

最新三角難題集

錢洪翔編



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最新三角难题詳解

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最新三角難題集解

(一) 角

【參考公式】

1. $180^\circ = \pi$ 弧度.

2. $1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$ 弧度.

3. 1 弧度 $= \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 57^\circ 17' 44.81''$.

4. $180 \theta = \pi x$.

(θ 表示弧度, x 表示角度).

(1) 角

1. 試以度分秒表 1.704535 直角.

【解】 因 $90^\circ \times 1.704535 = 153.40815^\circ$,

$$60' \times 0.40815 = 24.489', \text{ 以及 } 60'' \times 0.489 = 29.34'',$$

是以本題所求 1.704535 直角 $= 153^\circ 24' 29.34''$.

2. $97^\circ 5' 15''$ 合幾直角?

【解】 $97^\circ 5' 15'' = (97 \times 60 + 5) \times 60 + 15 = 349515''$,

$$\text{直角} = 90 \times 60 \times 60 = 324000 \text{ 秒},$$

是以知 $97^\circ 5' 15'' = 349515 \div 324000 = 1.07875$ 直角.

3. 試以六十分法表時計之兩針在 2 時 34 分 56 秒時之夾角。

【解】 由 XII 處至長針之距離，其度數為 $6^\circ \times (34 + 56/60)$ 。
 故由 II 處至短針之距離，其度數為 $6^\circ \times (34 + 56/60)$
 $\times \frac{1}{12}$ ，因而由 XII 至短針之距離，其度數為 $6^\circ \times (34$
 $+ 56/60) \times \frac{1}{12} + 6^\circ \times 10$ 。因此，所求夾角 = $6^\circ \times (34$
 $+ 56/60) - 6^\circ \times (34 + 56/60) \times \frac{1}{12} - 6^\circ \times 10$
 $= 132^\circ 8'$ 。

4. 時計之兩針，在 5 時與 7 時 40 分間，各旋轉幾度？

【解】 在 5 時與 7 時 40 分間，共旋轉二周及一周之 $40/60$ ，
 故其旋轉之度數為 $360^\circ \times 2 + 360^\circ \times (40/60)$
 $= 960^\circ$ 。時針所旋轉者為分針之 $1/12$ ，故時針旋轉
 之度數為 $960^\circ \times (1/12) = 80^\circ$ 。

5. 求 $90^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ$ 等角之弧度。

【解】 由公式 $\frac{x}{180} = \frac{\theta}{\pi}$ ，得 $\frac{90}{180} = \frac{\theta}{\pi}$ ，故 90° 角之弧度
 為 $\theta = \pi/2$ 。仿此， 180° 角之弧度為 π ；又 360° 角之
 弧度為 2π 。

6. 試用弧度法表以下各角：(1) 60° 。(2) $22^\circ \frac{1}{2}$ 。(3) 0.1° 。

【解】 由公式 4， $\frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\theta}{x}$ 則

$$(1) \theta = x \times \frac{\pi}{180} = 60^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \theta = 22 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{1800}.$$

【又解】 2 直角，即 180° 之弧度為 π ，故 1° 之弧度等於 $\pi/180$ ，因此，用弧度法表所設各角，則

$$(1) 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad (2) 22 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{1800}.$$

7. 求 $42^{\circ}45'30''$ 角之弧度。

【解】 因 $42^{\circ}45'30'' = 153930''$ ，故由下式

$$\frac{153930}{180 \times 60 \times 60} = \frac{a}{\pi}, \text{ 得 } a = 0.2375 \dots \dots \pi.$$

8. 求 $\pi/13$ 之度數。

【解】 所求度數為 $18^{\circ}/13 = 13.846153^{\circ}$ 。

二 銳角三角函數

【參攷公式】

1. $\text{vers } A = 1 - \cos A$

2. $\text{covers } A = 1 - \sin A$

3. $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

4. $\tan^2 A + 1 = \sec^2 A$

5. $\cot^2 A + 1 = \csc^2 A$

6. $\csc A = \frac{1}{\sin A}$

7. $\sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A}$

8. $\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A}$

9. $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$

10. $\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$

11. $\sin A \csc A = 1$

12. $\cos A \sec A = 1$

13. $\tan A \cot A = 1$

14. $\sin A < \tan A < \sec A$,

15. $\cos A < \cot A < \operatorname{cosec} A$.

(1) 三角函數之數值

1. 設四邊形 PQRS 中，角 PSR 為直角，其對角線 PR 垂直於邊 RQ，今 RP=20，RQ=21，RS=16，求 $\sin PRS$ ， $\tan RPS$ ， $\cos RPQ$ ， $\operatorname{cosec} PQR$ 。

【解】 $PS = \sqrt{(PR^2 - RS^2)}$

$$= \sqrt{(20^2 - 16^2)} = 12,$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{(PR^2 + RQ^2)}$$

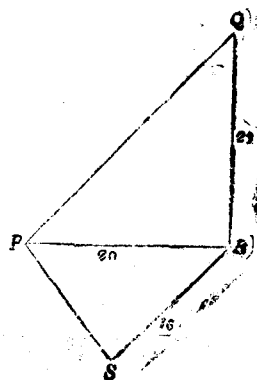
$$= \sqrt{(20^2 + 21^2)} = 29$$

$$\text{故 } \sin PRS = \frac{PS}{PR} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\tan RPS = \frac{SR}{PS} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\cos RPQ = \frac{PR}{PQ} = \frac{20}{29},$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} PQR = \frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{29}{20}.$$



2. 試由 $\sin A$, 求 A 之其他各三角函數.

【證】 因 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, 故 $\cos^2 A = 1 - \sin^2 A$, 故 $\cos A$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}, \text{ 又由 } \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}} \text{ 而餘割, 正割, 餘切, 分別爲正弦,}$$

$$\text{餘弦, 正切之逆數, 因而可得 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A}, \operatorname{sec} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}}, \operatorname{cot} A = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}}{\sin A}$$

【注意】 尚有 $\operatorname{vers} A = 1 - \cos A = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$

$$\text{又 } \operatorname{covers} A = 1 - \sin A.$$

3. 設 $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$, 試用圖解法求其他三角函數.

【解】 作 c 爲直角之三角形 ABC , 令斜邊 AB 爲 13, 邊

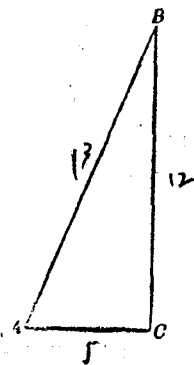
BC 爲 12, 則 $\sin A = 12/13$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos A = \frac{5}{13}, \tan A = \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\text{從而 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{13}{12},$$

$$\operatorname{sec} A = \frac{13}{5}, \operatorname{cot} A = \frac{5}{12}.$$



4. 一角之正弦為 $\frac{3}{5}$ ，求此角之其他三角函數。

【解】 由前題， $\cos A = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{9}{25}\right)} = \frac{4}{5}$ ，

$$\tan A = \frac{3}{5} \bigg/ \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{4}，\text{從而 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{5}{3}，$$

$$\sec A = \frac{5}{4}，\cot A = \frac{4}{3}$$

5. 設 $\sin A = 0.012$ ，則其他三角函數之值如何？

【解】 由前題知 $\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - (0.012)^2}$
 $= 0.999$

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{0.012}{0.999} = 0.012.$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{0.012} = 83.333.$$

$$\sec A = \frac{1}{0.999} = 1.001.$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{0.012} = 83.333.$$

6. 試由 $\cos A = 0.125$ ，以求 $\sin A$ ， $\cot A$ ，及 $\operatorname{cosec} A$ 。

【解】 $\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{(1 - 0.125^2)} = 0.992$ ，

$$\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{0.125}{0.992} = 0.126，$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{0.992} = 1.008.$$

7. 設 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{a}$, 求 $\sin \theta$, 及 $\tan \theta$.

【解】 由前題, 可知 $\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{a^2}}$,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{a} \div \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{a^2 - 1}.$$

8. 試用 $\tan A$, 求 A 之他三角函數.

【解】 因 $\cos A = \frac{1}{\sec A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}$,

又知 $\sin A = \tan A \cdot \cos A = \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}$,

從而其他函數 $\sec A = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}$,

$\frac{1}{\sin A} \quad \text{cosec } A = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}{\tan A}$, $\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A}$.

【注意】 尚有函數 $\text{vers } A = 1 - \overset{\text{cos}}{\sin A}$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}, \text{ 及 } \text{covers } A = 1 - \sin A$$

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

9. 設 $\tan \alpha = \frac{m}{n}$, 求 $\sin \alpha$ 及 $\cos \alpha$ 之值.

【解】 由前題, $\sin \alpha = \frac{m}{n} \div \sqrt{1 + \frac{m^2}{n^2}} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 \div \sqrt{1 + \frac{m^2}{n^2}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}$$

10. 設 $\tan \theta = 5$, 求其他函數之值.

$$\text{【解】 由前題, } \sin \theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(1+5^2)}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}},$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+5^2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \text{ 因此, 知}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{5}, \sec \theta = \sqrt{26}, \cot \theta = \frac{1}{5}.$$

11. 設 $\tan A = \frac{2mn}{m^2-n^2}$ 求 $\cos A$, 及 $\operatorname{cosec} A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 由前題, 即可知 } \cos A &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{2mn}{m^2-n^2}\right)^2\right\}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\left\{\frac{(m^2-n^2)^2}{(m^2-n^2)^2 + 4m^2n^2}\right\}} = \sqrt{\left\{\frac{(m^2-n^2)^2}{m^4 + 2m^2n^2 + n^4}\right\}} \\ &= \frac{m^2-n^2}{m^2+n^2}, \text{ 又可知 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\cos A \tan A} \\ &= \frac{m^2+n^2}{m^2-n^2} \times \frac{m^2-n^2}{2mn} = \frac{m^2+n^2}{2mn}. \end{aligned}$$

12. 試用 $\operatorname{cosec} A$, 求 A 之他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】 因 } \sin A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A},$$

$$\text{又因 } \cos A = \cot A \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)}}{\operatorname{cosec} A},$$

$$\text{而 } \tan A = \frac{1}{\cot A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)}},$$

$$\text{從而 } \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)}},$$

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

【注意】 尚有函數 $\operatorname{vers} A = 1 - \cos A = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)}}{\operatorname{cosec} A}$,

$$\text{以及 covers } A = 1 - \sin A = 1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A}.$$

13. 設 $\sec A = \frac{m^2+1}{2m}$, 則他三角函數如何?

$$\text{【解】 因 } \sin A = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{4m^2}{(m^2+1)^2}\right)} = \frac{m^2-1}{m^2+1} \cdot \cos A$$

$$= \frac{2m}{m^2+1} \cdot \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{m^2-1}{m^2+1} \times \frac{m^2+1}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{m^2-1}{2m} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{m^2+1}{m^2-1} \cdot \cot A$$

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

14. 試用 $\sec A$, 求 A 之他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】 因 } \sin A = \tan A \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{(\sec^2 A - 1)}}{\sec A}.$$

$$\text{又因 } \cos A = \frac{1}{\sec A}, \quad \tan A = \sqrt{(\sec^2 A - 1)}.$$

$$\text{從而 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{\sec A}{\sqrt{(\sec^2 A - 1)}}.$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sec^2 A - 1)}}.$$

$$\text{【注意】 } \operatorname{vers} A = 1 - \cos A = 1 - \frac{1}{\sec A},$$

$$\text{以及 covers } A = 1 - \sin A = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}{\sec A}.$$

15. 已知 $\sec \theta = 4$, 求 $\cot \theta$, 及 $\sin \theta$.

$$\text{【解】 } \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \sin \theta &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{16}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

16. 試用 $\cot A$, 求 A 之他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】 因 } \sin A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 A}}, \text{ 又因 } \cos A$$

$$= \cot A \times \sin A = \frac{\cot A}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 A}}, \tan A$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cot A}. \text{ 從而 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 A}.$$

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

$$\text{【注意】 } \operatorname{vers} A = 1 - \cos A = 1 - \frac{\cot A}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 A}},$$

$$\text{及 covers } A = 1 - \sin A = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 A}}.$$

17. 設 $\cot \alpha = 2/\sqrt{5}$, 則 $\sin \alpha$, 及 $\cos \alpha$ 如何?

$$\text{【解】 由上題 } \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{4}{5}\right)}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}.$$

$$\text{又 } \cos \alpha = \cot \alpha \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

18. 設 $\cot \alpha = \frac{p}{q}$, 則他三角函數之值如何?

$$\text{【解】 由前題 } \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{p^2}{q^2}\right)}} = \frac{q}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}},$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{p^2}{q^2}\right)}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}, \quad \tan \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} = \frac{q}{p}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}{q},$$

$$\text{以及 } \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}{p}.$$

19. 以下各題中, 試由所設三角函數, 求他三角函數. ✓

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

$$(2) \cos A = \frac{8}{17}.$$

$$(3) \tan A = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \cot A = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 - p^2}}{p}.$$

$$(5) \sin \theta = \frac{7}{25}.$$

$$(6) \sin \phi = \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2}.$$

$$\text{【解】 } (1) \sin A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} = 2, \quad \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \cos A &= \frac{8}{17}, \quad \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 A)} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{8^2}{17^2}\right)} = \frac{15}{17}, \quad \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{15}{8} \\
 &= \frac{15}{8}, \quad \text{從而 } \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{17}{8}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} A \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{17}{15}, \quad \cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{8}{15}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{因 } \tan A &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{故知 } \sin A = \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 A)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} / \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \cos A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 A)}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A} = 2, \quad \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} \\
 &= \sqrt{5}, \quad \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{因 } \cot A &= \frac{\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}{p}, \quad \text{故知 } \sin A \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + \cot^2 A)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{q^2 - p^2}{p^2}\right)}} = \frac{p}{q}, \\
 \cos A &= \cot A / \sqrt{(1 + \cot^2 A)} = \frac{\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}{q}, \\
 \tan A &= \frac{1}{\cot A} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} \\
 &= \frac{q}{p}, \quad \text{以及 } \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{q}{\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 因 } \sin \theta = \frac{7}{25}, \text{ 故 } \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{49}{25^2}\right)} = \frac{24}{25}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{7}{24}, \text{ 從}$$

$$\text{而 } \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{25}{7}, \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{25}{24},$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{24}{7}.$$

$$(6) \text{ 因 } \sin \phi = \frac{2mn}{m^2+n^2}, \text{ 故 } \cos \phi = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \phi}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left\{1 - \left(\frac{2mn}{m^2+n^2}\right)^2\right\}} = \frac{m^2-n^2}{m^2+n^2},$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi} = \frac{2mn}{m^2+n^2} \bigg/ \frac{m^2-n^2}{m^2+n^2} = \frac{2mn}{m^2-n^2},$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \phi = \frac{m^2+n^2}{2mn}, \quad \sec \phi = \frac{1}{\cos \phi} = \frac{m^2+n^2}{m^2-n^2},$$

$$\cot \phi = \frac{1}{\tan \phi} = \frac{m^2-n^2}{2mn}.$$

20. 試以 vers α 求他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】 } \cos \alpha = 1 - \operatorname{vers} \alpha, \quad \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{\{1 - (1 - \operatorname{vers} \alpha)^2\}} = \sqrt{(2 \operatorname{vers} \alpha - \operatorname{vers}^2 \alpha)},$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{(2 \operatorname{vers} \alpha - \operatorname{vers}^2 \alpha)}}{1 - \operatorname{vers} \alpha},$$

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{vers} \alpha},$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2 \operatorname{vers} \alpha - \operatorname{vers}^2 \alpha)}}.$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{1 - \text{vers } \alpha}{\sqrt{(2 \text{vers } \alpha - \text{vers}^2 \alpha)}}$$

21. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $C=90^\circ$, $AB=1$, $BC=0.7$, 則 $\tan ABC=1.02\dots\dots$ 試證之.

【證】 $AC = \sqrt{(AB^2 - BC^2)} = \sqrt{(1^2 - 0.7^2)} = \sqrt{0.51}$,

$$\text{故 } \tan ABC = \frac{\sqrt{0.51}}{0.7} = \frac{0.714\dots}{0.7} = 1.02\dots\dots$$

22. 已知 $a=p^2+pq$, $c=q^2+pq$, 求 $\cot A$. 但 C 爲直角.

【解】 $b = \sqrt{(c^2 - a^2)} = \sqrt{\{(q^2 + pq)^2 - (p^2 + pq)^2\}}$

$$= (p+q)\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}, \text{ 故 } \cot A = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= \frac{(p+q)\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}{p^2 + pq} = \frac{\sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}}{p}$$

23. 求 $\tan^2 60^\circ + 2 \tan^2 45^\circ$ 之數值.

【解】 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\tan 45^\circ = 1$, 故所設式之數值等

$$\text{於 } (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2(1)^2, \text{ 即 } 3 + 2 = 5.$$

24. 求 $\text{cosec}^2 60^\circ + \sec^2 45^\circ - 2 \cot^2 60^\circ$ 之值.

【解】 以各三角函數之值代入所設式, 則得

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = 2.$$

25. 求 $\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sec 60^\circ \tan^2 30^\circ + \frac{1}{3} \times \sin^2 45^\circ$

$\tan^2 60^\circ$ 之值.

(二) 銳角三角函數

【解】 以 $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sec 60^\circ = 2$,

$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ 代入, 則所設式爲

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 (\sqrt{3})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + 2 = \frac{23}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

26. 求 $\sin^3 60^\circ \cot 30^\circ - 2 \sec^2 45^\circ + 3 \times \cos 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ - \tan^2 60^\circ$ 之數值.

【解】 以 $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cot 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$,

$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan 45^\circ = 1$, 及 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

代入所設式, 則得 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \times \sqrt{3} - 2$

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

$$= \frac{9}{8} - 4 + \frac{3}{2} - 3 = -\frac{35}{8}.$$

27. 求 $3 \tan^2 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \sec 60^\circ + 5 \cot^2 45^\circ = \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 60^\circ$ 之值.

【解】 以 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\sec 60^\circ = 2$, $\cot 45^\circ = 1$,

$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 代入, 則所設之式變爲

$$\begin{aligned} & 3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + 5 \times 1 - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \\ & = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 5 - \frac{1}{2} = 6. \end{aligned}$$

28. 求 $2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cot 60^\circ$ 之數值。

【解】 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$,

是以所設式之數值為 $2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$.

29. 求 $\cot 60^\circ \tan 30^\circ + \sec^2 45^\circ$ 之數值。

【解】 $\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$,

故所設式之數值等於 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (\sqrt{2})^2$,

即 $\frac{1}{3} + 2 = 2\frac{1}{3}$.

30. 設 $\sec A = \frac{13}{5}$, 試求 $\frac{2 \sin A - 3 \cos A}{4 \sin A - 9 \cos A}$ 之值。

【解】 因 $\sec A = \frac{13}{5}$, 故 $\cos A = \frac{5}{13}$, 從而 $\sin A$

$$= \sqrt{\left\{1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2\right\}} = \frac{12}{13},$$

故可知所求 $\frac{2 \sin A - 3 \cos A}{4 \sin A - 9 \cos A}$

$$= \left(2 \times \frac{12}{13} - 3 \times \frac{5}{13}\right) / \left(4 \times \frac{12}{13} - 9 \times \frac{5}{13}\right) = 3.$$

31. 設 $\text{vers } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 求 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha$

+sec α + cosec α 之值。

【解】 因 vers $a = 1 - \cos \alpha$ ，故 $1 - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ，從

$$\text{而 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sin \alpha = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)} = \sqrt{(1 - \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1, \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = 1,$$

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ cosec } \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{故所設式等於 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2} + 2.$$

32. 設 $\sec A = \sqrt{2}$ ，求 $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \cos A}}$ 。

$$\text{【解】 } \sin A = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 A)} = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sec^2 A}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 又 } \cos A = \frac{1}{\sec A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\text{故 } \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \cos A}} = \sqrt{\left\{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right\}}$$

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

33. 設 $p \cot A = \sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)}$ ，求 $\sin A$ 。

$$\text{【解】 } p \cot A = \sqrt{(q^2 - p^2)} \text{ 之兩邊平方， } p^2 \times \cot^2 A$$

$$= q^2 - p^2, \text{ 移項， } p^2(1 + \cot^2 A) = q^2, \text{ 即 } p^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$$

$$=q^2, \text{ 或 } p^2=q^2 \sin^2 A, \text{ 從而 } \sin A = \frac{p}{q}.$$

34. 設 $\sin A - \cos A = 0$, 求 $\operatorname{cosec} A$ 之值.

【解】 因 $\sin A - \cos A = 0$, 故 $\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = 1$, 即 $\cot A = 1$.

$$\text{然 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \sqrt{(1 + \cot^2 A)}, \text{ 故 } \operatorname{cosec} A = \sqrt{(1 + 1)} \\ = \sqrt{2}.$$

【別解】 $\sin A - \cos A = 0$, 故 $\sin A = \cos A$, 即 $\sin^2 A$

$$= \cos^2 A = 1 - \sin^2 A, \text{ 故 } 2 \sin^2 A = 1, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin A = 1, \text{ 是以 } \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sin A} = \operatorname{cosec} A.$$

35. $\cos a = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2m + 2n^2}$ 時, $\tan a$ 如何?

