $\sin 2x + 1 = 1$

$$\therefore \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x = n\pi$$

由是 $x = \frac{n\pi}{2}$

例 題	解 法	問 題
<p>2. 試解方程式</p> $\cos 2x = \cos x + \sin x$	<p>由題得</p> $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos x + \sin x$ $\therefore (\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x) = \cos x + \sin x$ <p>由是</p> $\cos x + \sin x = 0, \dots \dots \dots (1)$ $\cos x - \sin x = 1 \dots \dots \dots (2)$ <p>由(1)得</p> $\tan x = -1$ $\therefore x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$ <p>由(2)得</p> $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\therefore \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ <p>即</p> $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\therefore x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ <p>由是</p> $x = 2n\pi \text{ 或 } 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}$	<p>(1) 試解方程式</p> $\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta - \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 0$ <p>(2) 有方程式</p> $5 \sin x = \cos 2x + 2$ <p>試求 x 適當之值</p>

(平面三角法 108) 三角方程式問題之解答(其三)

(1) $\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta - \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 0$

由此式得

$$(\sin 2\theta - \sin \theta) + (\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta) = 0$$

即 $2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} = 0$

由是 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

及 $\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots (2)$

由(1)得 $\frac{\theta}{2} = n \cdot 180^\circ$ 或 $\theta = n \cdot 360^\circ$

由(2)得 $\tan \frac{3\theta}{2} = -1$

由是 $\frac{3\theta}{2} = n \cdot 180^\circ - 45^\circ$

即 $\theta = n \cdot 120^\circ - 30^\circ = (4n - 1)30^\circ$

(2) $5 \sin x = \cos 2x + 2$

變此式爲

$$5 \sin x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x + 2$$

即 $2 \sin^2 x + 5 \sin x - 3 = 0$

分解爲

$$(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 3) = 0$$

由是 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$$

但 $\sin x + 3 = 0$ 不能成立

三角方程式問題(其四) (平面三角法 109)

例題	解法	問題
3. 試解次之方程式 $2 \cos x \cos 3x = -1$	由原式得 $\cos 4x + \cos 2x + 1 = 0$ $2 \cos^2 2x + \cos 2x = 0$ 由是 $\cos 2x(2 \cos 2x + 1) = 0$ 即 $\cos 2x = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$ 及 $\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \dots \dots \dots (2)$ 從(1)得 $2x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\therefore x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ 從(2)得 $2x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi$ $\therefore x = n\pi \pm \frac{1}{3}\pi$	$(1) \cos^3 x \sin 3x + \sin^3 x \cos 3x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ 試解之 $(2) \cos x + \cos 7x = \cos 4x \text{ 試解之}$

(平面三角法 110) 三角方程式問題之解答(其四)

$$(1) \quad \cos^3 x \sin 3x + \sin^3 x \cos 3x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

變爲 $\cos^3 x (3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x)$

$$+ \sin^3 x (4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

或 $3 \cos^3 x \sin x - 3 \sin^3 x \cos x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$

$$\cos x \sin x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$\sin 2x \cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\sin 4x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

由是 $4x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$x = \frac{n}{4}\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos x + \cos 7x = \cos 4x$$

變爲 $2 \cos 3x \cos 4x = \cos 4x$

故 $\cos 4x = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

$$2 \cos 3x = 1 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

從(1)得 $4x = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore x = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{8}$$

從(2) $3x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore x = (6n \pm 1) \frac{\pi}{9}$$

例題	解法	問題
<p>4. 解次之方程式</p> $\cos x - \cos 2x = \sin 3x$	<p>由原式得</p> $2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2}$ $\therefore \sin \frac{3x}{2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$ <p>及</p> $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \cos \frac{3x}{2} \dots \dots \dots (2)$ <p>從(1)得 $\frac{3x}{2} = n\pi \quad \therefore x = \frac{2}{3}n\pi$</p> <p>從(2)得 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{3x}{2}$</p> $\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{3x}{2}$ $\therefore x = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - 4n)$ <p>及 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}(4n - 1)$</p>	<p>(1) $\cos nx + \cos (n-2)x = \cos x$</p> <p>試解之</p> <p>(2) $3 \sec^4 x + 8 = 10 \sec^2 x$ 試解之</p>

$$(1) \quad \cos nx + \cos(n-2)x = \cos x$$

變爲 $2 \cos(n-1)x \cos x = \cos x$

$$\therefore \cos x = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

或 $\cos(n-1)x = \frac{1}{2} \dots \dots \dots (2)$

從(1)得 $x = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

從(2)得 $(n-1)x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$(2) \quad 3 \sec^4 x + 8 = 10 \sec^2 x$$