【解】 因 $\sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A$, 故 $\sin^2 A$

$$= 1 - \frac{(m^2 + 2mn)^2}{(m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2)^2} = \frac{4(m+n)^2 n^2}{(m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2)^2},$$

$$\text{從而 } \sin A = \frac{2(m+n)n}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2}, \text{ 故 } \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{2(m+n)n}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2} \div \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2} = \frac{2(m+n)n}{m^2 + 2mn}$$

(2) 用一三角函數表其他三角函數

36. 試用 $\sin \theta$ 表 $(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2$

$$\text{【解】 } (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

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

37. 試以 $\sin A$ 之項表 $\tan^2 A + \cot^2 A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{1 - \sin^2 A} \\ &+ \frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin^2 A + (1 - \sin^2 A)^2}{\sin^2 A(1 - \sin^2 A)} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 A + 2\sin^4 A}{\sin^2 A(1 - \sin^2 A)}. \end{aligned}$$

38. 試用 $\cos \theta$ 表 $1 + \tan^4 \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } 1 + \tan^4 \theta &= (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \tan^2 \theta = \sec^4 \theta - \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta} - \frac{2(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{\cos^4 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos^4 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta}. \end{aligned}$$

39. 試以 $\cos \theta$ 之項表 $\sin^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \times \sec^2 \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 所設式等於 } \sin^2 \theta(\sin^2 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta), \text{ 即 } \sin^2 \theta \\ (1 + \cos^2 \theta), \text{ 從而等於 } (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \times (1 + \cos^2 \theta), \\ \text{即 } 1 - \cos^4 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

40. 試用 $\tan A$ 表 $\sin^6 A + \cos^3 A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \sin^6 A + \cos^6 A &= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)(\sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \\ &\cos^2 A + \cos^4 A) = \sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A \\ &= \cos^4 A \left\{ \frac{\sin^4 A}{\cos^4 A} - \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} + 1 \right\} = \frac{1}{\sec^4 A} \{ \tan^4 A \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot -\tan^2 A + 1 \} = \frac{\tan^4 A - \tan^2 A + 1}{(1 + \tan^2 A)^2}.$$

41. 試以 $\tan \theta$ 之項表 $\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta$.

【解】 $\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1) = (1 + \tan^2 \theta) (1 + \tan^2 \theta - 1) \times (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \times \tan^2 \theta.$

42. 試以 $\operatorname{cosec} A$ 表 $(\sec A - \tan A)^2$

【解】 由前題 $(\sec A - \tan A)^2 = \frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{\sin A}{\sin A}}{\frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{\sin A}{\sin A}} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1}.$$

43. 以 $\sin \theta$ 之項表：

(1) $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta$, (2) $(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)^2$,

(3) $1 - \tan^4 \theta$, (4) $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta$.

【解】 (1) $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta = (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \times (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$. 又此式 $= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$.

(2) $(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)^2 = (1 - \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)^2 = (1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta)^2$, 又此式 $= \{\sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta)\}^2 = (2 \sin^2 \theta - 1)^2$.

(3) $1 - \tan^4 \theta = (1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 - \tan^2 \theta) = \sec^2 \theta$

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^4 \theta}, \text{ 又 } \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ &\quad \times \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) = \sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \\ &\quad \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \\ &\quad \cos^4 \theta, \text{ 又此式 } = 1 - 3 \times \sin^2 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = 1 - 3 \\ &\quad \sin^2 \theta + 3 \sin^4 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 通常恆等式之證明

34. 求證 $\sec A - \cos A = \tan A \sin A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{1}{\cos A} - \cos A = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos A} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \sin A = \tan A \sin A. \end{aligned}$$

45. 求證 $\tan A + \cot A = \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \tan A + \cot A &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos A \sin A} = \frac{1}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin A} \\ &= \sec A \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A. \end{aligned}$$

46. 求證 $\tan \alpha \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sec \alpha$.

$$\text{【證】 所設式之左邊} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \times \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec \alpha.$$

【別證】 題式左邊 $= (\tan \alpha \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + 1) \cos \alpha = (\tan^2 \alpha + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \sec^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = \sec \alpha \sec \alpha \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha \\ &= \sec \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

47. 求證 $\cot \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha.$$

【別證】 題式左邊 $= (\cot \alpha \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + 1) \sin \alpha = (\cot^2 \alpha + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha \sin \alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

48. 求證 $\cos \alpha \tan \alpha + \sin \alpha \cot \alpha = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \sin \alpha \times \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$

$$= \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha.$$

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

【證】 題式左邊 $= (1 + \tan^2 A) - (1 + \cot^2 A)$ (

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

50. 求證 $\cos^4 B - \sin^4 B = 2 \cos^2 B - 1$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B)(\cos^2 B - \sin^2 B)$
 $= \cos^2 B - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - (1 - \cos^2 B) = 2\cos^2 B - 1$.

51. 求證 $\sin^4 A - \cos^4 A = \sin^2 A - \cos^2 A$.

【證】 $\sin^4 A - \cos^4 A = (\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A)(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)$, 而
 $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, 故 $\sin^4 A - \cos^4 A = \sin^2 A - \cos^2 A$.

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

【證】 將公式 $1 + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$ 改書為 $1 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$
 $= -\cot^2 A$, 兩邊平方, $1 - 2 \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^4 A$
 $= \cot^4 A$, 移項, $1 + \operatorname{cosec}^4 A - \cot^4 A = 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$.

53. 求證 $\sin^6 \beta - \cos^6 \beta = (2 \sin^2 \beta - 1) \times (1 - \sin^2 \beta + \sin^4 \beta)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\sin^2 \beta - \cos^2 \beta)(\sin^4 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \beta$
 $+ \cos^4 \beta) = \{ \sin^2 \beta - (1 - \sin^2 \beta) \} \times \{ \sin^4 \beta$
 $+ \cos^2 \beta (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) \} = (2 \sin^2 \beta - 1) \{ \sin^4 \beta$
 $+ \cos^2 \beta \} = (2 \sin^2 \beta - 1)(\sin^4 \beta + 1 - \sin^2 \beta)$.

54. 求證 $\sec A + \tan^3 A \operatorname{cosec} A = \sec^3 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin^3 A}{\cos^3 A} \times \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\cos A}$
 $+ \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^3 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A}{\cos^3 A} = \frac{1}{\cos^3 A} = \sec^3 A$.

55. 求證 $\sec^6 A = 1 + \tan^6 A + 3 \tan^2 A \times \sec^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之右邊 $= 1 + \tan^6 A + 3 \tan^2 A (1 + \tan^2 A)$
 $= 1 + \tan^6 A + 3 \tan^2 A + 3 \tan^4 A = 1 + 3 \tan^2 A$

$$+3 \tan^4 A + \tan^6 A = 1 + (\tan^2 A)^3 = \sec^6 A.$$

56. 求證 $\sec^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} = \sec^2 \alpha \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$

57. 求證 $\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \sec^4 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta$
 $- 3 \sec^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta.$

【證】 所設之式，其左邊 $= (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \sec^2 \theta + (\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
 $= (\sec^4 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta) - (\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta) = (\sec^4 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta) - \sec^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ [根據前題] $= (\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)^2 \theta - 2 \sec^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
 $= \sec^4 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta - 3 \sec^2 \theta \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta.$

58. 求證 $\sin^2 A + \operatorname{vers}^2 A = 2(1 - \cos A).$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin^2 A + (1 - \cos A)^2 = (1 - \cos^2 A) + (1 - \cos A)^2 = (1 - \cos A)(1 + \cos A + 1 - \cos A) = 2(1 - \cos A).$

59. 求證 $2 \operatorname{vers} \theta \operatorname{vers}^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta.$

【證】 因 $\operatorname{vers} \theta = 1 - \cos \theta$, 故所設式之左邊 $= 2(1 - \cos \theta) - (1 - \cos \theta)^2 = 2 - 2 \cos \theta - 1 + 2 \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta.$

60. 求證 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^3 \theta \sec \theta + \cos^3 \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta.$

【證】 所設式之右邊 $= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^3 \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

$$+ \cos^3 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}$$

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

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

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

$$= \tan \theta + \cot \theta.$$

61. 求證 $\operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta (1 - \cos^4 \theta) - 2 \cot^2 \theta = 1.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta (1 - \cos^4 \theta) \times (1 + \cos^2 \theta)$

$$- 2 \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta) - 2 \cot^2 \theta$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta) - 2 \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$+ \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$2 \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta - 2 \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

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

62. 求證 $\cos^3 A - \sin^3 A = (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)$

$$\times (1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A).$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A)(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A)$

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

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

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

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

63. 求證 $1 - \tan^2 A + \tan^4 A = \cos^2 A(1 + \tan^6 A).$

【證】 所設式之右邊 $= \cos^2 A(1 + \tan^2 A)(1 - \tan^2 A + \tan^4 A)$
 $+ \tan^2 A) = \cos^2 A \sec^2 A(1 - \tan^2 A + \tan^4 A)$
 $= 1 - \tan^2 A + \tan^4 A.$

64. 求證 $\cos^4 A + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^4 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \cot^2 A(\cot^2 A + 1) = (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)$
 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^4 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$

65. 求證 $\sin^2 A \tan A + \cos^2 A \cot A + 2 \times \sin A \cos A$
 $= \tan A + \cot A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (1 - \cos^2 A) \tan A + (1 - \sin^2 A)$
 $\cot A + 2 \sin A \cos A = \tan A - \cos^2 A \cdot \tan A$
 $+ \cot A - \sin^2 A \cot A + 2 \sin A \cos A = \tan A$
 $- \cos^2 A \cdot \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \cot A - \sin^2 A \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$
 $+ 2 \sin A \cos A = \tan A - \cos A \sin A + \cot A$
 $- \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin A \cos A = \tan A + \cot A.$

【別證】 左邊 $= (\sin^2 A \tan A + \sin A \cos A) + (\cos^2 A \cot A$
 $+ \sin A \cos A) = \tan A(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + \cot A$
 $(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) = \tan A + \cot A.$

66. 求證 $\sin \theta \tan^3 \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta \sec^3 \theta - 2 \times \tan \theta \sec \theta$
 $= \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta}(\sin^4 \theta + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta)$

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

67. 求證 $\sec^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta - \tan^2 \alpha \sec^2 \beta = \tan^2 \beta - \tan^2 \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $\sec^2 \alpha, \sec^2 \beta$ 分別易以 $1 + \tan^2 \alpha, 1 + \tan^2 \beta$, 則得 $\tan^2 \beta + \tan^2 \alpha \times \tan^2 \beta - \tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta$, 即 $\tan^2 \beta - \tan^2 \alpha$.

68. 求證 $\tan^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta - 1$.

【證】 所設式之右邊 $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1$
 $= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 = \sec^2 \theta - 1$
 $= (1 + \tan^2 \theta) - 1 = \tan^2 \theta$.

69. 求證 $\sec^4 B - \sec^2 B = \tan^4 B + \tan^2 B$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sec^2 B (\sec^2 B - 1) = (\tan^2 B + 1) \tan^2 B = \tan^4 B + \tan^2 B$.

70. 求證 $\sin^2 C \tan^2 C + \cos^2 C + \cos^2 C \cot^2 C = \tan^2 C + \cot^2 C - 1$.

【證】 所設式左邊之 \sin^2 代以 $1 - \cos^2 C$, $\cos^2 C$ 代以 $1 - \sin^2 C$, 則左邊為 $\tan^2 C - \cos^2 C \tan^2 C + \cot^2 C - \sin^2 C \cot^2 C$, 又 $\cos^2 C \tan^2 C$ 代以 $\cos^2 C \cdot \frac{\sin^2 C}{\cos^2 C}$, 即 $\sin^2 C \sin^2 C \cot^2 C$

代以 $\sin^2 C \cdot \frac{\cos^2 C}{\sin^2 C}$, 即 $\cos^2 A$,

則前式爲 $\tan^2 C - \sin^2 C + \cot^2 C - \cos^2 C$,

即 $\tan^2 C + \cot^2 C - (\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C)$,

即 $\tan^2 C + \cot^2 C - 1$.

71. 求證 $\cot^2 \alpha - \cot^2 \beta = (\sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha) \div \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} - \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \beta}$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta - (1 - \sin^2 \beta) \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}.$$

72. 求證 $\sec^4 \theta + \tan^4 \theta = 1 + 2 \sec^2 \theta \times \tan^2 \theta$.

【證】 將所設式之左邊順次變化如次: $(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2$

$$+ \tan^4 \theta = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \theta + \tan^4 \theta + \tan^4 \theta = 1$$

$$+ 2 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \tan^4 \theta = 1 + 2 \times \tan^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$$

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

73. 求證 $\cot^2 A - \cos^2 A = \cot^2 A \cos^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} - \cos^2 A$

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

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

74. 求證 $(\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A) = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} - \sin^2 A = \sin^2 A$

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

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

75. 求證 $\sin^3 A + \cos^3 A = (1 - \sin A \times \cos A)(\sin A + \cos A)$.

【證】 所設式左邊 $= (\sin A + \cos A)(\sin^2 A - \sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A) = (\sin A + \cos A) \times \{(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) - \sin A \cos A\} = (\sin A + \cos A)(1 - \sin A \cos A)$.

76. 求證 $\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin^4 A + 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$.

77. 求證 $\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = 1 - 3 \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)(\sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A) = \sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A + \cos^4 A = \sin^4 A + 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A = 1 - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$.

78. 求證 $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)^2 - 2 \times \sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta$
 $= \{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta\}^2$
 $= (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta)^2$
 $= 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta$
 $= 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta.$

79. 求證 $2(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) - 3(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) + 1 = 0.$

【證】 $2(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) = 2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \times (\sin^4 \theta$
 $- \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) = 2(\sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$
 $+ \cos^4 \theta),$ 故 $2(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) - 3(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)$
 $+ 1 = -2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta + 1$
 $= 1 - (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 = 1 - 1 = 0.$

80. 求證 $(1 - \cos^2 A)(1 + \cot^2 A) = 1.$

【證】 所設式左邊 $= \sin^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$
 $= \sin^2 A \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = 1.$

81. 求證 $\sin^2 A + (1 - \cos A)^2 = 2(1 - \cos A).$

【證】 所設式左邊 $= \sin^2 A + 1 - 2 \cos A + \cos^2 A = (\sin^2 A$
 $+ \cos^2 A) + 1 - 2 \cos A = 1 + 1 - 2 \cos A = 2 - 2 \cos A$
 $= 2(1 - \cos A).$

82. 求證 $(\sin A + \cos A)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin A \cos A.$

【證】 所設式左邊 $= \sin^2 A + 2 \sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A$
 $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + 2 \sin A \cos A$
 $= 1 + 2 \sin A \cos A.$

83. 求證 $(\sin A - \cos A)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin A \cos A$.

【證】 所設式左邊 $= \sin^2 A - 2 \sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A$
 $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) - 2 \sin A \cos A$
 $= 1 - 2 \sin A \cos A$.

84. 求證 $(1 + \cos A)^2 + (1 + \sin A)^2 = 3 + 2(\sin A + \cos A)$.

【證】 $(1 + \cos A)^2 = 1 + 2 \cos A + \cos^2 A$, $(1 + \sin A)^2$
 $= 1 + 2 \sin A + \sin^2 A$. 故所設式之左邊
 $= 2 + 2(\cos A + \sin A) + (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)$
 $= 2 + 2(\cos A + \sin A) + 1 = 3 + 2 \times (\cos A + \sin A)$.

85. 求證 $(\sin A + \cos A)^2 + (\sin A - \cos A)^2 = 2$.

【證】 $(\sin A + \cos A)^2 = \sin^2 A + 2 \sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A$,
 $(\sin A - \cos A)^2 = \sin^2 A - 2 \sin A \cos A$
 $+ \cos^2 A$. 故所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin^2 A + 2 \cos^2 A$
 $= 2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) = 2$.

86. 求證 $(\tan A + \cot A) \sin A \cos A = 1$.

【證】 括號內 $\tan A + \cot A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$
 $= \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} = \frac{1}{\cos A \sin A}$,

故 $(\tan A + \cot A) \sin A \cos A = 1$.

87. $(1 - \cos^2 A)(1 + \tan^2 A) = \tan^2 A$, 求證.

【證】 $1 - \cos^2 A = \sin^2 A$, $1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A$
 $= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A}$, 故所設式左邊 $= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \tan^2 A$.

88. 求證 $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \right) \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \right) = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta. \end{aligned}$$

【別證】去括號，則所設式之左邊 $= \sin \theta \times \tan \theta + \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \cos \theta \cot \theta + \cos \theta = \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta \right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} + \sin \theta \right) = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta. \end{aligned}$$

89. 求證 $(\sec B - \tan B)(\sec B + \tan B) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \sec^2 B + \tan^2 B = (1 + \tan^2 B) \\ &- \tan^2 B = 1. \end{aligned}$$

90. 求證 $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \cot A) = (\sin A + \cos A)^2 \div \sin A \cos A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式左邊} &= \left(1 + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A} \right) \left(\frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A} \right) \\ &= \frac{(\cos A + \sin A)^2}{\sin A \cos A}. \end{aligned}$$

91. 求證 $(\sec A \cot A + 1)(\sec A \cot A - 1)$
 $= \cos^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$

【證】 將所設式左邊變形, $\sec^2 A \cot^2 A - 1$

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

$$+ \frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \cos^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$$

92. 求證 $(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)(1 - \sin A) - (\sec A + \tan A)$
 $(1 - \cos A) = (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A) \{2 - (1 - \cos A)$
 $(1 - \sin A)\}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊去括號, 則 $\operatorname{cosec} A - 1 + \cot A - \cos A$

$$- \sec A + 1 - \tan A + \sin A = (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A)$$

$$+ (\cot A - \tan A) - \cos A + \sin A = (\operatorname{cosec} A$$

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

$$= (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A) + \frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A \sin A} \{ \cos A$$

$$+ \sin A - \cos A \times \sin A \} = (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A)$$

$$+ (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A) \{ 1 - (1 - \cos A)(1 - \sin A) \}$$

$$= (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A) \{ 2 - (1 - \cos A)(1 - \sin A) \}.$$

93. $(\sin A + \sec A)^2 + (\cos A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2$

$$= (1 + \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin^2 A + 2 \sin A \sec A + \sec^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +\cos^2 A + \cos^2 A + 2 \cos A \operatorname{cosec} A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \\
& = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + 2 (\sin A \sec A + \cos A \\
& \quad \times \operatorname{coec} A) + (\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A). \\
& = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} \right) = 1 + 2 \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \\
& \quad + \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A \cos^2 A} = 1 + \frac{2}{\sin A \cos A} \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\cos^2 A \sin^2 A} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sin A \cos A} \right)^2 \\
& = (1 + \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

94. $(1 + \cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A)(1 + \tan A + \sec A) = 2$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\sin A + \cos A - 1}{\sin A}$

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

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

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

$$(2 \sin A \times \cos A) = 2.$$

95. 求證 $(\tan A - \sin A)^2 + (1 - \cos A)^2 = (\sec A - 1)^2$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - \sin A\right)^2 + \{\cos A(\sec A - 1)\}^2$

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

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

$$= (\sec A - 1)^2.$$

96. 求證 $(\sec \alpha \sec \beta + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)^2 - (\tan \alpha \sec \beta + \sec \alpha \tan \beta)^2 = 1.$

【證】 所設式之左邊去括號而簡化之，得 $\sec^2 \alpha \sec^2 \beta + \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta - \tan^2 \alpha \sec^2 \beta - \sec^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta$ ，
即 $\sec^2 \alpha (\sec^2 \beta - \tan^2 \beta) + \tan^2 \alpha (\tan^2 \beta - \sec^2 \beta)$ ，
即 $\sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1.$

97. 求證 $(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)^2 + (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)^2 = 1.$

【證】 展開所設式之左邊，得 $\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$ ，即 $(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)\cos^2 \beta + (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) \times \sin^2 \beta$ ，即 $\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta$ ，即 1.

98. 求證 $\cot A - \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A (1 - 2 \times \sin^2 A) = \tan A.$

【證】 將所得式之左邊變形，即可得 $\cot A$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cot A - \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \\
 &= \cot A - \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \\
 &= \cot A - \cot A + \tan A = \tan A.
 \end{aligned}$$

99. 求證 $\frac{(\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2}{\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A} = 1 + 2 \sin A \times \cos A$.

【證】 因 $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \sec^2 A \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$,

故可將所設式之左邊變為 $\left(\frac{\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A}{\sec A \operatorname{cosec} A} \right)^2$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A} + \frac{1}{\sec A} \right)^2 = (\sin A + \cos A)^2$$

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

$$= 1 + 2 \sin A \cos A.$$

100. 求證 $(1 - \tan^2 A) \cos^2 A + \tan^2 A = 1$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (1 - \tan^2 A) (1 + \tan^2 A) \times \cos^2 A$

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

$= 1$, 故此式為 $1 - \tan^2 A + \tan^2 A$, 即等於 1.

101. $(\cos A - \cos^3 A)^2 + (\sin A - \sin^3 A)^2 = \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \cos^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A)^2 + \sin^2 A$

$$(1 - \sin^2 A)^2 = \cos^2 A \cdot \sin^4 A + \sin^2 A \times \cos^4 A$$

$$= \cos^2 A \sin^2 A (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) = \cos^2 A \sin^2 A.$$

102. 求證 $(\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2$.

【證】 去括號，則所設式左邊 $= \sec \theta \sin \theta + 1 + 1$

$$+ \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cos \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + 2 = \tan \theta$$

$$+ \cot \theta + 2 = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2$$

103. 求證 $(\sin \alpha - \operatorname{cosec} \alpha)^2 - (\tan \alpha - \cot \alpha)^2 + (\cos \alpha - \sec \alpha)^2 = 1$.

【證】 所設式之左邊實行平方，且注意 $\sin \alpha \times \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$ ， $\tan \alpha \cot \alpha$ ，及 $\cos \alpha \sec \alpha$ 為 1，則 $\sin^2 \alpha - 2 + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha + 2 - \cot^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 + \sec^2 \alpha$ ，此最後式中，將 $\sec^2 \alpha$ ，及 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$ 分別易為 $1 + \tan^2 \alpha$ ，及 $1 + \cot^2 \alpha$ ，且將 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$ 易為 1 而簡化之，即可徑知其值為 1。

104. 求證 $(\tan \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \beta)^2 - (\cot \beta - \sec \alpha)^2 = 2 \tan \alpha \cot \beta (\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \sec \beta)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊實行平方， $\tan^2 \alpha + 2 \tan \alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta - (\cot^2 \beta - 2 \cot \beta \sec \alpha + \sec^2 \alpha)$
 $= (\operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta - \cot^2 \beta) - (\sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha)$
 $+ 2 \tan \alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta + 2 \cot \beta \sec \alpha$
 $= 1 - 1 + \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta} + \frac{2 \cos \beta}{\sin \beta \cos \alpha}$
 $= \frac{2(\sin \alpha + \cos \beta)}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta (\sec \beta + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha)}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}$
 $= 2 \tan \alpha \cot \beta (\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \sec \beta)$.

105. 求證 $(\cos^2 A + \cot^2 A \tan^2 A) = \sec^2 A + (\cos^2 A - 1)\tan^2 A$.

【證】將所設式之左邊簡化，則 $\cos^2 A \tan^2 A$

$$+ \cot^2 A \tan^2 A = \cos^2 A \cdot \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} + \cot^2 A \cdot \frac{1}{\cot^2 A}$$

$= \sin^2 A + 1$ ，將右邊之式簡化，則 $\sec^2 A + (\cos^2 A$

$$+ 1)\tan^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A + \cos^2 A \times \tan^2 A$$

$$- \tan^2 A = 1 + \cos^2 A \tan^2 A = 1 + \cos^2 A.$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = 1 + \sin^2 A. \text{ 故所設恆等式成立.}$$

106. 求證 $\tan A(1 - \cot^2 A) + \cot A(1 - \tan^2 A) = 0$.

【證】所設式之左邊去括號，則為 $\tan A - \tan A \cot^2 A + \cot A - \cot A \tan^2 A$ ，以 $\tan A \cot A = 1$ 之關係代入，則得 $\tan A - \cot A + \cot A - \tan A$ ，即為 0。

107. 求證 $(1 + \tan A)^2 + (1 + \cos A)^2 = (\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2$.

【證】所設式之左邊 $= 1 + 2 \tan A + \tan^2 A + 1 + 2 \cot A + \cot^2 A = (1 + \tan^2 A) + 2 \times (\tan A + \cot A) + (1 + \cot^2 A) = \sec^2 A + 2 \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = (\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2$.

108. 求證 $\cos \theta(\tan \theta + 2)(2 \tan \theta + 1) = 2 \sec \theta + 5 \sin \theta$.

【證】所設式之左邊 $= \cos \theta \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + 2 \right)$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 +\cos \theta &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} (2 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
 +2 \cos^2 \theta) &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} (2 + 5 \sin \theta \cos \theta) = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} \\
 +5 \sin \theta &= 2 \sec \theta + 5 \sin \theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

【別證】左邊 = $\cos \theta (2 \tan^2 \theta + 5 \tan \theta + 2) = \cos \theta$
 $\{ 2 (\tan^2 \theta + 1) + 5 \tan \theta \} = \cos \theta (2 \times \sec^2 \theta$
 $+ 5 \tan \theta) = 2 \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \cdot \sec \theta + 5 \cos \theta.$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta + 5 \sin \theta.$$

109. 求證 $(2 - \cos^2 A)(1 + 2 \cot^2 A) = (2 + \cot^2 A)(2 - \sin^2 A).$

【證】所設式之左邊 = $(1 + \sin^2 A) \left(1 + 2 \times \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} \right)$
 $= 1 + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} + \sin^2 A + 2 \cos^2 A = 2 + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}$
 $+ \cos^2 A. \text{右邊} = \left(2 + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} \right) \times (2 - \sin^2 A)$
 $= 4 - 2 \sin^2 A + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} - \cos^2 A$
 $= 2 + (2 - 2 \sin^2 A - \cos^2 A) + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}$
 $= 2 + \cos^2 A + \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}. \therefore (\text{左邊之式}) = (\text{右邊之式})$

110. 求證 $\cos^2 A (\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A) + \sin^2 A \times (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A) = 1.$

【證】因 $1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A$, $1 + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$, 故所
 設式之左邊 = $\cos^2 A (1 + \tan^2 A - \tan^2 A) + \sin^2 A$
 $(1 + \cot^2 A - \cot^2 A) = \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1.$

111. 求證 $\sin A(1+\tan A)+\cos A(1+\cot A)=\operatorname{cosec} A$
 $+\sec A.$

【證】 所設之式左邊 $=\sin A \cdot \frac{\cos A+\sin A}{\cos A} +\cos A.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin A+\cos A}{\sin A}=(\sin A+\cos A) \times\left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}\right. \\ & \left.+\frac{\cos A}{\sin A}\right)=(\sin A+\cos A) \times \frac{\sin ^2 A+\cos ^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ & =\frac{\sin A+\cos A}{\cos A \sin A}=\frac{1}{\cos A}+\frac{1}{\sin A} \\ & =\sec A+\operatorname{cosec} A. \end{aligned}$$

112. 求證 $(\tan \alpha-\sin \alpha)^2+(1-\cos \alpha)^2=(\sec \alpha-1)^2.$

【證】 因 $\sin \alpha=\tan \alpha \cos \alpha$, 故所設式之左邊
 $=\tan ^2 \alpha(1-\cos \alpha)^2+(1-\cos \alpha)^2=(\tan ^2 \alpha+1)$
 $(1+\cos \alpha)^2=\sec ^2 \alpha(1-\cos \alpha)^2=(\sec \alpha$
 $-\sec \alpha \cos \alpha)^2=(\sec \alpha-1)^2.$

113. 求證 $(\tan \alpha-1)^2+(1-\cot \alpha)^2=(\sec \alpha-\operatorname{cosec} \alpha)^2.$

【證】 $(\tan \alpha-1)^2=\tan ^2 \alpha+1-2 \tan \alpha=\sec ^2 \alpha-2 \tan \alpha.$
 同法可得 $(1-\cot \alpha)^2=\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha-2 \cot \alpha.$
 故所設式之左邊 $=\sec ^2 \alpha-2(\tan \alpha+\cot \alpha)+\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$
 $=\sec ^2 \alpha-2 \sec \alpha \operatorname{cosec} \alpha+\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$
 $=(\sec \alpha-\operatorname{cosec} \alpha)^2.$

114. 求證 $\sin ^2 \alpha \cos ^2 \beta-\sin ^2 \beta \cos ^2 \alpha=\sin ^2 \alpha-\sin ^2 \beta.$

【證】 所設式之左邊中 $\cos ^2 \beta, \cos ^2 \alpha$ 分別易以 $1-\sin ^2 \beta$

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

115. 求證 $\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \cos^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta$
 $= \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$
 $= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$.

116. 求證 $(1 + \cos A - \sin^2 A)^2 : (1 - \cos A)^2 + (1 + \sin A - \cos A)^2 (1 - \sin A)^2 = \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos^2 A + \cos A)^2 (1 - \cos A)^2 + (\sin^2 A + \sin A)^2 (1 - \sin A)^2$
 $= \cos^2 A (\cos A + 1)^2 (1 - \cos A)^2 + \sin^2 A (\sin A + 1)^2 (1 - \sin A)^2$
 $= \cos^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A)^2 + \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 A)^2 = \cos^2 A \times \sin^4 A + \sin^2 A \cos^4 A = \cos^2 A \sin^2 A (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) = \cos^2 A \sin^2 A$.

117. 求證 $(1 + \tan A + \tan^2 A) (1 - \cot A + \cot^2 A) = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 1$.

【證】 因所設式之左邊 $= (\sec^2 A + \tan A) \times (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot A) = \sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \tan A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot A \sec^2 A - \tan A \times \cot A$. 因 $\sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 2$, 又 $\tan A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot A \sec^2 A = \frac{1}{\sin A \cos A} - \frac{1}{\sin A \cos A} = 0$, $\tan A \cot A = 1$, 故前式 $= \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 1$.

118. 求證 $(1 + \sin A + \cos A)^2 = 2(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\{ (1 + \sin A) + \cos A \}^2$
 $= (1 + \sin A)^2 + 2(1 + \sin A) \cos A + \cos^2 A$
 $= (1 + \sin A)^2 + 2(1 + \sin A) \cos A + (1 - \sin^2 A)$
 $= (1 + \sin A) \{ (1 + \sin A) + 2 \times \cos A$
 $+ (1 - \sin A) \} = (1 + \sin A) (2 + 2 \times \cos A)$
 $= 2(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$.

119. 求證 $(1 - \sin A + \cos A)^2 = 2(1 - \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\{ (1 - \sin A) + \cos A \}^2$
 $= (1 - \sin A)^2 + 2(1 - \sin A) \cos A + \cos^2 A$
 $= (1 - \sin A)^2 + 2(1 - \sin A) \cos A + (1 - \sin^2 A)$
 $= (1 - \sin A) \{ 1 - \sin A + 2 \cos A + 1 + \sin A \}$
 $= (1 - \sin A) (2 + 2 \cos A) = 2 \times (1 - \sin A)$
 $(1 + \cos A)$.

120. 求證 $(1 + \sin A - \cos A)^2 = 2(1 + \sin A)(1 - \cos A)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\{ (1 + \sin A) - \cos A \}^2$
 $= (1 + \sin A)^2 - 2(1 + \sin A) \cos A + \cos^2 A$
 $= (1 + \sin A)^2 - 2(1 + \sin A) \cos A + (1 - \sin^2 A)$
 $= (1 + \sin A) \{ 1 + \sin A - 2 \cos A + 1 - \sin^2 A \}$
 $= (1 + \sin A) (2 - 2 \cos A) = 2 \times (1 + \sin A)$
 $(1 - \cos A)$.

121. 求證 $\frac{1}{1 - \sin A} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin A} = 2 \sec^2 A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{2}{(1 - \sin A)(1 + \sin A)} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 - \sin^2 A} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 A} = 2 \sec^2 A. \end{aligned}$$

$$122. \text{ 求證 } \frac{\sin A \cot^2 A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\tan A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - \cot A \right) \cot A \\ &= (\tan A \cdot \cot A) \cot A = \cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A}. \end{aligned}$$

$$123. \text{ 求證 } \frac{\sec A}{\cos A} - \frac{\tan A}{\cot A} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 因 } \frac{1}{\cos A} &= \sec A, \frac{1}{\cot A} = \tan A, \text{ 故所設式之} \\ \text{左邊} &= \sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = (1 + \tan^2 A) - \tan^2 A = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$124. \text{ 求證 } \frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 A} + \frac{1}{1 + \cot^2 A} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{1}{\sec^2 A} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A} = \cos^2 A \\ &+ \sin^2 A = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$125. \text{ 求證 } \tan^4 A = \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A - \sec^2 A}{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 將所設式之右邊變形, 則 } & \frac{1 - \sec^2 A}{1 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A} \\ &= \frac{1 - (1 + \tan^2 A)}{1 - (1 + \cot^2 A)} = \frac{-\tan^2 A}{-\cot^2 A} = \tan^2 A \tan^2 A \\ &= \tan^4 A. \end{aligned}$$

126. 試證明下式: $\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \tan^2 \theta \sin \theta}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cot^2 \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta}{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1}.$$

【證】 所設式左邊第一項之分子分母，以 $\cos^2 \theta$ 乘之，

則此項為 $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$ ，同法，左邊第二項可變

為 $\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$ ，故左邊 = $\frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$

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

$$= \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta \sin \theta}, \text{ 此分子分母除以 } \sin \theta \times \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{即得 } \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta}{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1}.$$

127. $\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \cot \theta$, 求證.

【證】 所設式左邊之分子 = $\cos \theta(2 \sin \theta - 1)$ ，左邊之分母

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

$$+ \sin^2 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta = \sin \theta(2 \sin \theta - 1),$$

$$\text{故左邊之分數} = \frac{\cos \theta(2 \sin \theta - 1)}{\sin \theta(2 \sin \theta - 1)} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \cot \theta.$$

128. 求證 $\frac{1 + \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A}{1 + \operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A - 1}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1}$.

【證】 所設等式兩邊去分母， $(\cot A + 1)^2 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$

$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - (\cot A - 1)^2$, 移項, $(\cot A + 1)^2$
 $+ (\cot A - 1)^2 = 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$, 左邊實行平方,
 $2 \cot^2 A + 2 = 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$. 此最後結果恆成立, 故
 所設等式亦然.

129. 求證下式: $\frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} + \frac{\cot^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A}$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\sin^3 A}{\cos^3 A \sec^2 A} + \frac{\cos^3 A}{\sin^3 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A}$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos^3 A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A}{\cos A \sin A}$$

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

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

130. 求證 $\frac{\tan A + \sec A - 1}{\tan A - \sec A + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A}$.

【證】 以 $\cos A$ 乘所設式左邊之分子分母, 則

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

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

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

131. 求證 $(1+\cot A+\tan A)(\sec A-\operatorname{cosec} A)$

$$\frac{\sec^2 A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} - \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A}{\sec A}.$$

【證】 $1+\cot A+\tan A = \tan A \cot A + \cot A + \tan A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cot A}{\sin A} + \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A + \sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A}, \text{ 是式之分}
 \end{aligned}$$

子分母均除以 $\sin^2 A \cos^2 A$, 則得變其形為

$$\frac{\sec^2 A + \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A}{\operatorname{cosec} A \sec A}, \text{ 因此所}$$

$$\text{設之式其左邊} = \frac{\sec^3 A - \operatorname{cosec}^3 A}{\operatorname{cosec} A \sec A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\operatorname{cosec} A}$$

$$- \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A}{\sec A}.$$

132. 求證 $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \frac{\cot \beta}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}.$

【證】 所設恆等式，在 $\tan \alpha(\cot \beta - \cot \alpha) = \cot \beta(\tan \alpha - \tan \beta)$ ，即 $\tan \alpha \cot \beta - \tan \alpha \cot \alpha = \cot \beta \tan \alpha - 1$ 成立時，亦成立，然最後之結果恆成立，故所設關係亦然。

133. 求證
$$\frac{\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \cot \alpha}{\sec \alpha + \tan \alpha} = \frac{\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha}{\operatorname{cosec} \alpha - \cot \alpha}.$$

【證】 所設關係，在 $(\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + \cot \alpha)(\operatorname{cosec} \alpha - \cot \alpha) = (\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha)(\sec \alpha + \tan \alpha)$ ，即 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha - \cot^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha$ ，即 $(1 + \cot^2 \alpha) - \cot^2 \alpha = (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) - \tan^2 \alpha$ 成立時，亦成立，然此最後關係恆成立，故所設關係亦然。

134. 求證
$$\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A \cot B} = \tan A \tan B.$$

【證】 因分子 $\cot A + \cot B = \frac{1}{\tan A} + \tan B$
 $= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A \tan B}$ ，故所設式之左邊 = $(\tan A + \tan B) \frac{\tan A \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B} = \tan A \tan B.$

135. 求證
$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sec \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha} = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha.$$

【證】 將所設式之左邊變形， $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)$

$$\div \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \right), \text{ 因此可得 } (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)$$

$$+ \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha} = \cos \alpha \sin \alpha.$$

136. 求證 $\frac{\cot \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \cot \beta} = \cot \alpha \tan \beta.$

【證】 因分子 $\tan \alpha + \cot \beta = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta}$

$$= \frac{\cot \alpha + \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha \tan \beta}, \text{ 故所設式之左邊} = (\cot \alpha$$

$$+ \tan \beta) \frac{\cot \alpha \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha + \tan \beta} = \cot \alpha \tan \beta.$$

137. $\frac{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta.$

求證.

【證】 所設之左邊通分，則 $\frac{2(1 + \sin \theta)^2 + 2 \cos^2 \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 - \cos^2 \theta}$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta.$$

138. 求證 $\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}$

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

$$= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}.$$

139. 求證 $\frac{1+\cos A}{1-\cos A} = (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)^2$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{(1+\cos A)^2}{(1-\cos A)(1+\cos A)}$
 $= \frac{(1+\cos A)^2}{1-\cos^2 A} = \left(\frac{1+\cos A}{\sin A}\right)^2$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}\right)^2 = (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)^2$.

140. 求證 $\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} = (\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{(1+\cos \theta)(1-\cos \theta)}$
 $= \frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{1-\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)^2$
 $= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)^2$. ∴ 如題所言.

141. 求證 $\frac{1+\cos \theta}{1-\cos \theta} - \frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} = 4 \cot \theta \times \operatorname{cosec} \theta$.

【證】 由 138 題, 及 139 題, 所設式之左邊 = $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)^2 - (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)^2 = 4 \times \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cot \theta$.

142. 求證 $\frac{1+\sin A}{1+\cos A} \cdot \frac{1+\sec A}{1+\operatorname{cosec} A} = \tan A$.

【證】 $\frac{1+\sec A}{1+\operatorname{cosec} A}$ 之分子分母各乘以 $\cos A \times \sin A$, 則可

得 $\frac{\cos A \sin A + \sin A}{\cos A \sin A + \cos A}$, 亦即 $\frac{\sin A(\cos A + 1)}{\cos A(\sin A + 1)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{是以所設式之左邊} &= \frac{1+\sin A}{1+\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin A(\cos+1)}{\cos A(\sin A+1)} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \tan A. \end{aligned}$$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{(1-\sin A)^2}{(1+\sin A)(1-\sin A)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1-\sin A)^2}{1-\sin^2 A} = \frac{(1-\sin A)^2}{\cos^2 A} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos A} - \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \right)^2 = (\sec A - \tan A)^2. \end{aligned}$$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2}{(1-\sin \theta)(1+\sin \theta)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2}{1-\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} = \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2. \end{aligned}$$

145. 求證 $\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} + \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A - \cos B} = 0$.

【證】 所設式之左邊通分，則分子為 $(\cos A + \cos B)(\cos A - \cos B) + (\sin A + \sin B)(\sin A - \sin B)$ ，即 $\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B + \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$ ，即 $(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) - (\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B)$ ，即等於 0。故左邊全體亦等於 0。

$$146. \text{求證} \quad \frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sec A + \sec B} = \cos A \cos B = \frac{\cos B - \cos A}{\sec A - \sec B}.$$

$$\text{【證】 因分母} \quad \sec A + \sec B = \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\cos A \cos B},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sec A + \sec B} = \cos A \times \cos B,$$

$$\text{仿此得證} \quad \frac{\cos B - \cos A}{\sec A - \sec B} = \cos A \cos B.$$

$$147. \text{求證} \quad \cot^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{1 + \sin \theta} + \sec^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{1 + \sec \theta} = 0.$$

$$\text{【證】} \quad \cot^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)}, \text{及} \quad \sec^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{1 + \sec \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{1 + \sec \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta + 1} = \frac{\cos \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)}$$

∴ 所設式之左邊 = 0.

$$148. \text{求證} \quad \frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} \cdot \frac{1 + \cot^2 A}{\cot^2 A} = \sin^2 A \times \sec^2 A.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{\tan^2 A}{\sec^2 A} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A}{\cot^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sec^2 A \cos^2 A} \cdot \frac{1}{\cot^2 A \sin^2 A} = \frac{1}{\cot^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \sin^2 A \sec^2 A.
 \end{aligned}$$

【別證】以 $\tan^2 A$ 乘 $\frac{1+\cot^2 A}{\cot^2 A}$ 之分子分母，

$$\text{則得 } \frac{\tan^2 A + 1}{1} \text{ 即 } \tan^2 A + 1.$$

$$\text{故所設式之左邊 } \tan^2 A = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \sin^2 A \sec^2 A.$$

149. 求證 $\sin^2 \alpha \tan \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \cot \alpha = \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}.
 \end{aligned}$$

150. 求證 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta}$

$$\text{【證】 } \frac{\sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}$$

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

151. 求證 $\frac{1-\sec A+\tan A}{1+\sec A-\tan A} = \frac{\sec A+\tan A-1}{\sec A+\tan A+1}$.