移項 $3 \sec^4 x - 10 \sec^2 x + 8 = 0$

分解因數 $(3 \sec^2 x - 4)(\sec^2 x - 2) = 0$

即 $\sec^2 x = 2$ 或 $\frac{4}{3}$

$$\therefore \sec x = \sqrt{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{\pi}{6}$$

一般 $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 或 } 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$

例題	解法	問題
<p>5. $\cot^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}(n^2 - x + 1)$ $= \cot^{-1}(n - 1)$</p> <p>試解之</p>	<p>公式 $\cot(a_1 + a_2) = \frac{\cot a_1 \cot a_2 - 1}{\cot a_1 + \cot a_2}$</p> <p>令 $\cot a_1 = x, \cot a_2 = n^2 - x + 1$</p> <p>則 $a_1 + a_2 = \cot^{-1} \frac{x(n^2 - x + 1) - 1}{x + (n^2 - x + 1)}$</p> <p>即 $\cot^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}(n^2 - x + 1)$ $= \cot^{-1} \frac{n^2x - x^2 + x - 1}{n^2 + 1}$</p> <p>依題之等式得</p> $\frac{n^2x - x^2 + x - 1}{n^2 + 1} = n - 1$ <p>由是 $n^2x - x^2 + x - 1 = n^3 - n^2 + n - 1$</p> <p>解之得</p> $x = n \text{ 及 } x = n^2 - n + 1$	<p>(1) $\tan^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1}5x = 45^\circ$ 求其適當之 x 之值</p> <p>(2) $3 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$ $= \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>試求其 x 之值</p>

(1) 令 $\frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1} 5x = A$

則 $\sec^{-1} 5x = 2A$

從而 $5x = \sec 2A$

或 $\cos 2A = \frac{1}{5x}$

由是 $\tan A = \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}}$

依題得

$$\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}} = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{x + \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}}}{1 - x \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}}} = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

或 $x + \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}} = 1 - x \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{5x+1}}$

解之得

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 令 $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \theta$ 則

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \tan 3\theta = \left\{ \frac{3}{2+\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{(2+\sqrt{3})^3} \right\} / \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{(2+\sqrt{3})^2} \right\}$$

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

$$= \frac{20+12\sqrt{3}}{20+12\sqrt{3}} = 1$$

$$\therefore 3\theta = \tan^{-1} 1$$

故題之方程式如次

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

求兩邊之正切則

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore x = 2$$

例題	解法	問題
<p>6. $x+y=a$</p> <p>$\sin x + \sin y = b$</p> <p>試解之</p>	<p>變題之第二方程式爲</p> $2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = b$ $\therefore \cos \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{b}{2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2}} = \frac{b}{2 \sin \frac{a}{2}}$ <p>從此求得 $\frac{x-y}{2}$</p> <p>令 $\frac{x-y}{2} = \theta \dots \dots \dots (1)$</p> <p>從題之第一式得</p> $\frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \dots \dots \dots (2)$ <p>由 (1), (2) 得</p> $x = \frac{a}{2} + \theta, \quad y = \frac{a}{2} - \theta$	<p>(1) $x+y=90^\circ$</p> $\sin x + \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ <p>試解之</p> <p>(2) $x+y=a$</p> $\sin x \sin y = b$ <p>試解之</p>

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=90^\circ \\ \sin x + \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\because x+y=90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos y = \sin x$$

由是題之第二方程式爲

$$2 \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{或} \quad \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\therefore x = \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

同樣

$$y = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=a \\ \sin x \sin y = b \end{cases}$$

以 2 乘第二方程式之兩邊其正弦之積之二倍以餘弦之差代之則得

$$\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y) = 2b$$

以第一式代入之

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos a + 2b$$

從此求得 $x-y$

與第一方程式組合則得 x 及 y

解 答 之 例

(例題)

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = a \\ \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = b \end{cases}$$