【證】以 $(\sec A+\tan A+1)$ 乘所設式左邊之分子分母，

而變化之，則得 $\frac{(1+\tan A)^2-\sec^2 A}{(1+\sec A)^2-\tan^2 A}$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sec^2 A-(1-\tan A)^2}{(1+\sec A)^2-\tan^2 A}, \text{ 將此分子分母析爲因數,}$$

而約其公因數，則 = $\frac{\sec A+\tan A-1}{\sec A+\tan A+1}$.

152. 求證 $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A-\cot A}-\frac{1}{\sin} = \frac{1}{\sin}-\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A+\cot A}$.

【證】 $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A-\cot A}-\frac{1}{\sin} = \frac{\sin A}{1-\cos A}$

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

153. 求證 $\frac{\tan A}{1-\cot A} + \frac{\cot A}{1-\tan A} = \sec A \times \operatorname{cosec} A + 1$.

【證】 左式首項 $\frac{\tan A}{1-\cot A} = \frac{\tan^2 A}{(1-\cot A)\tan A}$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 A}{\tan A - 1} \quad \text{而其第二項} \quad \frac{\cot A}{1-\tan A}$$

$$= \frac{\cot A \tan A}{(1-\tan A)\tan A} = \frac{1}{(1-\tan A)\tan A}, \quad \text{是}$$

以所設式之左邊得變其形為 $\frac{\tan^2 A}{\tan A - 1}$

$$+ \frac{1}{(1-\tan A)\tan A} = \frac{-\tan^3 A + 1}{(1-\tan A)\tan A}$$

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

$$= \sec^2 A \cot A + 1 = \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A + 1.$$

$$154. \left(\frac{1}{\sec^2 A - \cos^2 A} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \sin^2 A} \right)$$

$$\times \cos^2 A \sin^2 A = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A \sin^2 A}{2 + \cos^2 A \sin^2 A} \cdot \text{求證.}$$

【證】 將所設式之左邊變形如下：

$$\left(\frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \cos^4 A} + \frac{\sin^2 A}{1 - \sin^4 A} \right) \cos^2 A \sin^2 A. \text{將分母}$$

$$\text{析爲因數} \left\{ \frac{\cos^2 A}{(1 - \cos^2 A)(1 + \cos^2 A)} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\sin^2 A}{(1 - \sin^2 A)(1 + \sin^2 A)} \right\} \times \cos^2 A \sin^2 A$$

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

$$\times \cos^2 A \sin^2 A = \frac{\cos^4 A}{1 + \cos^2 A} + \frac{\sin^4 A}{1 + \sin^2 A},$$

此二分數通分，分母爲 $(1 + \cos^2 A)(1 + \sin^2 A)$

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

$$= 2 + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A. \text{又分子爲 } \cos^4 A(1 + \sin^2 A)$$

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

$$\times \cos^4 A + \sin^4 A \cos^2 A = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2$$

$$- 2\sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A. \text{故所設恆等式成立.}$$

$$155. \quad \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \text{ 式.}$$

$$\text{試證明其與 } \frac{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta} - \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta} \right) \text{ 相等.}$$

【證】是題可先將前後二式分別簡化，前式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{後式} &= \frac{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2} \\ &\times \left\{ \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta)^2 - (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta)^2}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec^2 \theta} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2} \cdot \frac{4 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \sec \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} \text{ 故兩式相等.} \end{aligned}$$

156. 求證 $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$$= \sqrt{\{(\sin \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha)^2 + (\cos \alpha - \cos^3 \alpha)^2\}}.$$

【證】 所設式之右邊根號內之式 $= \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)^2$
 $+ \cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^4 \alpha$
 $= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha,$
 故所設等式恆成立。

157. 求證 $\sin A \sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)} = \cos A.$

【證】 因 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A = 1 + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A},$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求證 } \sin A \sqrt{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1)} &= \sin A \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A}} \\ &= \sin A \cdot \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \cos A. \end{aligned}$$

158. 求證 $\tan 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ = \tan 45^\circ.$

【證】 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3},$ 以之代入,

則所設式之左邊 $= 1,$ 但 $\tan 45^\circ = 1$

$$\therefore \tan 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ = \tan 45^\circ.$$

159. 求證 $\sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ = 1.$

【證】 $\cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ, \sin 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ,$ 故以之代入,
 則所設式左邊等於 $\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ = 1.$

【別證】 因 $\sin 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2},$ 及 $\sin 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故以之代入左邊, 則得 } 1, \text{ 故等於右邊.}$$

160. 求證 $\sin 60^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ + \cot 30^\circ$.

【證】 $\sin 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$, $\cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$, 又 $\tan 60^\circ = \cot 30^\circ$, 故各邊相加, 則 $\sin 60^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \cot 30^\circ$.

161. 求證 $\cot 60^\circ (1 + \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$,
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{3 \times 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} = \sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$.

162. 求證 $\cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

【證】 $\cos 30^\circ = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 又 $\cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 故以之代入, 則所設式之左邊等於 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

163. 求證 $\cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ$.

【證】 由上題, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 及 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{故所設式之左邊} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \cos 60^\circ &= \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故知 } \cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= \cos 60^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

164. 求證 $3 \sin 18^\circ - 4 \sin^3 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}.$

【證】 $\sin 18^\circ$ 之值為 $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ ，故所設式之左邊

$$= \frac{3(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} - \frac{4(\sqrt{5}-1)^3}{4^3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{16}$$

$$\times \{12 - (\sqrt{5}-1)^2\} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{16} \{6+2\sqrt{5}\}$$

$$= \frac{5+2\sqrt{5}-3}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}.$$

165. 求證 $3 \tan^2 30^\circ + \frac{4}{3} \cos^2 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 45^\circ$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 60^\circ = \frac{3}{4}.$$

【證】 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ， $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ， $\sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$ ，

$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ，以之代入左邊，則得

$$3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})^2 - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$166. \text{求證 } \tan^2 30^\circ + 2 \sin 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ - \tan 60^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ \\ = 2 \frac{1}{12}.$$

【證】 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan 45^\circ = 1$, $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 故以之代入,
則所設式之左邊為 $\frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{4}$,
即 $2 \frac{1}{12}$.

$$167. \text{求證 } \operatorname{cosec}^2 45^\circ \sec^2 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

【證】 $\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$, $\sec 30^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 故
以之代入所設式之左邊, 得 $(\sqrt{2})^2 \times \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2}$,
計算之, 得 $\frac{4}{3}$, 即 $1\frac{1}{3}$.

$$168. \text{求證 } \tan 60^\circ \sin^2 45^\circ = \cos 30^\circ.$$

【證】 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 故以之代入所設式
之左邊, 則得 $\sqrt{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 此值等於 $\cos 30^\circ$,
故 $\tan 60^\circ \sin^2 45^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$.

$$169. \text{求證 } \cos 60^\circ - \tan^2 45^\circ + \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ \\ - \sin 30^\circ = 0.$$

【證】 以 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan^2 45^\circ = 1$, $\tan 30^\circ$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 代入, 則所設式}$$

之左邊爲 $\frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$, 計算之, 得0.

170. 求證 $\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ = \frac{1}{6} \tan 60^\circ \times \cot 30^\circ$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 右邊

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 是以知 } \sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \tan 60^\circ \cot 30^\circ$$

171. $(1 + \sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ)(1 - \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ)$

$$= \frac{7}{4}, \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 $\cos 45^\circ = \sin 45^\circ$, $\cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$, 故所設式之

$$\text{左邊} = \{ (1 + \sin 30^\circ) + \sin 45^\circ \} \times \{ (1 + \sin 30^\circ) - \sin 45^\circ \} = (1 + \sin 30^\circ)^2 - \sin^2 45^\circ$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{7}{4}.$$

172. 求證 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ} = \cos 60^\circ$.

【證】以 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 代入所設式之左邊，則得

$(1 - \frac{1}{3}) / (1 + \frac{1}{3})$ ，即 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，然 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故所設恆等式成立。

173. 求證 $\frac{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ}{\sec 60^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

【證】 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sec 60^\circ = 2$, $\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, 是以所設式之左邊 $= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) / \left(2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3}) / 2 \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})\sqrt{3} / 2\sqrt{(3+1)} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}.$$

174. 求證 $\frac{\cos 45^\circ - \cos 60^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ} = (\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ - \cot 45^\circ)$.

【證】 $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 故代入所設式之左邊

$$\text{知爲} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) / \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})^2}{(2 + \sqrt{2})(2 - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{4 - 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{4 - 2} = 3 - 2 \times \sqrt{2},$$

又所設式之右邊，因 $\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$, $\cot 45^\circ = 1$, 故為 $(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 2 - 2 \times \sqrt{2} + 1 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{故 } \frac{\cos 45^\circ - \cos 60^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ} = (\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ - \cot 45^\circ)^2.$$

175. 求證 $\{ \sec(90^\circ - \theta) - \sec \theta \} \{ \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) - \operatorname{cosec} \theta \}$
 $+ (1 - \tan \theta)^2 + (\cot \theta - 1)^2 = 0.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\{ \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta \} \times \{ \sec \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta \}$
 $+ 1 - 2 \tan \theta + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta - 2 \cot \theta + 1$
 $= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \times \sec \theta - \sec^2 \theta + (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$
 $+ (1 + \cot^2 \theta) - 2 \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \sec \theta$
 $- 2 \times (\tan \theta + \cot \theta), \text{ 則 } 2(\tan \theta + \cot \theta)$
 $- 2(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = 0.$

176. 求證 $\sin^2 30^\circ, \sin^2 45^\circ, \sin^2 60^\circ, \sin^2 90^\circ$, 成等差級數.

【證】 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$, 平方之則所設三角函數之值分別為 $\frac{1}{4},$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$, 即以 $\frac{1}{4}$ 為公差之等差級數.

177. 求證 次式之值, 與 A 無關. (1) $\sin^4 A + (\cos^2 A + 2 \sin^2 A)$
 $\cos^2 A. (2) \tan^4 A + (\tan^2 A - 2 \sec^2 A) + \sec^4 A.$

【證】 (1) 去括號, $\sin^4 A + \cos^2 A + 2 \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A$
 $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 = 1 = \text{常數}. \text{ 故與 } A \text{ 無關.}$
 (2) 去括號, $\tan^4 A - 2 \tan^2 A \sec^2 A + \sec^4 A$
 $= (\tan^2 A - \sec^2 A)^2 = (\tan^2 A - 1 - \tan^2 A)^2 = 1$
 $= \text{常數}, \text{ 故與 } A \text{ 無關.}$

(4) 條件恆等式之證明

178. 設 $\sin \alpha = 1$, 求證 $\cos \alpha + \cot \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 因 } \sin \alpha = 1, \text{ 故 } \cos \alpha &= \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)} = \sqrt{(1 - 1)} \\ &= 0, \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{0}{1} = 0, \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = 1, \text{ 是以 } \cos \alpha + \cot \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = 1. \end{aligned}$$

179. 設 $\sin A = \frac{m}{n}$, 則 $\sqrt{(n^2 - m^2)} \tan A = m$, 求證.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 因 } \sin A = \frac{m}{n}, \text{ 故 } n \sin A &= m, \text{ 故 } n^2 - n^2 \sin^2 A \\ &= n^2 - m^2, \text{ 即 } n^2(1 - \sin^2 A) = n^2 - m^2 \text{ 即 } n^2 \cos^2 A \\ &= n^2 - m^2, \text{ 故 } n \cos A = \sqrt{(n^2 - m^2)}, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{(n^2 - m^2)} \\ \tan A &= n \times \cos A \tan A = n \sin A = m. \end{aligned}$$

180. 設 $\sin \theta = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2}$,

則 $\tan \theta = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{2mn + 2n^2}$ 求證.

【證】 因 $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$, 故 $\cos^2 \theta = 1$

$$- \left(\frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2} \right)^2 = \frac{4n^2(m+n)^2}{(m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2)^2}.$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{2n(m+n)}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2}, \text{ 故 } \tan \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2} \div \frac{2n(m+n)}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2} = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{2n(m+n)}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{2mn + 2n^2}$$

181. 設 $\sin A = m \sin B$, $\cos A = n \cos B$, 求 $\tan A$ 及 $\tan B$.

【解】 由所設二方程式, $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = m^2 \times \sin^2 B + n^2 \cos^2 B$, 即 $1 = m^2 \sin^2 B + n^2 \cos^2 B \dots \dots (1)$,

因此 $1 = m^2 - m^2 \cos^2 B + n^2 \cos^2 B$,

故 $(m^2 - n^2) \cos^2 B = m^2 - 1 \dots \dots (2)$,

又由 (1), $1 = m^2 \sin^2 B + n^2 - n^2 \sin^2 B$,

或 $(m^2 - n^2) \sin^2 B = 1 - n^2$, 除之以 (2),

則 $\frac{\sin^2 B}{\cos^2 B} = \frac{1 - n^2}{m^2 - 1}$, 或 $\tan B = \sqrt{\frac{1 - n^2}{m^2 - 1}} \dots (3)$,

又由原二方程式, $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{m \sin B}{n \cos B}$,

或 $\tan A = \frac{m}{n} \tan B$,

故由 (3), $\tan A = \frac{m}{n} \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - n^2}{m^2 - 1}}$.

182. 設 $\cos A = n \sin B$, $\cot A = \sin B \sqrt{\tan C}$, 則 $\cos C = n / \sqrt{(1 + n^2 \cos^2 B)}$, 求證.

【證】 因 $\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$, 故 $\frac{\sin B}{\tan C}$

$= \frac{n \sin B}{\sqrt{(1 - n^2 \sin^2 B)}}$, 或 $\sqrt{(1 - n^2 \sin^2 B)}$

$$= n \times \tan C, \text{ 或 } 1 - n^2 \sin^2 B = n^2 \tan^2 C,$$

$$\text{或 } 1 + n^2 - n^2 \sin^2 B = n^2 + n^2 \tan^2 C, \text{ 或 } 1 + n^2 \\ \times \cos^2 B = n^2 \sec^2 C, \text{ 故 } \cos^2 C = \frac{n^2}{1 + n^2 \cos^2 B},$$

$$\text{或 } \cos C = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1 + n^2 \cos^2 B}}.$$

183. 設 $\tan^3 \phi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, 求證 $\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \phi + \beta \times \sec \phi$

$$= (\alpha^{\frac{2}{3}} + \beta^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

【證】 知 $\operatorname{cosec} \phi = \frac{1}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \phi}}{\tan \phi} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi}}{\tan \phi}$,

及 $\sec \phi = \frac{1}{\cos \phi} = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi}$, 故 $\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \phi + \beta \sec \phi$

$$= \frac{\alpha \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi}}{\tan \phi} + \beta \times \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tan \phi} + \beta \right) = \sqrt{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right\}}$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{\alpha \beta^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\alpha^{\frac{1}{3}} + \beta} \right\} = (\alpha^{\frac{2}{3}} + \beta^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

184. 設 $\tan A + \sin A = m$, $\tan A - \sin A = n$, 則 $m^2 - n^2 = 4\sqrt{mn}$. 求證.

【證】 所設二式相乘, $mn = \tan^2 A - \sin^2 A$

$$= \tan^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A) = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A, \text{ 然所設二式}$$

各邊相加, 則 $2 \tan A = m + n$, 又二式各邊相減,

$$\text{則 } 2 \sin A = m - n,$$

$$\text{是以 } mn = \left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m-n}{2}\right)^2, \text{ 即 } 4 \sqrt{mn} \\ = m^2 - n^2.$$

185. 設 $2 \tan \alpha + 3 \sin \beta = 7$, $\tan \alpha - 6 \times \sin \beta = 1$ 求 $\sin \alpha$ 及 $\sin \beta$.

【解】 第一方程式乘以 2, 加第二方程式, 則 $5 \tan \alpha = 15$,
即 $\tan \alpha = 3$. 代入第二方程式, 則 $3 - 6 \sin \beta = 1$,

$$\text{故 } \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 又因 } \tan \alpha = 3,$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{(1+9)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

186. 設 $a \sec A - c \tan A = d$, $b \sec A + d \times \tan A = c$,
則 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$, 試證之.

【證】 由所設二方程式, 得 $a \sec A = c \tan A + d$, $b \sec A = c - d \tan A$, 平方, 相加, $(a^2 + b^2) \sec^2 A = (c^2 + d^2) \tan^2 A + (c^2 + d^2) = (c^2 + d^2)(\tan^2 A + 1)$, 然 $\sec^2 A = \tan^2 A + 1$, 故 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$.

187. 設 $\cot^2 A = \left(\frac{\sin B}{\tan D}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos B}{\tan C}\right)^2$, 求證 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \left(\frac{\sin B}{\sin D}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos B}{\sin C}\right)^2$.

【證】 由所設關係式, $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A = \frac{\sin^2 B}{\tan^2 D} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\tan^2 C} + 1 = \frac{\sin^2 B}{\tan^2 D} + \sin^2 B + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\tan^2 C}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \cos^2 B = \sin^2 B (\cot^2 D + 1) + \cos^2 B \times (\cot^2 C + 1) \\
 & = \sin^2 B \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 D + \cos^2 B \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 C = \frac{\sin^2 B}{\sin^2 D} \\
 & \quad + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\sin^2 C}.
 \end{aligned}$$

188. 設 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} = 1$, 求證 $\left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} \right)$
 $\left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} + 1 \right) = 0$.

【證】 由假定之式，得 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha$

從而 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} \dots \dots \dots (1)$.

又由假定之式，化得 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$,

從而 $\frac{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$
 $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta)}{\sin \alpha}$,

以此最後式之兩邊，分別除上述 (1) 式之兩邊，
 則可變形如下而得達所證。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} \\
 & = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

或 $1 + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} + 1$

$$\text{或 } \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{從而 } \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} \right) \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} + 1 \right) = 0.$$

$$189. \quad \frac{\cos^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \beta} + \frac{\sin^4 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta} = 1, \text{ 則 } \frac{\cos^4 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^4 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1,$$

求證。

【證】 將假定之式去分母， $\cos^4 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \sin^4 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$
 $= \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$ ，或 $\cos^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta$
 $+ \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$ ，
 或 $\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha \times \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$
 $- \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$ ，或 $\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$
 $+ \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta)$
 $= \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$ ，或 $\cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$ ，或 $\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$
 $+ \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \beta$
 $(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)$ ，或 $\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta (1 - \sin^2 \beta)$
 $+ \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta (1 - \cos^2 \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha$ ，
 或 $\sin^2 \alpha \cos^4 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^4 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha$ ，

$$\text{從而 } \frac{\cos^4 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^4 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1.$$

(三) 任意角之三角函數

【參考公式】

(a) 餘角函數公式。

$$1. \begin{cases} \sin (90^\circ - x) = \cos x \\ \cos (90^\circ - x) = \sin x \\ \tan (90^\circ - x) = \cot x \\ \cot (90^\circ - x) = \tan x \\ \sec (90^\circ - x) = \csc x \\ \csc (90^\circ - x) = \sec x \end{cases}$$

(b) 第二象限內之鈍角函數化為第一象限內之銳角函數。

$$2. \begin{cases} \sin (180^\circ - x) = +\sin x \\ \cos (180^\circ - x) = -\cos x \\ \tan (180^\circ - x) = -\tan x \\ \cot (180^\circ - x) = -\cot x \\ \sec (180^\circ - x) = -\sec x \\ \csc (180^\circ - x) = +\csc x \end{cases}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} \sin (90^\circ + x) = +\cos x \\ \cos (90^\circ + x) = -\sin x \\ \tan (90^\circ + x) = -\cot x \\ \cot (90^\circ + x) = -\tan x \\ \sec (90^\circ + x) = -\csc x \\ \csc (90^\circ + x) = +\sec x \end{cases}$$

(c) 第三象限內鈍角函數化為第一象限內之銳角函數。

$$4. \begin{cases} \sin (180^\circ + x) = -\sin x \\ \cos (180^\circ + x) = -\cos x \\ \tan (180^\circ + x) = +\tan x \\ \cot (180^\circ + x) = +\cot x \\ \sec (180^\circ + x) = -\sec x \\ \csc (180^\circ + x) = -\csc x \end{cases}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} \sin (270^\circ - x) = -\cos x \\ \cos (270^\circ - x) = -\sin x \\ \tan (270^\circ - x) = +\cot x \\ \cot (270^\circ - x) = +\tan x \\ \sec (270^\circ - x) = -\csc x \\ \csc (270^\circ - x) = -\sec x \end{cases}$$

(a) 第四象限內之鈍角函數化為第一象限內之銳角函數。

$$6. \begin{cases} \sin (360^\circ - x) = -\sin x \\ \cos (360^\circ - x) = +\cos x \\ \tan (360^\circ - x) = -\tan x \\ \cot (360^\circ - x) = -\cot x \\ \sec (360^\circ - x) = +\sec x \\ \csc (360^\circ - x) = -\csc x \end{cases}$$

$$7. \begin{cases} \sin (270^\circ + x) = -\cos x \\ \cos (270^\circ + x) = +\sin x \\ \tan (270^\circ + x) = -\cot x \\ \cot (270^\circ + x) = -\tan x \\ \sec (270^\circ + x) = +\csc x \\ \csc (270^\circ + x) = -\sec x \end{cases}$$

(c) 負角函數。

$$8. \begin{cases} \sin (-x) = -\sin x \\ \cos (-x) = +\cos x \\ \tan (-x) = -\tan x \\ \cot (-x) = -\cot x \\ \sec (-x) = +\sec x \\ \csc (-x) = -\csc x \end{cases}$$

(1) 各象限內三角函數之值

1. 求 $\cos 405^\circ$, $\tan 210^\circ$, $\cot(-315^\circ)$ 之值.

$$\text{【解】 } \cos 405^\circ = \cos(360^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\tan 210^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\cot(-315^\circ) = \cot(45^\circ - 360^\circ) = \cot 45^\circ = 1.$$

2. 求下列諸函數之值.

$$(1) \sin 210^\circ. \quad (2) \cos 240^\circ. \quad (3) \tan 225^\circ.$$

$$\text{【解】 } (1) \sin 210^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \cos 240^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \tan 225^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1.$$

3. 求以下各三角函數之值.

$$(1) \sin 495^\circ, \cos 495^\circ, \cot 495^\circ.$$

$$(2) \sec 120^\circ, \tan 120^\circ, \operatorname{cosec} 120^\circ.$$

$$(3) \operatorname{cosec} 315^\circ, \sec 315^\circ, \cot 315^\circ.$$

$$(4) \tan(-300^\circ), \cot(-300^\circ), \sec(-300^\circ).$$

$$(5) \cos(-240^\circ), \sec(-240^\circ), \tan(-240^\circ).$$

$$\text{【解】 } (1) 495^\circ = 360^\circ + 135^\circ, 135^\circ = 180^\circ - 45^\circ, \text{ 故 } \sin$$

$$495^\circ = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos 495^\circ = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\text{從而 } \cot 495^\circ = -1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad 120^\circ &= 180^\circ - 60^\circ, \text{ 故 } \sec 120^\circ = -\sec 60^\circ \\ &= -2, \tan 120^\circ = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}, \operatorname{cosec} 120^\circ \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad 315^\circ &= 270^\circ + 45^\circ, \text{ 故 } \operatorname{cosec} 315^\circ = -\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ \\ &= -\sqrt{2}, \sec 315^\circ = \sec 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}, \\ \cot 315^\circ &= -\cot 45^\circ = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad -300^\circ &= -360^\circ + 60^\circ, \text{ 故 } \tan(-300^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}, \\ \cot(-300^\circ) &= \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \\ \sec(-300^\circ) &= \sec 60^\circ = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad -240^\circ &= -360^\circ + 120^\circ, \text{ 而 } 120^\circ = 180^\circ - 60^\circ, \\ \text{故 } \cos(-240^\circ) &= -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ \sec(-240^\circ) &= -\sec 60^\circ = -2, \\ \tan(-240^\circ) &= -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求角 585° 之三角函數。

【解】 $585^\circ = 360^\circ + 225^\circ$ 。故所設角之三角函數與 225° 之三角函數同。 $\therefore \sin 585^\circ = \sin 225^\circ = \sin(180^\circ$

$$+ 45^\circ) = -\sin 45^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 585^\circ = \cos 225^\circ$$

$$= \cos(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{從而 } \tan 585^\circ = 1, \operatorname{cosec} 585^\circ = -\sqrt{2},$$

$$\sec 585^\circ = -\sqrt{2}, \cot 585^\circ = 1.$$

5. 求 690° 之三角函數.

【解】 $690^\circ = 360^\circ + 330^\circ$, 故所設角之三角函數與 330° 之三角函數同. $\therefore \sin 690^\circ = \sin 330^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 150^\circ) = -\sin 150^\circ = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$. $\cos 690^\circ = \cos 330^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 150^\circ) = -\cos 150^\circ = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 從而 $\tan 690^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\operatorname{cosec} 690^\circ = -2$, $\sec 690^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cot 690^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$.

6. 求角 930° 之三角函數.

【解】 $930^\circ = 720^\circ + 210^\circ$ 故所設角之三角函數與 210° 之三角函數同. $\therefore \sin 930^\circ = \sin 210^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 930^\circ = \cos 210^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 從而 $\tan 930^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\operatorname{cosec} 930^\circ = -2$, $\sec 930^\circ = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cot 930^\circ = \sqrt{3}$.

7. 求角 6420° 之三角函數.

【解】 $6420^\circ = 360^\circ \times 17 + 300^\circ$. 故所設角之三角函數與角 300° 者相同. $\therefore \sin 6420^\circ = \sin 300^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 120^\circ) = -\sin 120^\circ = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. $\cos 6420^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos 300^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 120^\circ) = -\cos 120^\circ = \cos \\ &60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 從而 } \tan 6420^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 6420^\circ \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \sec 6420^\circ = 2, \cot 6420^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 以下各三角函數，試以 90° 以下之三角函數表之。 $\sin(-300^\circ)$, $\sin 1345^\circ$, $\cos(-1000^\circ)$.

【解】 $\sin(-300^\circ) = \sin(-360^\circ + 60^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ$, $\tan(1345^\circ) = \tan(360^\circ \times 3 + 265^\circ) = \tan 265^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 85^\circ) = \tan 85^\circ$, $\cos(-1000^\circ) = \cos(-360^\circ \times 3 + 80^\circ) = \cos 80^\circ$.

9. 求 $\sin 480^\circ$, $\cos 4080^\circ$, $\tan 8400^\circ$ 之值。

【解】 $\sin 480^\circ = \sin(360^\circ + 120^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. $\cos 4080^\circ = \cos(360^\circ \times 11 + 120^\circ) = \cos 120^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan 8400^\circ = \tan(360^\circ \times 23 + 120^\circ) = \tan 120^\circ = \tan(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\cot 30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$.

10. 將以下各函數，變為小於 45° (即 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$) 之正角之函數。

(1) $\sin 470^\circ$,

(2) $\cos(-300^\circ)$,

(3) $\tan \frac{9}{2}\pi$,

(4) $\cot(-\frac{1}{3}\pi)$,

(5) $\operatorname{cosec} 1120^\circ$,

(6) $\operatorname{cosec}(-60^\circ)$,

(7) $\operatorname{vers} 100^\circ$,

(8) $\operatorname{covers}(-100^\circ)$.

【解】 (1) $740^\circ = 360^\circ \times 2 + 20^\circ$, $\therefore \sin 740^\circ = \sin 20^\circ$,

(2) $-300^\circ = -360^\circ + 60^\circ$,

$\therefore \cos(-300^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$,

(3) $\tan \frac{9}{2}\pi = \tan(4\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = \tan \frac{1}{2}\pi = \cot 0$

$= \infty$,

(4) $\cot(-\frac{1}{3}\pi) = -\cot \frac{1}{3}\pi = -\tan(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3})\pi$

$= -\tan \frac{\pi}{6}$,

(5) $1120^\circ = 360^\circ \times 3 + 40^\circ$,

$\therefore \operatorname{cosec} 1120^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$,

(6) $\operatorname{cosec}(-60^\circ) = -\operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ = -\sec 30^\circ$,

(7) $\operatorname{vers} 100^\circ = 1 - \cos 100^\circ = 1 + \sin 10^\circ$,

(8) $\operatorname{covers}(-100^\circ) = 1 - \sin(-100^\circ) = 1 + \sin 100^\circ = 1 + \cos 10^\circ$.

11. 化 $\sin 7321^\circ$, $\cos(-8146^\circ)$, $\tan 7389^\circ$, $\cot 375^\circ$, $\sec(-8325^\circ)$, $\operatorname{cosec} 1732^\circ$ 爲 45° 以下之三角函數.

【解】 $\sin 7321^\circ = \sin(360^\circ \times 20 + 121^\circ) = \sin 121^\circ$
 $(90^\circ + 31^\circ) = \cos 31^\circ$, $\cos(-8146^\circ) = \cos(-360^\circ \times 22 - 226^\circ) = \cos(-226^\circ) = \cos 226^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 46^\circ) = -\cos 46^\circ = -\sin 44^\circ$, $\tan 7389^\circ = \tan(360^\circ \times 20 + 189^\circ) = \tan 189^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 9^\circ) = \tan 9^\circ$, $\cot 375^\circ = \cot(360^\circ + 15^\circ) = \cot 15^\circ$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sec(-8325^\circ) &= \sec(-360^\circ \times 23 - 45^\circ) = \sec(-45^\circ) \\ &= \sec 45^\circ, \operatorname{cosec} 1732^\circ = \operatorname{cosec}(360^\circ \times 4 + 292^\circ) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} 292^\circ = \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ + 112^\circ) = -\operatorname{cosec} \\ 112^\circ &= -\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + 22^\circ) = \dots \sec 22^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

12. 求 $A-270^\circ$ 之三角函數。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \sin(A-270^\circ) &= -\sin(270^\circ - A) = \cos A, \\ \cos(A-270^\circ) &= \cos(270^\circ - A) = -\sin A, \\ \tan(A-270^\circ) &= -\tan(270^\circ - A) = -\cot A, \\ \text{從而 } \operatorname{cosec}(A-270^\circ) &= \sec A, \sec(A-270^\circ) \\ &= -\operatorname{cosec} A, \cot(A-270^\circ) = -\tan A. \end{aligned}$$

13. 試就 0° 及 90° 間之角，列舉其能適合 $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 者。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 因 } \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } \cos \theta &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 若取正號，則最小} \\ \text{角爲 } 45^\circ, \text{ 其他諸角爲 } 360^\circ - 45^\circ, 360^\circ + 45^\circ, \\ 720^\circ - 45^\circ, 720^\circ + 45^\circ, \text{ 卽 } 315^\circ, 405^\circ, 675^\circ, \\ 765^\circ, \text{ 若取負號，則最小角爲 } 135^\circ, \text{ 其他諸角爲} \\ 360^\circ - 135^\circ, 360^\circ + 135^\circ, 720^\circ - 135^\circ, \\ 720^\circ + 135^\circ, \text{ 卽 } 225^\circ, 495^\circ, 585^\circ, 855^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

14. 求 $\operatorname{vers} \frac{n\pi}{4}$ 之一切值。但 n 爲零或任意正整數。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \operatorname{vers} \frac{n\pi}{4} &= 1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}. \text{ 假定 } n=0, \text{ 則得 } 1 - \cos 0^\circ, \\ \text{卽 } 1-1, \text{ 故爲 } 0. \text{ 次, 假定 } n=1, \text{ 則得 } 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 次, 假定 $n=2$, 則得 $1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$,

即 $1-0$, 故為 1. 次, 假定 $n=3$, 則得 $1 - \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$,

故為 $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 復次, 假定 $n=4$, 則得 $1 - \cos \pi$,

即 $1+1$, 故為 2. 自是以往, 即依前之反對順序,

重覆一過, 因 $\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\cos \frac{6\pi}{4}$

$= \cos \frac{2\pi}{4}$, $\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\cos \frac{8\pi}{4} = \cos 2\pi$

$= \cos 0$ 故也. 由是以後, 即依照以上之全體數值,

循環不已, 因 $\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ 故也.

15. 求 $\sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$ 之一切值. 但 n 為零或任意正整數.

【解】 假定 $n=0$, 則得 $\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即 $\frac{1}{2}$. 次, 假定 $n=1$,

則得 $\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$, 即 $\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 復次,

設 $n=2$, 則得 $\sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$, 即 $-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$,

即 $-\frac{1}{2}$. 復次, 假定 $n=3$, 則得 $\sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$,

即 $-\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$, 即 $-\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$, 即 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

由是以往，即照上得諸值循環，因設 $n=1$ ，
則得 $\sin\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ，即 $\sin\frac{\pi}{6}$ ，

且以下以類此故也。

16. 設 A 由 0° 增至 90° ，則 $\sec A - \tan A$ 呈如何之變化？

【解】 因 $\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = 1$ ，故 $\sec A - \tan A$

$$= \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A} \quad \text{設 } A \text{ 爲 } 0,$$

$$\text{則 } \sec A = 1, \tan A = 0, \text{ 故 } \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A},$$

即 $\sec A - \tan A$ 爲 1，設 A 由是增加，

則 $\sec A$ 及 $\tan A$ 俱從而增加，

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A}, \text{ 即 } \sec A - \tan A \text{ 從而減小，}$$

最後 A 爲 90° 時， $\sec A, \tan A$ 俱爲 ∞ ，

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A}, \text{ 即 } \sec A - \tan A \text{ 爲 } 0.$$

17. 求 $\cos 570^\circ \sin 510^\circ - \sin 330^\circ \times \cos 390^\circ$ 之數值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 所設式} &= \cos 210^\circ \sin 150^\circ - (-\sin 30^\circ) \\ &\times \cos 30^\circ = (-\cos 30^\circ) \sin 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \\ &\times \cos 30^\circ = 0. \end{aligned}$$

18. 求 $\tan 225^\circ \cot 405^\circ + \tan 765^\circ \times \cot 675^\circ$ 之數值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 所設式} &= \tan 45^\circ \cot 45^\circ + \tan 45^\circ \times \cot 315^\circ \\ &= 1 + \cot 315^\circ = 1 + \cot(-45^\circ) = 1 - \cot 45^\circ \\ &= 1 - 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

19. 求 $\sin 420^\circ \cos 390^\circ + \cos(-300^\circ) \times \sin(-330^\circ)$ 之數值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 所設式} &= \sin(360^\circ + 60^\circ) \cos(360^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &+ \cos(-360^\circ + 60^\circ) \sin(-360^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

20. 求 $2 \cos 120^\circ \sin 225^\circ - 3 \sin 120^\circ \times \tan 135^\circ$ 之數值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \cos 120^\circ &= \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}, \sin 225^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\sin 45^\circ \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 以及 } \sin 120^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ) \\ &= \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan 135^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 45^\circ) \\ &= -\tan 45^\circ = -1, \text{ 故所設式等於 } 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - 3\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)(-1), \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &+ 3\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

21. 求 $a^2 \cos 0^\circ - b^2 \sin 270^\circ - 2ab \times \tan 135^\circ \cot 225^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \cos 0^\circ &= 1, \sin 270^\circ = -1, \tan 135^\circ \\ &= \tan(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\tan 45^\circ = -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\cot 225^\circ = \cot(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cot 45^\circ = 1,$$

故所設式等於 $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$, 即 $(a+b)^2$.

22. 求 $\cos 180^\circ \tan(-45^\circ) + \sin 150^\circ \times \sec 210^\circ$ 之值.

【解】 $\cos 180^\circ = -1$, $\tan(-45^\circ) = -\tan 45^\circ = -1$,
 $\sin 150^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sec 210^\circ$
 $= \sec(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sec 30^\circ = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, 故所設式
 之值等於 $(-1)(-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, 即 $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

23. 求適合方程式 $x \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ \times \tan 60^\circ = \tan^2 45^\circ$
 $-\cos^2 60^\circ + \sin 180^\circ \times \cot 90^\circ$ 之 x 值.

【解】 因 $\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, $\tan 45^\circ$
 $= 1$, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cot 90^\circ = 0$, 故代入所設方程
 式, 則 $x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$, 從而 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

24. 簡化 $\sec(180^\circ + A) \sec(180^\circ - A) + \cot(90^\circ + A)$
 $\tan(180^\circ + A)$

【解】 所設式 $= (-\sec A)(-\sec A) + (-\tan A) \times \tan A$
 $= \sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A - \tan^2 A = 1$.

25. 簡化 $\tan(180^\circ + A) \sin(90^\circ + A) \times \sec(90^\circ - A)$.

【解】 所設式 $= \tan A \cos A \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$
 $\times \cos A \cdot \frac{1}{\sin A} = 1$.

26. 簡化 $\tan(180^\circ + \theta)\cot(180^\circ - \theta) - \cos(180^\circ + \theta) \sin(90^\circ + \theta)$.

【解】 所設式 $= \tan \theta (-\cot \theta) - (\cos \theta) \times \cos \theta$
 $= -\tan \theta \cot \theta + \cos^2 \theta = -1 + \cos^2 \theta$
 $= -\sin^2 \theta$.

27. 簡化 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$.

【解】 因 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$, 故所設式 $= -\cos \alpha \sin \alpha$.

28. 簡化 $\sin(180^\circ + \theta) \cos(90^\circ + \theta) - \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \cos(180^\circ - \theta)$.

【解】 所設式 $= (-\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) - \cos \theta \times (-\cos \theta)$
 $= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$.

29. 簡化 $\frac{\sin A \tan(90^\circ + A)}{\tan A \cos(90^\circ - A)}$.

【解】 所設式 $= \frac{\sin A (-\cot A)}{\tan A \sin A}$, $= -\frac{\cot A}{\tan A}$
 $= -\cot^2 A$.

30. 試簡化下式: $\frac{(a^2 - b^2) \cot(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi + \alpha)}$

$$+ \frac{(a^2 + b^2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{\cot(\pi - \alpha)}$$

【解】 $\cot(\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$, 以之代入所設式,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則得} & \frac{(a^2-b^2)(-\cot \alpha)}{-\cos \alpha} + \frac{(a^2+b^2) \cot \alpha}{-\cot \alpha} \\ & = \frac{(a^2-b^2) \cot \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + (a^2+b^2) = \frac{(a^2-b^2)}{\sin \alpha} \\ & \quad - (a^2+b^2). \end{aligned}$$

31. 試簡化 $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{\cos(\pi + \alpha)}$

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

【解】 所設式 = $\frac{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha (-\sin \alpha)}{-\sin \alpha}$

$$= -\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0.$$

32. 簡化 $\frac{\sin(-A)}{\sin(180^\circ + A)} - \frac{\tan(90^\circ + A)}{\cot A}$

$$+ \frac{\cos A}{\sin(90^\circ + A)}.$$

【解】 所設式 = $\frac{-\sin A}{-\sin A} - \frac{-\cot A}{\cot A} + \frac{\cos A}{\cos A}$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3.$$

(3) 恆等式之證明

33. 求證 $\cot(3A - 180^\circ) = \cot 3A$.

【證】 $\cot(3A - 180^\circ) = -\cot(180^\circ - 3A) = \cot 3A$.

34. 求證 $\sec(\alpha+3\pi) = -\sec \alpha$.

【證】 $\sec(\alpha+3\pi) = \sec(\alpha+\pi+2\pi) = \sec(\alpha+\pi)$
 $= -\sec \alpha$.

35. 求證 $\sin \alpha = -\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$.

【證】 $-\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$
 $= -\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$.

【注意】 應用負角函數公式

36. 求證 $\cot 3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \tan 3\alpha$.

【證】 $\cot 3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - 3\alpha\right)$
 $= \cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 3\alpha\right) = -\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 3\alpha\right)$
 $= \tan 3\alpha$.

37. $\cos^2 A + \cos^2(90^\circ + A) + \cos^2(180^\circ + A) + \cos^2(270^\circ + A)$
 $= 2$. 求證.

【證】 $\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A$, $\cos(180^\circ + A)$
 $= -\cos A$, $\cos(270^\circ + A) = \sin A$, 故所設式之
 左邊等於 $\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A$,
 而 $\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1$, 故此式等於 2, 故所設式恆
 成立.

38. $\sec(270^\circ - A) \sec(90^\circ - A) - \tan(270^\circ - A)$

$\tan(90^\circ + A) + 1 = 0$. 求證.

【證】 $\sec(270^\circ - A) = -\operatorname{cosec} A$, $\sec(90^\circ - A)$
 $= \operatorname{cosec} A$, $\tan(270^\circ - A) = \cot A$,
 及 $\tan(90^\circ + A) = -\cot A$, 以之代入所設式,
 則左邊爲 $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \cot^2 A + 1$, 而 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A$
 $= 1 + \cot^2 A$, 故左邊爲 0.

39. $\cos A + \sin(270^\circ + A) - \sin(270^\circ - A)$
 $+ \cos(180^\circ + A) = 0$. 求證.

【證】 $\sin(270^\circ + A) = -\cos A$, $\sin(270^\circ - A)$
 $= -\cos A$, $\cos(180^\circ + A) = -\cos A$, 以之代入
 所設式, 則左邊爲 $\cos A - \cos A + \cos A - \cos A$,
 即等於 0.

40. 求證等式 $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + A)\sec(360^\circ - A) + \sin(280^\circ + A)$
 $\sec A \tan(180^\circ + A) = \tan(45^\circ + A)\tan(45^\circ - A)$.