試消去 θ

(解答) 第一式平方之

$$1 + \sin 2\theta = a^2 \quad \therefore \sin 2\theta = a^2 - 1$$

代入第二方程式而變化之

$$\cos 2\theta = b - a^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore (a^2 - 1)^2 + (b - a^2 + 1)^2 = 1$$

$$2a^4 - 2a^2b - 4a^2 + b^2 + 2b + 1 = 0$$

問 題

試消去下二題之 θ

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = \sin \theta + \cos \theta \\ y = \tan \theta + \cot \theta \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \tan \theta + \sin \theta = m \\ \tan \theta - \sin \theta = n \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad x = \sin \theta + \cos \theta \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$y = \tan \theta + \cot \theta \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(1)平方之

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

$$\therefore \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\text{從(2)} \quad y = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \dots \dots (4)$$

以(3)代入(4)

$$y = \frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore x^2 y - y = 2$$

$$(2) \quad \tan \theta + \sin \theta = m \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(1)+(2)則

$$2 \tan \theta = m + n$$

(1)-(2)則

$$2 \sin \theta = m - n$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \left(\frac{m+n}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(m+n)^2}{4}$$

$$\text{或} \quad \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(m+n)^2}{4}$$

$$\text{由是} \quad \frac{\left(\frac{m-n}{2} \right)^2}{1 - \left(\frac{m-n}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{(m+n)^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore 16mn - m^4 + 2m^2n^2 - n^4 = 0$$

例題	解法	問題
1. $\cot \theta + \tan \theta = x$ $\csc \theta - \sin \theta = y$ 試消去其 θ	從第一式 $\frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = x \dots \dots \dots (1)$ 從第二式 $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} = y \dots \dots \dots (2)$ (2) ÷ (1) 則 $\cos^3 \theta = \frac{y}{x}$ 或 $\cos^2 \theta = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 以此代入(2)則 $y = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ 或 } \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{x^3 y^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 由是 $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{x^3 y^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1$ 或 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{4}{3}} + 1 = x^{\frac{6}{3}} y^{\frac{3}{2}}$	(1) $x = 3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta$ $y = 3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta$ 試消去 θ (2) $x = \sec \phi - \cos \phi$ $y = \csc \phi - \sin \phi$ 試消去 ϕ

(1) $x = 3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta \dots \dots \dots (1)$

$y = 3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta \dots \dots \dots (2)$

從(1)

$$x = 3 \cos \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos^2 \theta \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

從(2)

$$y = 3 \sin \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 4 \sin^3 \theta = 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sin^2 \theta \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

(3)+(4) 則

$$\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 4^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

(2) $x = \sec \phi - \cos \phi \dots \dots \dots (1)$

$y = \csc \phi - \sin \phi \dots \dots \dots (2)$

從(1) $x = \frac{1}{\cos \phi} - \cos \phi$

或 $x = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \phi}{\cos \phi} = \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{\cos \phi} \dots \dots \dots (3)$

從(2) $y = \frac{1}{\sin \phi} - \sin \phi$

或 $y = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \phi}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{\sin \phi} \dots \dots \dots (4)$

(3)×(4) 則

$$xy = \sin \phi \cos \phi$$

或 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sin^{\frac{4}{3}} \phi}{\cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \phi} + \frac{\cos^{\frac{4}{3}} \phi}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} \phi} = \frac{\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi}{\cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \phi \sin^{\frac{2}{3}} \phi}$

由是 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 / x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

或 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}) = 1$

例題	解法	問題
<p>2. $m \sec x = 1 + \tan x$ $n \sec x = 1 - \tan x$ 試消去 x</p>	<p>將題之二式平方之</p> $m^2 \sec^2 x = (1 + \tan x)^2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$ $n^2 \sec^2 x = (1 - \tan x)^2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$ <p>(1)+(2) 則</p> $(m^2 + n^2) \sec^2 x = (1 + \tan x)^2 + (1 - \tan x)^2$ $= 2(1 + \tan^2 x)$ $= 2 \sec^2 x$ <p>$\therefore m^2 + n^2 = 2$</p>	<p>(1) $x = a \sin a \cos \beta$ $y = b \sin a \sin \beta$ $z = c \cos a$</p> <p>試從上三式消去 a, β</p> <p>(2) $3 - \cos 4\theta = x + y$ $4 \sin 2\theta = x - y$</p> <p>試消去 θ</p>