【證】 因所設式之左邊 $= \sec A \sec(-A) + (-\sin A)$

$$\sec A \tan A = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} - \sin A \cdot \frac{1}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = 1, \text{ 而右邊}$$

$$= \cot \{ 90^\circ - (45^\circ + A) \} \tan(45^\circ - A)$$

$$= \cot(45^\circ - A) \tan(45^\circ - A) = 1, \text{ 故如題所言.}$$

41. 求證 $\cot(-\alpha)\operatorname{cosec}(-\alpha)(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = \cos(-\alpha)$.

【證】 因 $\cot(-\alpha) = -\cot \alpha = -\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$ ，且因

$$\operatorname{cosec}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}, 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha, \text{ 故所設式之左邊, } = \left(-\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$\times \left(-\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \right) \sin^2 \alpha = \cos \alpha \text{ 而右邊之 } \cos(-\alpha)$$

亦等於 $\cos \alpha$, 故 $\cot(-\alpha)\operatorname{cosec}(-\alpha)$

$$(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = \cos(-\alpha).$$

42. 求證 $\frac{\sin^2(90^\circ + A) + \cos^2(90^\circ + A)}{\sin(180^\circ + A) + \cos(360^\circ - A)}$

$$= 1 + \sin(90^\circ + A)\cos(270^\circ + A)$$

【證】 因所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{-\sin A + \cos A} = \cos^2 A$

$$+ \cos A \sin A + \sin^2 A = 1 + \cos A \times \sin A,$$

右邊 $= 1 + \cos A \sin A$, 故所設等式恆成立。

43. 求證 $\{ \sin(90^\circ + A) + \cos(90^\circ + A) \}$

$$\times \{ \sec(90^\circ - A) - \sec A \} = \sec A$$

$$\sec(90^\circ - A) - 2.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \{ \cos A - \sin A \}$

$$\times \{ \operatorname{cosec} A - \sec A \} = (\cos A - \sin A)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\cos^2 A - 2 \cos A \sin A + \sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2 \cos A \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos A} - 2 \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} A \sec A - 2 = \sec(90^\circ - A) \sec A - 2. \end{aligned}$$

44. 求證 $\sin A \tan(90^\circ - A) \sec(90^\circ - A) = \cot A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin A \cot A \operatorname{cosec} A$
 $= (\sin A \operatorname{cosec} A) \cot A = \cot A$.

45. 求證 $\sec(90^\circ - A) - \cot A \cdot \cos(90^\circ - A) \tan(90^\circ - A)$
 $= \sin A$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A \sin A \times \cot A$
 $= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \cdot \sin A \cdot \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin A}$
 $- \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin A} = \sin A$.

46. 求證 $\sin A \cot A \cot(90^\circ - A) \sec(90^\circ - A) = 1$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin A \cot A \tan A \times \operatorname{cosec} A$
 $= (\sin A \operatorname{cosec} A) (\cot A \tan A) = 1 \times 1 = 1$.

47. 求證 $\cot(90^\circ - A) \cot A \cos(90^\circ - A) \times \tan(90^\circ - A)$
 $= \cos A$.

【證】 $\cot(90^\circ - A)$ 與 $\tan(90^\circ - A)$ 之積等於 1，
 故所設式之左邊等於 $\cot A \cos(90^\circ - A)$ ，而此式
 之 $\cot A$ 易以 $\frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$ ， $\cos(90^\circ - A)$ 易以 $\sin A$ ，
 即可逕得右邊之 $\cos A$ 。

48. $\tan(90^\circ - A) + \cot(90^\circ - A)$, 是否與 $\operatorname{cosec} A \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A)$ 相等?

【解】 因 $\tan(90^\circ - A) + \cot(90^\circ - A) = \cot A + \tan A$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A \cos A} = \operatorname{cosec} A \operatorname{sec} A, \text{ 而 } \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$\times \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) \text{ 亦等於 } \operatorname{cosec} A \operatorname{sec} A$$

 故所設二式相等。

49. 試由 $\sec A \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) - x \cot(90^\circ - A) = 1$ 求 x .

【解】 由所設方程式, $\sec^2 A - x \tan A = 1$,
 或 $1 + \tan^2 A - x \tan A = 1$,
 即 $\tan^2 A - x \tan A = 0$, 故 $x = \tan A$,
 但 $A = 0^\circ$ 時, $\tan A = 0$, 因而 x 不定。

50. $\sin(90^\circ - A) \cot(90^\circ - A) = \sin A$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊等於 $\cos A \tan A = \cos A$

$$\times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \sin A, \text{ 故所設式成立.}$$

51. $\frac{\sin(90^\circ - A)}{\sec(90^\circ - A)} \cdot \frac{\tan(90^\circ - A)}{\cos A} = \cos A$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊等於 $\frac{\cos A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} \cdot \frac{\cot A}{\cos A} = \frac{\cot A}{\operatorname{cosec} A}$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{\sin A \operatorname{cosec} A} = \cos A.$$

52. 求證 $\frac{\cot^2 A \sin^2(90^\circ - A)}{\cot A + \cos A} = \tan(90^\circ - A) - \cos A.$

【證】 $\cos A = \cot A \sin A,$

是以可知所設式之左邊等於 $\frac{\cot^2 A \cos^2 A}{\cot A(1 + \sin A)},$

或 $\frac{\cot^2 A(1 - \sin^2 A)}{\cot A(1 + \sin A)},$ 或 $\cot A(1 - \sin A),$

即 $\cot A - \cot A \sin A,$ 即 $\tan(90^\circ - A) - \cos A.$

53. $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A \tan^2 A}{\cot(90^\circ - A)} \cdot \frac{\cot A}{\sec^2 A} = \sec^2(90^\circ - A) - 1.$ 求證。

【證】 所設式左邊之 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A$ 易以 $\frac{1}{\sin^2 A},$ $\frac{1}{\cot(90^\circ - A)}$

易以 $\frac{1}{\tan A},$ 從而又易以 $\cot A; \tan^2 A$

易以 $\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A},$ $\frac{1}{\sec^2 A},$ 易以 $\cos^2 A$ 則左邊

為 $\frac{\sin^2 A \cot^2 A}{\sin^2 A \cos^2 A},$ $\cos^2 A \cot A,$ 即 $\cot^2 A.$

又右邊之 $\sec^2(90^\circ - A)$ 易以 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A,$ 從而又易以 $1 + \cot^2 A.$ 右邊亦為 $\cot^2 A.$ 故所設式成立。

54. 求 $\tan 60^\circ \sin^2 45^\circ, \frac{1 - \tan^2 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ},$ 及 $\cos A \tan A$

$\tan(90^\circ - A) \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A)$ 之數值。

【解】 因 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}, \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$ 故 $\tan 60^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 45^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 又 } \tan 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 故 } \frac{1 - \tan^2 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \cos A \tan A \tan(90^\circ - A) \\ &\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) = \cos A \tan A \cot A \sec A \\ &= (\cos A \sec A)(\tan A \cot A) = 1 \times 1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

55. 求證 $\frac{\cos^2(90^\circ - A)}{1 - \cos A} = 1 + \sin(90^\circ - A).$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\sin^2 A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{1 - \cos A}$
 $= 1 + \cos A = 1 + \sin(90^\circ - A).$

56. $\frac{\cot(90^\circ - A)}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) \cot^3 A}{\sin^2(90^\circ - A)}$

$= \sec A$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\tan A \sec A \cot^3 A}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cos^2 A}$
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cos^2 A} \cdot (\sec A \tan A \cot A) \cot^2 A$
 $= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} \cdot \sec A \cot^2 A = \tan^2 A \sec A \cot^2 A$
 $= (\tan^2 A \cot^2 A) \sec A = \sec A.$

57. 設角 α 與 β 互為餘角, 求證以下各式.

(1) $(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 1.$

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

$$(3) \cos^3 \alpha + \cos^3 \beta = (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)(1 - \sin \alpha \sin \beta).$$

$$(4) \sin^2 \alpha \tan \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \tan \beta = \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}.$$

【證】 (1) $(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \right) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$

然 α 與 β 互為餘角，故 $\cos \beta = \sin \alpha$ 及 $\sin \beta = \cos \alpha$ ，故此式等於 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$ ，即 1。

(2) $(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = (\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta) - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ ，然 α 與 β 互為餘角，故 $\sin \beta$ 等於 $\cos \alpha$ ， $\sin \alpha$ 等於 $\cos \beta$ ，代入，得 $(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ ，即 $1 - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ 。

(3) α 與 β 互為餘角，故 $\cos \alpha$ ， $\cos \beta$ 分別等於 $\sin \beta$ ， $\sin \alpha$ 。故 $\cos^3 \alpha + \cos^3 \beta = \sin^3 \alpha + \sin^3 \beta = (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)(\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$ ，第二括號中之 $\sin \beta$ 易為 $\cos \alpha$ ，且易 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$ 為 1，即得 $(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)(1 - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$ 。

(4) $\tan \alpha$ ， $\tan \beta$ ，分別易為 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ ， $\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}$ ，

且行通分，則 $\sin^2 \alpha \tan \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \tan \beta$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 \alpha \cos \beta + \sin^3 \beta \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$
，然此分子中，

$\cos \beta$, $\sin \beta$ 分別易為 $\sin \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$, 則得 $\sin^4 \alpha$,
 $+\cos^4 \alpha$, 從而等於 $\sin^4 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha \times \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha$
 $- 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$
 $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \times \cos^2 \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$ 易以 $\sin \beta$,
 則為 $1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \times \sin^2 \beta$.
 故左邊之式恆與右邊之式等.

(四) 複角之三角函數

【參考公式】

(A) 兩角和之函數公式.

$$1. \begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \\ \cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y \\ \tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} \\ \cot(x+y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y - 1}{\cot y + \cot x} \end{cases}$$

(B) 兩角差之函數公式.

$$2. \begin{cases} \sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y \\ \cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y \\ \tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y} \\ \cot(x-y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y + 1}{\cot y - \cot x} \end{cases}$$

(C) 三角和之函數公式.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 \sin(x+y+z) &= \sin x \cos y \cos z \\
 &+ \cos x \sin y \cos z + \cos x \cos y \sin z \\
 &- \sin x \sin y \sin z. \\
 \cos(x+y+z) &= \cos x \cos y \cos z \\
 &- \cos x \sin y \sin z - \sin x \cos y \sin z \\
 &- \sin x \sin y \cos z. \\
 \tan(x+y+z) &= \frac{\tan x + \tan y + \tan z - \tan x \tan y \tan z}{1 - \tan x \tan y - \tan y \tan z - \tan z \tan x} \\
 \cot(x+y+z) &= \frac{\cot x \cot y \cot z - \cot x - \cot y - \cot z}{\cot x \cot y + \cot y \cot z + \cot z \cot x - 1}
 \end{aligned} \right\} 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

(D) 倍角之函數公式.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 \sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cos x \\
 \cos 2x &= \cot^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \\
 &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \\
 \tan 2x &= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \\
 \cot 2x &= \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2 \cot x}
 \end{aligned} \right\} 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 \sin 3x &= 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x \\
 \cos 3x &= 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \\
 \tan 3x &= \frac{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3 \tan^2 x} \\
 \cot 3x &= \frac{3 \cot^2 x - 1}{\cot^3 x - 3 \cot x}
 \end{aligned} \right\} 5.
 \end{aligned}$$

(E) 半角之函數公式。

$$6. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} \\ \tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \\ \quad = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \\ \cot \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} \\ \quad = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} \end{array} \right.$$

(F) 三角函數用半角函數表示公式。

$$7. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \\ \quad = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \\ \tan x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ \cot x = \frac{\cot^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1}{2 \cot \frac{x}{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

(G) 三角函數間之關係公式。

若 $x+y+z=90^\circ$ 則

$$8. \begin{cases} \tan x \tan y + \tan y \tan z + \tan z \tan x = 1 \\ \cot x \cot y \cot z = \cot x + \cot y + \cot z. \end{cases}$$

若 $x+y+z=180^\circ$ 則

$$9. \begin{cases} \tan x + \tan y + \tan z = \tan x \tan y \tan z \\ \cot x \cot y + \cot y \cot z + \cot z \cot x = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$10. \begin{cases} \sin(x-y) + \sin(y-z) + \sin(z-x) \\ \quad = -4 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \sin \frac{y-z}{2} \sin \frac{z-x}{2} \\ \cos(x-y) + \cos(y-z) + \cos(z-x) + 1 \\ \quad = 4 \cos \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{y-z}{2} \cos \frac{z-x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$11. \begin{cases} \tan^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \\ \tan^3 x = \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x} \end{cases}$$

(1) 用複角公式求函數之值

(a) 特別角函數之值

1. 求 $\sin 3^\circ$ 之值。

$$\text{【解】 } \sin 3^\circ = \sin(18^\circ - 15^\circ) = \sin 18^\circ \cos 15^\circ - \cos 18^\circ \sin 15^\circ$$

$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{3}+1)/2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{10+\sqrt{5}}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \{ (\sqrt{5}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1) \\ & \quad -\sqrt{10+\sqrt{5}}(\sqrt{3}-1) \} / 8\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(參攷10及11, 兩題之結果)

2. 求 $\sin 7\frac{1^\circ}{2}$, $\cos 7\frac{1^\circ}{2}$, $\tan 7\frac{1^\circ}{2}$ 之值.

【解】 由公式 $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{得 } \sin^2 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 15^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}\{1 - (\sqrt{3} \\ & \quad + 1)/2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}\} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1}{4\sqrt{2}} \\ &= (8 - 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2})/16, \text{ 然 } 8 - 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= (2 - \sqrt{2}) \times (8 + 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}) \\ &= (2 - \sqrt{2})(1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})^2, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\sin 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) \times \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理, } \cos^2 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 15^\circ) \\ &= \frac{8 + 2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2}}{12}, \quad 8 + 2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= (2 + \sqrt{2})(-1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \times (-1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又由半角公式 } \tan 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 15^\circ}{1 + \cos 15^\circ}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{1 + \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}} = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) \\ &\quad \times (\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

(參考10題之結果)。

3. 求 9° 及 81° 之正弦, 餘弦。

$$\text{【解】 由 } \sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}, \quad 1 = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\text{求得 } \sin 9^\circ + \cos 9^\circ = \sqrt{(1 + \sin 18^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})}}{2}, \quad \sin 9^\circ - \cos 9^\circ$$

$$= -\sqrt{(1 - \sin 18^\circ)} = \frac{\sqrt{(5 - \sqrt{5})}}{2};$$

$$\text{故 } \sin 9^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})} - \sqrt{(5 - \sqrt{5})}}{4},$$

$$\cos 9^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})} + \sqrt{(5 - \sqrt{5})}}{4},$$

$$\sin 8^\circ = \cos 9^\circ, \quad \cos 81^\circ = \sin 9^\circ.$$

$$\sin 81^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 9^\circ) = \cos 9^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}}{4}.$$

$$\cos 81^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 9^\circ) = \sin 9^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}}{4}.$$

4. 求 $\tan 9^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \tan 9^\circ &= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}} \\ &= \frac{4 - \sqrt{2(5+\sqrt{5})}}{\sqrt{5}-1} = \sqrt{5} + 1 - \sqrt{(5+2\sqrt{5})}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 求 $\tan 11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 由半角函數公式 } \tan 11\frac{1}{4}^\circ &= \frac{\sin 22.5^\circ}{1 + \cos 22.5^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2 + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}(2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{(2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})(2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(參考12題之結果).

6. 求 $\sin 12^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \sin 12^\circ &= \sin(30^\circ - 18^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \times \cos 18^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \times \sin 18^\circ \\ \sin 18^\circ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \{ \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}-1) \}. \end{aligned}$$

7. 求 $\cos 12^\circ$ 之值.

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$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}; \tan 75^\circ = \cot 15^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3};$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} 75^\circ = \sec 15^\circ = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+1};$$

$$\sec 75^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 15^\circ = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-1};$$

$$\cot 75^\circ = \tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

11. 求 180° 角之正弦, 餘弦, 正切, 餘切。

【解】 命 $18^\circ = A$, 則 $2A = 36^\circ, 3A = 54^\circ$, 而 $36^\circ + 54^\circ = 90^\circ$, 故 $\sin 2A = \cos 3A$, 即 $2 \sin A \cos A = 4 \cos A - 3 \cos A$, 以不為零之 $\cos A$ 除之, 則 $2 \sin A = 4 \cos^2 A - 3 = 1 - 4 \sin^2 A$, 故 $4 \sin^2 A + 2 \sin A - 1 = 0$, 此為 $\sin A$ 之二次方程式, 解之, 得 $\sin A = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$, 而 18° 之正

弦為正量, 故複號宜取+, 即 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$,

從而 $\cos 18^\circ = \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 18^\circ)} = \frac{\sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})}}{4}$,

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

12. 求 $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之三角函數。

【解】 $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 為第一象限之角, 故其一切三角函數有正值。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故 } \sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 45^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos 22^\circ \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 45^\circ}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}. \text{ 因此, 可知 } \tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sin 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}}{\cos 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{2})}}{\sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2})}} = \sqrt{2} - 1, \\
 \operatorname{cosec} 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ &= \frac{1}{\sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{2})}} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sec 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2})}} = \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cot 22^\circ \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \sqrt{2} + 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. 求 $\cos 27^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【解】 } \cos 27^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 54^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin 36^\circ}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4} \right) \right\}} = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

【注意】 應用代數公式 $\sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a + \sqrt{a^2 - b})}$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a - \sqrt{a^2 - b})}$$

14. 求 $\sin 27^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \sin 27^\circ &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 27^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(8 - 2\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}}). \end{aligned}$$

15. 求 $\tan 27^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \tan 27^\circ &= \frac{\sin 27^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ} = \frac{1}{4} \{ \sqrt{(5 + \sqrt{5})} \\ &\quad - \sqrt{(3 - \sqrt{5})} \} / \frac{1}{4} \{ \sqrt{(5 + \sqrt{5})} + \sqrt{(3 - \sqrt{5})} \} \\ &= \frac{5 - 1 - \sqrt{(5 - 2\sqrt{5})}}{5 + 1 + \sqrt{(5 - 2\sqrt{5})}}. \end{aligned}$$

16. 求 $\cos 33^\circ 45'$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \cos 33^\circ 45' &= \cos \frac{135^\circ}{4} \\ &= \sqrt{\left\{ \left(1 + \cos \frac{135^\circ}{2} \right) \div 2 \right\}} \\ &= \sqrt{\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 135^\circ}{2}} \right) \right\}} \\ &= \sqrt{\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \times \frac{1}{2} \right]} \right) \right\}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})}}. \end{aligned}$$

17. 求 $\cos 36^\circ \sin 36^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \cos 36^\circ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{8} = 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}, \\ \sin 36^\circ &= \sqrt{(1-\cos^2 36^\circ)} = \frac{\sqrt{(10-2\sqrt{5})}}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

18. 求 $\tan 36^\circ$ 及 $\cot 36^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \tan 36^\circ &= \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{(10-2\sqrt{5})}}{\sqrt{5+1}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(10-2\sqrt{5})}}{\sqrt{(5+2\sqrt{5}+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{6+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(5-\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})}{(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})}} = \sqrt{(5-2\sqrt{5})}, \text{ 或} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{5+2\sqrt{5}}}. \text{ 從而可知 } \cot 36^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 36^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5-2\sqrt{5})}} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}}. \end{aligned}$$

19. 求 $\tan 37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \tan 37\frac{1}{2}^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 75^\circ}{1+\cos 75^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{1+\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}} \\ &= \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + 2. \end{aligned}$$

20. 求 $\cos 42^\circ$ 之值。

$$\text{【證】 } \cos 42^\circ = \cos(60^\circ - 18^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \cos 18^\circ$$

$$+\sin 60^\circ \sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})}}{4}$$

$$+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} (\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}).$$

21. 求 $\tan 52\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之值.

$$\text{【證】 } \tan 52\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 105^\circ}{1+\cos 105^\circ}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{1-\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6\sqrt{6}-8\sqrt{3}-10\sqrt{2}+15}.$$

22. 求 $\tan 54^\circ$ 之值.

$$\text{【證】 } \tan 54^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 36^\circ) = \cot 36^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}\right)}.$$

23. 求 $\sec 54^\circ$ 之值.

$$\text{【證】 } \sec 54^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 54^\circ} = \frac{1}{\cos (90^\circ - 36^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{(10-2\sqrt{5})}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

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

24. 求 $\sin 63^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \sin 63^\circ = \cos 27^\circ &= \frac{1}{4} \{ \sqrt{(5+\sqrt{5})} + \sqrt{3-\sqrt{5}} \} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})} + \sqrt{5}-1}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

25. 求 $\sin 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \sin 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 135^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 45^\circ}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right\}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{2})}. \end{aligned}$$

26. 求 $\tan 82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \tan 82^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= \cot \left(90^\circ - 82^\circ \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}-1)} = (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} \\ &\quad + 1). \end{aligned}$$

27. 求 $\sin 87^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \sin 87^\circ = \cos 3^\circ &= \sqrt{(1-\sin^2 3^\circ)} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{64} \{ (\sqrt{5}-1)\sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})} \\ &\quad - \sqrt{[(10+2\sqrt{5}) \times (2-\sqrt{3})]} \}^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \{ (\sqrt{5}-1)\sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})(2+\sqrt{3})} \} \end{aligned}$$

28. 求 $\sin 105^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } \sin 105^\circ &= \sin(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = \cos 15^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}), \cos 105^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 15^\circ) \\
 &= -\sin 15^\circ = -\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}).
 \end{aligned}$$

29. 求 $\tan 112\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } \tan 225^\circ &= \frac{2 \tan 112^\circ \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 112^\circ \frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 且 } \tan 225^\circ \\
 &= \tan(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1. \text{ 今爲簡便計,} \\
 \text{命 } \tan 112^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= a, \text{ 則 } 1 = \frac{2a}{1 - a^2}, \text{ 由此得 } 1 - a^2 \\
 &= 2a, \text{ 或 } a^2 + 2a - 1 = 0, \text{ 從而 } a = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}. \\
 \text{但 } a \text{ 爲第二象限之正切, 故不能爲正, 僅負方向取,} \\
 \text{故 } \tan 112^\circ \frac{1}{2} &= -1 - \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 複角函數之值

30. 設 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{7}$, 求 $\sin 2\theta$ 及 $\cos 2\theta$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【解】 } \sin 2\theta &= \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{7} \bigg/ \left(1 + \frac{1}{49}\right) = \frac{7}{25}, \\
 \cos 2\theta &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{49}\right) \bigg/ \left(1 + \frac{1}{49}\right) \\
 &= \frac{24}{25}.
 \end{aligned}$$

31. 設 $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$, 求 $\tan 2A$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \tan 2A &= \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} / \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

32. 設 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2 \left(\frac{m^2 + n^2}{m^2 - n^2} \right)$, 求 $\cos 2\theta$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \tan \theta + \cot \theta &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2 \left(\frac{m^2 + n^2}{m^2 - n^2} \right), \\ \text{故 } \sin 2\theta &= \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + n^2}, \text{ 從而可知 } \cos 2\theta \\ &= \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\theta} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + n^2} \right)^2} \\ &= \pm \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

33. 設 $\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$, 求 $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta$ 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \times \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ \cos^2 \theta &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta, \text{ 然因 } \cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \\ \text{故 } \sin^2 2\theta &= 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{16}{25}, \text{ 故 } \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{16}{25} = 1 - \frac{8}{25} = \frac{17}{25}. \end{aligned}$$

34. 設 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{5}{4}$, 求 $\sin 2\theta$ 及 $\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta$ 之值.

【解】 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{5}{4}$ 之兩邊平方，則 $\sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta$

$$\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{25}{16}, \text{ 或 } 1 + \sin 2\theta = \frac{25}{16},$$

$$\text{從而 } \sin 2\theta = \frac{9}{16}. \text{ 又 } \sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta$$

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

$$= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right) = \frac{5}{4} \left(1 - \frac{9}{32}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{23}{32} = \frac{115}{128}.$$

35. 設 $\tan x = 2$, $\tan y = \frac{1}{3}$, 求 $\tan \{2 \times (x+y)\}$ 之值.

【解】 $\tan(x+y)$

$$= \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = \left(2 + \frac{1}{3}\right) / \left(1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6+1}{3-2} = 7, \text{ 而 } \tan \{2(x+y)\}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan(x+y)}{1 - \tan^2(x+y)} = \frac{2 \times 7}{1 - 7^2} = -\frac{7}{24}.$$

36. 設 $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, 而 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, 試計算 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

【解】 因 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, 故 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 在 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 與 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 之間,

$$\text{因此 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}},$$

最新三角難題集解

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, \text{ 從而}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 或 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

37. 設 $\sin \alpha = -\frac{24}{25}$, 而 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi$, 試計算 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$

及 $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

【解】 茲因 $\frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \pi$, 故 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$= -\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha}, \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha},$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha} - \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} \},$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} + \sqrt{1 - \sin \alpha} \}. \text{ 今以}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{24}{25} \text{ 代入計算之, 則 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{及 } \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

38. 求下列諸式之值:

(1) $8 \sin 20^\circ \times \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ.$

(2) $\cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ.$

(3) $\cos 55^\circ + \cos 65^\circ + \cos 175^\circ.$

(4) $\cos 108^\circ \cos 132^\circ + \cos 132^\circ \cos 12^\circ + \cos 12^\circ$
 $\times \cos 108^\circ.$

【解】 (1) $8 \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ$

$$= 4(2 \sin 20^\circ \times \sin 40^\circ) \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 4(\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \times \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 4 \cos 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ - 4 \cos 60^\circ \times \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2(2 \cos 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ) - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2(\sin 100^\circ + \sin 60^\circ) - 2 \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2 \sin 100^\circ + 2 \sin 60^\circ - 2 \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2 \times \sin 100^\circ + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2 \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2 \sin 100^\circ + \sqrt{3} - 2 \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= 2(\sin 100^\circ - \sin 80^\circ) + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2(\sin 80^\circ - \sin 80^\circ) + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}.$$

(2) $\cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ$

$$= \frac{1}{8 \sin 40^\circ} \times 8 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 \sin 40^\circ} \times 2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cdot 4 \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 \sin 40^\circ} \sin 80^\circ \cdot 4 \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 \sin 40^\circ} 2 \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ \cdot 2 \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= (1/8 \sin 40^\circ) \sin 160^\circ \cdot 2 \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 \sin 40^\circ} \cdot \sin 320^\circ = -\frac{\sin(360^\circ - 320^\circ)}{8 \sin 40^\circ}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}.$$

(3) 因 $\cos 175^\circ = -\cos 5^\circ$ ，故所設式為 $\cos 55^\circ + \cos 65^\circ - \cos 5^\circ$ ，即 $2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 5^\circ - \cos 5^\circ$ ，或 $\cos 60^\circ$ ，代以 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，而為 $\cos 5^\circ - \cos 5^\circ$ ，即所設式之值為 0。

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 所設式假定爲 } A, \text{ 則 } 2A &= 2 \cos 108^\circ \cos 132^\circ \\ &+ 2 \cos 132^\circ \cos 12^\circ + 2 \cos 12^\circ \cos 108^\circ \\ &= \cos 240^\circ + \cos 24^\circ + \cos 144^\circ + \cos 120^\circ \\ &+ \cos 120^\circ + \cos 96^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ + \cos 24^\circ \\ &- \cos 36^\circ - \cos 60^\circ - \cos 60^\circ - \cos 84^\circ \\ &= -3 \cos 60^\circ + \cos 24^\circ - (\cos 36^\circ + \cos 84^\circ) \\ &= -3 \times \frac{1}{2} + \cos 24^\circ - 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 24^\circ \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} + \cos 24^\circ - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cos 24^\circ = -\frac{3}{2}, \\ \therefore A &= -\frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

39. 已知 $\sin 7846^\circ$ ，計算 $\sin \frac{7846^\circ}{2}$ ，並示公式中之符號。

【解】今因 $\frac{7846^\circ}{2} = 360^\circ \times 11 - 37^\circ$ ，是以 $\cos \frac{7846^\circ}{2}$ 為正，
 $\sin \frac{7846^\circ}{2}$ 為負，而就絕對值言， $\cos \frac{7846^\circ}{2} > \sin \frac{7846^\circ}{2}$ ，

$$\text{故 } \cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A},$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \text{ 中之 } A, \text{ 代以 } 7846^\circ$$

時，右邊之複號皆應取其正者。如是， $\sin \frac{7846^\circ}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{1 + \sin 7846^\circ} - \sqrt{1 - \sin 7846^\circ} \}.$$

40. 試用 $\sin 100^\circ$, $\sin 452^\circ$ 分別表 $\sin 50^\circ$, 及 $\sin 226^\circ$.

【解】 因 50° 之正弦及餘弦俱為正，且因 $\cos 50^\circ < \sin 50^\circ$,

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

$-\cos 50^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin 100^\circ}$. 是以可得 $\sin 50^\circ$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \{ \sqrt{1 + \sin 100^\circ} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 100^\circ} \}. \text{ 次,}$$

226° 之正弦及餘弦皆為負，且 $\sin 226^\circ < \cos 226^\circ$,

是以可得 $\sin 226^\circ + \cos 226^\circ = -\sqrt{1 + \sin 452^\circ}$,

$\sin 226^\circ - \cos 226^\circ = -\sqrt{1 - \sin 452^\circ}$,

$$\text{從而 } \sin 226^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \{ -\sqrt{1 + \sin 452^\circ}$$

$$-\sqrt{1 - \sin 452^\circ} \}$$

(2) 函數之化簡

41. 簡化 $\cos 2A + \frac{2}{\cot^2 A + 1}$.

$$\text{【解】 原式} = \cos 2A + \frac{2}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A}$$

$$= \cos 2A + 2 \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A + 2 \sin^2 A = 1.$$

42. 最簡化 $\cos^2(\alpha+\beta) + \cos^2(\alpha-\beta) - \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta$.

【解】 所設式 $= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(2\alpha+2\beta) + 1 + \cos(2\alpha-2\beta) + 1 \}$
 $- \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(2\alpha+2\beta) + \cos 2\alpha - 2\beta \} = 1$.

43. 簡化 $\cos(15^\circ - A)\sec 15^\circ - \sin(15^\circ - A)\operatorname{cosec} 15^\circ$.

【解】 所設式 $= \frac{\cos(15^\circ - A)}{\cos 15^\circ} - \frac{\sin(15^\circ - A)}{\sin 15^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\sin 15^\circ \cos(15^\circ - A) - \sin(15^\circ - A)\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\sin A}{\cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin A}{\sin 30^\circ} = 4 \sin A$.

44. 試簡化 $(x \cos 2\alpha + y \sin 2\alpha - 1) \times (x \cos 2\beta + y \sin 2\beta - 1)$
 $- \{ x \cos(\alpha+\beta) + y \sin(\alpha+\beta) - \cos(\alpha-\beta) \}^2$.

【解】 原式 $= x^2 \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + y^2 \sin 2\alpha \times \sin 2\beta$
 $+ xy(\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta) - x(\cos 2\alpha$
 $+ \cos 2\beta) - y(\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta) + 1 - x^2 \cos^2(\alpha+\beta)$
 $- y^2 \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) - \cos^2(\alpha-\beta) - 2xy \sin$
 $(\alpha+\beta)\cos(\alpha+\beta) + 2x \cos(\alpha+\beta)\cos(\alpha-\beta)$
 $+ 2y \sin(\alpha+\beta)\cos(\alpha-\beta) = x^2 \{ \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta$
 $- \cos^2(\alpha+\beta) \} + y^2 \{ \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta - \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) \}$
 $+ \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) = -x^2 \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) - y^2 \times \sin^2(\alpha-\beta)$
 $+ \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) = -(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \times \sin^2(\alpha-\beta)$.

45. 簡化 $\frac{\cos \alpha - \cos 5\alpha}{\sin \alpha + \sin 5\alpha}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 原式} &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+5\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{5\alpha-\alpha}{2} / 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+5\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{5\alpha-\alpha}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \tan 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

46. 化 $2 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin 4\theta \sin \theta$ 爲一項式。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 原式} &= \cos 3\theta + \cos \theta - (\cos 3\theta - \cos 5\theta) \\ &= \cos 3\theta + \cos \theta - \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta = \cos \theta + \cos 5\theta \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta+5\theta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(5\theta-\theta) = 2 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta. \end{aligned}$$

47. 簡化 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2(A+B) - 2 \cos A \times \cos B \cos(A+B)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 原式} &= \cos^2 A + \cos^2(A+B) - 2 \cos A \\ &\quad \times \cos B \cos(A+B) + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \\ &\quad \times \cos^2 B = \cos^2 A + \{\cos(A+B) - \cos A \times \cos B\}^2 \\ &\quad - \cos^2 A \cos^2 B = \cos^2 A (1 - \cos^2 B) \\ &\quad + \{-\sin A \sin B\}^2 = \cos^2 A \sin^2 B + \sin^2 A \\ &\quad \times \sin^2 B = (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) \sin^2 B = \sin^2 B. \end{aligned}$$

48. 最簡化 $\{\sin A + \sin B + \sin(A+B)\}^2 + \{1 + \cos A + \cos B + \cos(A+B)\}^2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 原式} &= \{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \\ &\quad + 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)\}^2 \\ &\quad + \{(\cos A + \cos B) + [1 + \cos(A+B)]\}^2 \\ &= 4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)\}^2 \\ &\quad + \{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(A+B)\}^2 \\ &= 4 \times \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 4 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \}^2 \\
 &= 4 \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \}^2 \\
 &= 4 \{ 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} B \}^2 = 16 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} B.
 \end{aligned}$$

49. 化 $a \cos A + b \sin A$ 爲一項式。

【解】 今命 $\frac{b}{a} = \tan \phi$, 則所設式爲 $a \cos A + a \tan \phi \sin A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sin A = a (\cos A + \tan \phi \sin A) = a (\cos A \\
 &+ \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi} \sin A) = \frac{a}{\cos \phi} (\cos A \cos \phi \\
 &+ \sin \phi \sin A) = \frac{a}{\cos \phi} \cos(A - \phi).
 \end{aligned}$$

50. 化 $\sqrt{3} \cos A - \sin A$ 爲一項式。

【解】 所設式 $= \tan 60^\circ \cos A - \sin A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} \times \{ \sin 60^\circ \cos A - \cos 60^\circ \sin A \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} \times \sin(60^\circ - A) = 2 \sin(60^\circ - A).
 \end{aligned}$$

51. 將 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C - \sin(A+B+C)$ 化成一項式。

【解】 所設式 $= \{ \sin A + \sin B \} - \{ \sin(A+B+C) - \sin C \}$

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

52. 將 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - 2 \cos A \times \cos B \cos C - 1$ 化成一項式。

【解】 所設式 $= \cos^2 A - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C + \cos^2 B$
 $\cos^2 C + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - 1 - \cos^2 B \times \cos^2 C$
 $= (\cos A - \cos B \cos C)^2 - (1 - \cos^2 B) \times (1 - \cos^2 C)$
 $= (\cos A - \cos B \cos C)^2 - \sin^2 B \sin^2 C$
 $= (\cos A - \cos B \cos C - \sin B \times \sin C)(\cos A$
 $- \cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C) = \{\cos A$
 $- \cos(B - C)\} \{\cos A - \cos(B + C)\} = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}$
 $(A + B - C) \sin \frac{1}{2}(B - C - A) 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B + C) \sin \frac{1}{2}$
 $(B + C - A) = -4 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B + C) \sin \frac{1}{2}(-A + B$
 $+ C) \sin \frac{1}{2} \times (A - B + C) \sin \frac{1}{2} \times (A + B - C).$

53. 將 $\cos \theta + \sin \theta$ 及 $\sin 3\theta + \sin 2\theta + 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ 。

化成一項式。

【解】 所設第一式 $= \sin(90^\circ - \theta) + \sin \theta$
 $= 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{2}(90^\circ - \theta + \theta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(90^\circ - \theta - \theta)$
 $= 2 \times \sin 45^\circ \cos(45^\circ - \theta) = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(45^\circ - \theta)$
 $= \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ - \theta).$ 又所設第二式 $= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}$
 $\times (3\theta + 2\theta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(3\theta - 2\theta) + 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$
 $= 2 \sin \frac{5\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta \times (\sin \frac{5}{2} \theta + \sin \frac{3}{2} \theta) = 4 \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta$$

$$\sin 2\theta \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta = 4 \times \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin 2\theta.$$

54. 將 $\sin \frac{360^\circ}{7} + \sin \frac{720^\circ}{7} - \sin \frac{1080^\circ}{7}$ 化成一項式之形.

【解】 將所設式變形 = $(\sin \frac{360^\circ}{7} + \sin \frac{720^\circ}{7}) - \sin \frac{1080^\circ}{7}$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{360^\circ}{7} + \frac{720^\circ}{7} \right) \cos \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{720^\circ}{7} - \frac{360^\circ}{7} \right)$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{540^\circ}{7} \times \cos \frac{180^\circ}{7} - 2 \sin \frac{540^\circ}{7}$$

$$\cos \frac{540^\circ}{7} = 2 \sin \frac{540^\circ}{7} \times \left\{ \cos \frac{180^\circ}{7} - \cos \frac{540^\circ}{7} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{540^\circ}{7} \times 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{180^\circ}{7} + \frac{540^\circ}{7} \right) \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{540^\circ}{7} - \frac{180^\circ}{7} \right)$$

$$= 4 \sin \frac{540^\circ}{7} \sin \frac{360^\circ}{7} \sin \frac{180^\circ}{7}.$$

(3) 通常恆等式之證明

55. 求證 $\cos A + \sin A = \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ - A)$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ + A).$$

【證】 $\cos A + \sin A = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A \right)$

$$= \sqrt{2} (\cos 45^\circ \cos A + \sin 45^\circ \sin A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ - A). \text{ 又 } \cos A + \sin A \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} (\sin 45^\circ \times \cos A + \cos 45^\circ \sin A) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ + A).
 \end{aligned}$$

56. 求證 $\cos(A + 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos A - \sin A)$.

【證】 $\cos(A + 45^\circ) = \cos A \cos 45^\circ - \sin A \times \sin 45^\circ$,

然 $\cos 45^\circ$, $\sin 45^\circ$ 各等於 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 代入, 則得

$$\cos(A + 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos A - \sin A).$$

57. $2 \sin(30^\circ - A) = \cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin A$. 求證.

【證】 $2 \sin(30^\circ - A) = 2(\sin 30^\circ \cos A - \cos 30^\circ \times \sin A)$

然 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

以之代入右邊式中而簡化之, 則得 $2 \sin(30^\circ - A)$

$$= \cos A - \sqrt{3} \sin A.$$

58. 求證 $\cos(A - 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} \cos A + \sin A)$.

【證】 $\cos(A - 30^\circ) = \cos A \cos 30^\circ + \sin A \times \sin 30^\circ$,

然 $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, 以之代入,

$$\text{則 } \cos(A - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A + \frac{1}{2} \times \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} \cos A + \sin A).$$

59. $\tan^2(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}A) = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1}{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1}$, 求證.

【證】 $\tan^2(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}A) = \frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}$, 上式之分子與分

母, 以 $\sin A$ 除之, 則 $= \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1}{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1}$.

60. 求證 $4 \cos A \cos(60^\circ - A) \cos(60^\circ + A) = \cos 3A$.

【證】 $4 \cos A \cos(60^\circ + A) \cos(60^\circ - A) = 4$

$$\times \cos A (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 60^\circ) = 4 \cos A$$

$$\times (\cos^2 A - \frac{3}{4}) = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A = \cos 3A.$$

61. 求證 $\tan A \tan(60^\circ + A) \tan(120^\circ + A) = -\tan 3A$.

【證】 $\tan A \tan(60^\circ + A) \tan(120^\circ + A)$

$$= \frac{\sin A \sin(60^\circ + A) \sin(120^\circ + A)}{\cos A \cos(60^\circ + A) \cos(120^\circ + A)}$$

$$= - \{ \sin A \times \sin(60^\circ + A) \sin(60^\circ - A) \} / \{ \cos A \cos(60^\circ + A) \cos(60^\circ - A) \}$$

$$= - \frac{\sin^3 A}{\cos^3 A} = -\tan 3A.$$

62. 求證 $4 \sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = \sin 3A$.

【證】 $4 \sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = 4$

$$\times \sin A (\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 A) = 4 \sin A (\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 A)$$

$$= 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A = \sin 3A.$$

$$33. \sin^3 A + \sin^3(120^\circ + A) + \sin^3(240^\circ + A) = -\frac{3}{4} \sin 3A.$$

求證.