(2) 變原三式之形爲

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\frac{z}{c} = \cos \alpha$$

各各平方且邊邊相加

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{或 } b^2 c^2 x^2 + c^2 a^2 y^2 + a^2 b^2 z^2 = a^2 b^2 c^2$$

$$(2) \quad -\cos 4\theta = x+y \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$4 \sin 2\theta = x-y \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\text{從 (1)} \quad \cos 4\theta = 3 - (x+y)$$

$$\text{或 } 2 \cos^2 2\theta - 1 = 3 - (x+y)$$

$$\therefore 16 \cos^2 2\theta = 32 - 8(x+y) \dots \dots (3)$$

將 (2) 平方之

$$16 \sin^2 2\theta = (x-y)^2 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

(3)+(4)

$$16 = 32 - 8(x+y) + (x-y)^2$$

$$\therefore (x-y)^2 - 8(x+y) + 16 = 0$$

解 答 之 例

問 題

(例題) 設 A, B, C 爲三角形之三角試證次式

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

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

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

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

$$= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \left(2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

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

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

(1) 設 $A+B+C=2\pi$ 試證次式

$$\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$$

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

(2) 試證次之等式

$$\tan \frac{A+B}{2} - \tan \frac{A-B}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \left(2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

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

(2) $\tan \frac{A+B}{2} - \tan \frac{A-B}{2}$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sin B}{\frac{1}{2}(\cos A + \cos B)}$$

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

例題	證明	問題
<p>1. 試證下式</p> $1 + \tan a \tan \frac{a}{2}$ $= \sec a$	$\tan a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$ $\therefore 1 + \tan a \tan \frac{a}{2} = 1 + \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}} \tan \frac{a}{2}$ $= 1 + \frac{2 \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2 \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$ $= \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}} = \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{a}{2}} \right) \bigg/ \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{a}{2}} \right)$ $= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{a}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{a}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos a} = \sec a$	<p>試證次之恆等式</p> <p>(1) $\frac{\sin 3A - \sin 2A}{\sin 3A + \sin 2A}$</p> $= \cot \frac{5A}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}$ <p>(2) $\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta} = \tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$</p> <p>(3) $1 + \tan(A+B) \tan(A-B)$</p> $= \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \frac{\sin 3A - \sin 2A}{\sin 3A + \sin 2A} &= \frac{2 \cos \frac{3A+2A}{2} \sin \frac{3A-2A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{3A+2A}{2} \cos \frac{3A-2A}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \frac{5A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{5A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}} = \cot \frac{5A}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta} &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

例題	證明	問題
<p>2. 於$\triangle ABC$ 試證次式</p> $\begin{aligned} & \tan A \tan B \\ & \quad + \tan B \tan C \\ & \quad + \tan C \tan A \\ & = 1 + \sec A \sec B \sec C \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & \tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A \\ & = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} + \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\cos B \cos C} + \frac{\sin C \sin A}{\cos C \cos A} \\ & = \frac{\sin A \sin B \cos C + \sin B \sin C \cos A + \sin C \sin A \cos B}{\cos A \cos B \cos C} \end{aligned}$ <p>但 $\cos(A+B+C) = \cos 180^\circ = -1$</p> <p>即 $\cos A \cos B \cos C - \sin A \sin B \cos C$ $- \sin B \sin C \cos A - \sin C \sin A \cos B = -1$</p> $\therefore \sin A \sin B \cos C + \sin B \sin C \cos A + \sin C \sin A \cos B = \cos A \cos B \cos C + 1$ $\therefore \tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A = \frac{\cos A \cos B \cos C + 1}{\cos A \cos B \cos C} = 1 + \sec A \sec B \sec C$	<p>試證次之各式</p> <p>(1) $\sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$ $= 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ$</p> <p>(2) $\sec(45^\circ + a)$ $\times \sec(45^\circ - a)$ $= 2 \sec 2a$</p> <p>(3) $\tan(45^\circ + A)$ $- \tan(45^\circ - A)$ $= 2 \tan 2A$</p>

(1) $\sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin(45^\circ + 15^\circ) + \sin(45^\circ - 15^\circ) \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 15^\circ \\ &\quad + \sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 15^\circ \\ &= 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sec(45^\circ + a)\sec(45^\circ - a)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\cos(45^\circ + a)\cos(45^\circ - a)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \frac{90^\circ + 2a}{2} \cos \frac{90^\circ - 2a}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} 2 \cos \frac{90^\circ + 2a}{2} \cos \frac{90^\circ - 2a}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (\cos 2a + \cos 90^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cos 2a} = 2 \sec 2a \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 + \tan A}{1 - \tan A} - \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \tan A)^2 - (1 - \tan A)^2}{1 - \tan^2 A} \\ &= \frac{4 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$\therefore \tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \tan 2A$$