【證】 $\sin^3 A = \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin A - \sin 3A) \cdot \sin^3(120^\circ + A)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \{ 3 \sin(120^\circ + A) - \sin 3(120^\circ + A) \}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \{ 3 \sin(120^\circ + A) - \sin 3A \} \cdot \sin^3(240^\circ + A)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \{ 3 \sin(240^\circ + A) - \sin^3(240^\circ + A) \}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \{ 3 \sin(240^\circ + A) - \sin 3A \} \cdot$ 故用加法,
 得 $\frac{3}{4} \{ \sin A + \sin(120^\circ + A) + \sin(240^\circ + A) \}$
 $- \frac{3}{4} \sin 3A$, 即 $-\frac{3}{4} \sin 3A$. 何則, 因 $\sin A$
 $+ \sin(120^\circ + A) + \sin(240^\circ + A) = \sin A$
 $+ \sin(60^\circ - A) - \sin(60^\circ + A) = \sin A + \sin 60^\circ$
 $\times \cos A - \cos 60^\circ \sin A - \sin 60^\circ \cos A$
 $- \cos 60^\circ \sin A = \sin A - 2 \cos 60^\circ \sin A$
 $= \sin A - \sin A = 0$ 故也.

$$64. \text{ 求證 } \tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \tan 2A.$$

【證】 $\tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A)$
 $= \frac{1 + \tan A}{1 - \tan A} - \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} = \frac{(1 + \tan A)^2}{1 - \tan^2 A}$
 $- \frac{(1 - \tan A)^2}{1 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{4 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$
 $= 2 \times \tan 2A.$

$$65. \text{ 求證 } \sin 3^\circ = \frac{\sin^2 2^\circ - \sin^2 1^\circ}{\sin 1^\circ}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{\sin 3^\circ \sin 1^\circ}{\sin 1^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin(2^\circ+1^\circ)\sin(2^\circ-1^\circ)}{\sin 1^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 2^\circ - \sin^2 1^\circ}{\sin 1^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 66. \text{ 求證 } \text{vers}(180^\circ - a) &= 2 \text{vers} \frac{180^\circ + a}{2} \\ &\times \text{vers} \frac{180^\circ - a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= 1 - \cos(180^\circ - a) = 1 + \cos a \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} = 2 \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \sin \frac{a}{2} \right) \left(1 + \sin \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left\{ 1 - \cos \left(90^\circ + \frac{a}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ 1 - \cos \left(90^\circ - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= 2 \{ 1 - \cos [(180^\circ + a) / 2] \} \\ &\quad \left(1 - \cos \frac{180^\circ - a}{2} \right) = 2 \text{vers} \frac{180^\circ + a}{2} \\ &\quad \times \text{vers} \frac{180^\circ - a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$67. \text{ 求證 } \cos A + \cos(120^\circ - A) + \cos(120^\circ + A) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \cos A + \cos(120^\circ - A) + \cos(120^\circ + A) &= \cos A \\ &+ \cos 120^\circ \cos A + \sin 120^\circ \sin A + \cos 120^\circ \cos A \\ &- \sin 120^\circ \sin A = \cos A + 2 \cos 120^\circ \cos A \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos A - \cos A = 0.$$

68. 求證 $\cos(A+45^\circ) + \sin(A-45^\circ) = 0.$

【證】 $\cos(A+45^\circ) = \sin\{90^\circ - (A+45^\circ)\}$
 $= \sin(45^\circ - A) = -\sin(A-45^\circ),$ 故 $\cos(A+45^\circ)$
 $+ \sin(A-45^\circ) = -\sin(A-45^\circ)$
 $+ \sin(A-45^\circ) = 0.$

69. 求證 $\tan(45^\circ + A) + \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \sec 2A.$

【證】 $(45^\circ + A)$ 與 $(45^\circ - A)$ 互為餘角, 故 $\tan(45^\circ + A)$
 $+ \tan(45^\circ - A) = \tan(45^\circ + A) + \cot(45^\circ + A)$
 $= 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2(45^\circ + A) = 2 \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + 2A)$
 $= 2 \sec 2A.$

70. $\tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}A\right) = \frac{2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A + \sec A}{2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A - \sec A}.$ 求證.

【證】 $\tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}.$ 此式兩項以 $\sin A$
 $\cos A$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2A$ 除之, $= \frac{2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A + \sec A}{2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A - \sec A}.$

71. 求證 $2 + \tan^2(A+90^\circ) + \cot^2(A-90^\circ) = 4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 2A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 + \cot^2 A + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A$

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

$$= \frac{4}{\sin^2 2A} = 4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 2A.$$

72. 求 $\sin 100^\circ \sin(-160^\circ) + \cos 200^\circ$

× $\cos(-280^\circ)$ 之值。

【解】 將所設式變形為 $\sin 80^\circ (-\sin 20^\circ)$
 $+ (-\cos 20^\circ) (\cos 80^\circ) = -\{ \sin 80^\circ \sin 20^\circ$
 $+ \cos 20^\circ \cos 80^\circ \} = -\cos(80^\circ - 20^\circ)$
 $= -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}.$

$$73. \cos \theta \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta \right) + \cos \theta \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta \right)$$

$$+ \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta \right) \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta \right) = -\frac{3}{4}. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊為 $\cos \theta \{ \cos \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi + \theta \right)$
 $+ \cos \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi - \theta \right) \} + \cos \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi + \theta \right) \cos \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi - \theta \right)$
 $= \cos \theta \{ 2 \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi \cos \theta \} + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{2}{3} \pi$
 $= -\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{2}{3} \pi = -\sin^2 \frac{2}{3} \pi$
 $= -\frac{3}{4}.$

74. 求證 $\sin 18^\circ + \sin 30^\circ = \sin 54^\circ.$

【證】 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$, $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$,
 故 $\sin 18^\circ + \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1) + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, 而 $\sin 54^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}+1)$
 故 $\sin 18^\circ + \sin 30^\circ = \sin 54^\circ.$

75. 求證 $\tan \frac{1}{10} \pi \tan \frac{3}{10} \pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \tan 18^\circ \tan 54^\circ = \frac{\tan 18^\circ}{\tan 36^\circ}$

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

76. 求證 $\sin(36^\circ + \alpha) - \sin(36^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \sin \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin \alpha \cos 36^\circ = 2$

$$\times \sin \alpha \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \sin \alpha.$$

77. 求證 $\sin(72^\circ + \alpha) - \sin(72^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \sin \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin \alpha \cos 72^\circ$

$$= 2 \times \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \sin \alpha.$$

78. 求證 $\cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 72^\circ \cos 96^\circ$

$$\times \cos 120^\circ \cos 144^\circ \cos 168^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos 24^\circ \cos 96^\circ)$

$$\times (\cos 48^\circ \cos 168^\circ) (\cos 72^\circ \cos 144^\circ) \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 120^\circ + \cos 72^\circ) \times \frac{1}{2} (\cos 216^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 120^\circ) \times \frac{1}{2} (\cos 216^\circ + \cos 72^\circ) \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (-\sin 30^\circ + \sin 18^\circ) (-\cos 36^\circ - \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$\times (-\cos 36^\circ + \sin 18^\circ) (-\cos 60^\circ),$$
 此式右邊中，

分別以已求得之值代入，簡化之，即得 $(\frac{1}{2})^7$.

79. 求證 $\cos 60^\circ + 2 \cos 70^\circ + \cos 80^\circ = 4 \cos^2 5^\circ \cos 70^\circ$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ) + 2 \cos 70^\circ$

$$= 2 \cos 70^\circ \cos 10^\circ + 2 \cos 70^\circ$$

$$= 2 \cos 70^\circ (\cos 10^\circ + 1)$$

$$= 2 \cos 70^\circ \times 2 \cos^2 5^\circ = 4 \cos^2 5^\circ \cos 70^\circ.$$

80. 求證 $\cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ + \cos 160^\circ \cos 40^\circ = -\frac{3}{4}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \cos 40^\circ \{ \cos 80^\circ + \cos 160^\circ \}$

$$+ \cos 80^\circ \cos 160^\circ = \cos 40^\circ \times \{ 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} (80^\circ + 160^\circ) \cos \frac{1}{2} (160^\circ - 80^\circ) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 240^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \}$$

$$= \cos 40^\circ \times 2 \times \cos 120^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{ -\cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \} = 2 \cos^2 120^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{ -\cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ \}$$

$$= -\cos^2 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{ -\cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ \}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 80^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} \{ -\frac{1}{2} + \cos 80^\circ \} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 80^\circ - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 80^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

81. 求證 $\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi = -\frac{1}{2}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \times \pi$

$$= \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi (2 \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + 1) = \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi$$

$$(2 - 4 \times \sin^2 \frac{1}{7} \pi + 1) = \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi (3 - 4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{7} \pi)$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi (3 \sin \frac{1}{7} \pi - 4 \sin^3 \frac{1}{7} \pi)}{\sin \frac{1}{7} \pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \sin \frac{2}{7} \pi}{\sin \frac{1}{7} \pi} = \frac{\sin \pi - \sin \frac{1}{7} \pi}{2 \sin \frac{1}{7} \pi} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

82 求證 $\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi = \frac{1}{8}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi (\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} (\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{8}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{12}{7} \pi + 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{8}{7} \pi (1 + 2 \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi) + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \cos \frac{8}{7} \pi \sin \frac{6}{7} \pi / 4 \sin \frac{2}{7} \pi + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= (\sin 2 \pi - \sin \frac{2}{7} \pi) / 8 \sin \frac{2}{7} \pi + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

83. $\cos 47^\circ - \cos 61^\circ - \cos 11^\circ + \cos 25^\circ = \sin 7^\circ$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos 47^\circ - \cos 61^\circ)$
 $- (\cos 11^\circ - \cos 25^\circ) = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (47^\circ + 61^\circ)$
 $\times \sin \frac{1}{2} (61^\circ - 47^\circ) - 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (11^\circ + 25^\circ) \sin \frac{1}{2}$
 $\times (25^\circ - 11^\circ) = 2 \sin 54^\circ \sin 7^\circ - 2 \sin 18^\circ$
 $\times \sin 7^\circ = 2 \sin 7^\circ \{ \sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ \}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \times \sin 7^\circ \sin \frac{1}{2}(54^\circ - 18^\circ) \cos \frac{1}{2}(54^\circ + 18^\circ) \\
 &= 4 \times \sin 7^\circ \sin 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ, \text{ 然 } \cos 18^\circ = \sin 72^\circ \\
 &= 4 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ, \text{ 故 } 1 = 4 \sin 18^\circ \\
 &\quad \times \cos 36^\circ, \text{ 故所設式之左邊} = \sin 7^\circ.
 \end{aligned}$$

84. 求證 $\cos 55^\circ \cos 65^\circ + \cos 65^\circ \cos 175^\circ + \cos 55^\circ \cos 175^\circ = -\frac{3}{4}$.

【證】 所設之式，其左邊 $= \cos 65^\circ (\cos 55^\circ + \cos 175^\circ) + \cos 55^\circ \cos 175^\circ = \cos 65^\circ, 2 \times \cos 115^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 55^\circ \cos 175^\circ = \cos 65^\circ \times \cos 115^\circ \times 2 \cos 60^\circ + \cos 55^\circ \cos 175^\circ = \cos 65^\circ \cos 115^\circ + \cos 55^\circ \cos 175^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \{\cos 180^\circ + \cos 50^\circ + \cos 230^\circ + \cos 120^\circ\} = \frac{1}{2} \{-1 + \cos 50^\circ - \cos 50^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{3}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4}$.

85. 求證 $\sin A + \sin(36^\circ - A) + \sin(72^\circ + A) + \sin(36^\circ + A) + \sin(72^\circ - A)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \{\sin A + \sin(36^\circ - A)\} + \cos\{90^\circ - (72^\circ + A)\} = 2 \sin 18^\circ \cos(18^\circ - A) + \cos(180^\circ - A) = \cos(18^\circ - A)\{2 \sin 18^\circ + 1\} = \cos(18^\circ - A) \cdot \left\{ \frac{2(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} + 1 \right\} = \cos(18^\circ - A) \frac{2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{4} = 2 \cos(18^\circ - A)$

$$\times \sin 54^\circ = \sin(72^\circ - A) + \sin(36^\circ + A).$$

86. 求證 $\operatorname{cosec} A + \operatorname{cosec}(120^\circ + A) + \operatorname{cosec}(240^\circ + A)$
 $= 3 \operatorname{cosec} 3A.$

【證】 將所設式之左邊變形，則可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin(120^\circ + A)} + \frac{1}{\sin(240^\circ + A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin(60^\circ - A)} - \frac{1}{\sin(60^\circ + A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{\sin(60^\circ - A) - \sin(60^\circ + A)}{\sin(60^\circ + A) \sin(60^\circ - A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{2 \sin A \cos 60^\circ}{\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 A} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{2 \sin A \times \frac{1}{2}}{(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3})^2 - \sin^2 A} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{4 \sin A}{3 - 4 \sin^2 A} = \frac{3 - 4 \sin^2 A + 4 \sin^2 A}{3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A} \\ &= \frac{3}{3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A} = \frac{3}{\sin 3A} = 3 \operatorname{cosec} 3A. \end{aligned}$$

87. 求證次之二式：

(1) $\cos A + \cos(120^\circ + A) + \cos(120^\circ - A) = 0.$

(2) $\sin A + \sin(120^\circ + A) - \sin(120^\circ - A) = 0.$

【證】 (1) $\cos(120^\circ + A) + \cos(120^\circ - A) = 2$

$$\times \cos 120^\circ \cos A = 2(-\frac{1}{2})\cos A = -\cos A,$$

$$\text{故 } \cos A + \cos(120^\circ + A) + \cos(120^\circ - A) = 0.$$

$$(2) \sin(120^\circ + A) - \sin(120^\circ - A) = 2$$

$$\times \cos 120^\circ \sin A = 2(-\frac{1}{2})\sin A = -\sin A,$$

$$\text{故 } \sin A + \sin(120^\circ + A) - \sin(120^\circ - A) = 0.$$

88. 求證 $\tan(30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\alpha)\tan(30^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha)$

$$= \frac{2 \cos \alpha - 1}{2 \cos \alpha + 1}.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$= \frac{\sin(30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\alpha)\sin(30^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha)}{\cos(30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\alpha)\cos(30^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\alpha}{\cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\alpha}{\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\alpha}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \cos \alpha - 1}{2 \cos \alpha + 1}.$$

89. 求證 $\tan \theta + \tan(\frac{\pi}{5} + \theta) + \tan(\frac{2\pi}{5} + \theta)$

$$+ \tan(\frac{3\pi}{5} + \theta) + \tan(\frac{4\pi}{5} + \theta) = 5 \tan 5\theta.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\tan \theta + \tan(\frac{\pi}{5} + \theta)$

$$+ \tan(\frac{2\pi}{5} + \theta) - \tan(\frac{2\pi}{5} - \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}-\theta\right) \\
& = \tan\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}+\theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}-\theta\right)} \\
& \quad + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}+\theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}-\theta\right)} \\
& = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{\pi}{5}} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{2\pi}{5}} \\
& = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos^2\theta - \frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{16}} \\
& \quad + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos^2\theta - \frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}} \\
& = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\cos^2\theta} + \frac{8\sin 2\theta}{8\cos^2\theta - 5 + \sqrt{5}} \\
& \quad + \frac{8\sin 2\theta}{8\cos^2\theta - 5 - \sqrt{5}} \\
& = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\cos^2\theta} + \frac{16\sin 2\theta(8\cos^2\theta - 5)}{(8\cos^2\theta - 5)^2 - 5} \\
& = \frac{\sin 2\theta(80\cos^4\theta - 60\cos^2\theta \times 5)}{2\cos^2\theta(16\cos^4\theta - 20\cos^2\theta + 5)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{5 \sin \theta \{16(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 - 12(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + 1\}}{16 \cos^5 \theta - 20 \cos^3 \theta + 5 \cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{5(16 \sin^5 \theta - 20 \sin^3 \theta + 5 \sin \theta)}{16 \cos^5 \theta - 20 \cos^3 \theta + 5 \cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{5 \sin 5 \theta}{\cos 5 \theta} = 5 \tan 5 \theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

90. 求證 $\cot A \cot(60^\circ + A) + \cot(60^\circ + A) \cot(120^\circ + A) + \cot(120^\circ + A) \cot A = -3$.

【證】 $\cot A \cot(60^\circ + A) + \cot(60^\circ + A) \cot(120^\circ + A) + \cot(120^\circ + A) \cot A = 1 / \{ \tan A \times \tan(60^\circ + A) \}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \frac{1}{\tan(60^\circ + A) \tan(120^\circ + A)} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\tan(120^\circ + A) \tan A} = \{ \tan(120^\circ + A) + \tan A + \tan(60^\circ + A) \} / \{ \tan A \tan(60^\circ + A) \tan(120^\circ + A) \} = \frac{3 \tan 3 A}{-\tan 3 A} = -3.
 \end{aligned}$$

91. 求證 $\cot A + \cot(60^\circ + A) + \cot(120^\circ + A) = 3 \cot 3 A$.

【證】 $\cot A + \cot(60^\circ + A) + \cot(120^\circ + A)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan(60^\circ + A)} - \frac{1}{\tan(60^\circ - A)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan A}{\tan 60^\circ + \tan A} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan A}{\tan 60^\circ - \tan A} = \frac{1}{\tan A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \{ (1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan A) (\tan 60^\circ - \tan A) \\
& - (1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan A) (\tan 60^\circ + \tan A) \} \\
& / (\tan^2 60^\circ - \tan^2 A) = \frac{1}{\tan A} - (2 \tan^2 60^\circ \\
& \times \tan A + 2 \tan A) / (\tan^2 60^\circ - \tan^2 A) \\
& = \frac{1}{\tan A} - \frac{8 \tan A}{3 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{3 - 9 \tan^2 A}{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A} \\
& = \frac{3}{\tan 3 A} = 3 \cot 3 A.
\end{aligned}$$

92. $\tan A + \tan(60^\circ + A) + \tan(120^\circ + A) = 3 \tan 3 A$. 求證.

【證】 $\tan A + \tan(60^\circ + A) + \tan(120^\circ + A)$
 $= \tan A + \tan(60^\circ + A) - \tan(60^\circ - A) = \tan A$
 $+ \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan A}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan A} - (\tan 60^\circ - \tan A)$
 $/ (1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan A) = \tan A + \{ (\tan 60^\circ + \tan A) / (1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan A) - (\tan 60^\circ - \tan A) \}$
 $\times (1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan A) / (1 - \tan^2 60^\circ \tan^2 A)$
 $= \tan A + \frac{2 \tan^2 60^\circ \tan A + 2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 60^\circ \tan^2 A} = \tan A$
 $+ \frac{8 \tan A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} = \frac{9 \tan A - 3 \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} = 3 \tan 3 A.$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{\cos A} + 1/\cos(120^\circ + A)$
 $+ \frac{1}{\cos(240^\circ + A)} = \frac{1}{\cos A} - \frac{1}{\cos(60^\circ - A)}$

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

94. $\cos^3 A + \cos^3(120^\circ + A) + \cos^3(120^\circ - A) = \frac{3}{4} \cos 3A$. 求證.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } \cos^3 A &= \frac{3 \cos A + \cos 3A}{4}, \cos^3(120^\circ + A) \\
 &= \frac{3 \cos(120^\circ + A) + \cos 3(120^\circ + A)}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^3(120^\circ - A) &= \{3 \cos(120^\circ - A) + \cos 3 \\
 &\times (120^\circ - A)\} / 4, \text{ 由加法, } \cos^3 A + \cos^3(120^\circ + A) \\
 &+ \cos^3(120^\circ - A) = \frac{3}{4} \{\cos A + \cos(120^\circ + A) \\
 &+ \cos(120^\circ - A)\} + \frac{1}{4} \{\cos 3A + \cos 3 \times (120^\circ + A) \\
 &+ \cos 3(120^\circ - A)\} \text{ 此式右邊第一括號內之量等於0} \\
 \text{而 } \cos 3A + \cos 3(120^\circ + A) + \cos 3(120^\circ - A) \\
 &= \cos 3A + \cos(360^\circ + 3A) + \cos(360^\circ - 3A) \\
 &= \cos 3A + \cos 3A + \cos(-3A) = 3 \cos 3A. \\
 \text{故 } \cos^3 A + \cos^3(120^\circ + A) + \cos^3(120^\circ - A) \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \cos 3A.
 \end{aligned}$$

95. 求證次式:

$$\frac{(\tan 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} - \tan 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})(\tan 127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{(\tan 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})(\tan 127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} - \tan 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})} = 1.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left\{ \frac{\sin(67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} - 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{\cos 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \cos 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{\sin(127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{\cos 127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \cos 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ & \quad / \left\{ \frac{\sin(22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{\cos 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \cos 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{\sin(127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} - 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{\cos 127^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \cos 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\sin 150^{\circ}}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

96. 求證 $\frac{1}{\sin 10^{\circ}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^{\circ}} = 2.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{\sin 10^{\circ}} - \frac{\cos 30^{\circ}}{\sin 10^{\circ}} \\ &= \frac{\sin 30^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ} - \sin 10^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ}}{\sin 10^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ}} \\ &= \frac{\sin(30^{\circ} - 10^{\circ})}{\sin 10^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ}} = \frac{\sin 20^{\circ}}{\sin 10^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ}} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 10^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ}}{\sin 10^{\circ} \cos 10^{\circ}} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

97. 求證 $(\tan 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 37^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}) \times (\tan 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 52^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 82^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}) = 17 + 8\sqrt{3}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= (\tan 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \\ & \quad + \tan 37^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}) \{ (\tan 22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + \tan 82^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}) + \tan 52^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\sin(7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} + 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2})}{\cos 7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \cos 67^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sin 37^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}}{\cos 37^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \left\{ \sin(22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 82^\circ \frac{1}{2}) / \cos 22^\circ \frac{1}{2} \cos 82^\circ \frac{1}{2} \Big\} + \frac{\sin 52^\circ \frac{1}{2}}{\cos 52^\circ \frac{1}{2}} \Big\} \\
& = \left\{ \frac{2 \sin 75^\circ}{2 \cos 7^\circ \frac{1}{2} \cos 67^\circ \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2 \sin 37^\circ \frac{1}{2} \cos 37^\circ \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cos^2 37^\circ \frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{2 \sin 105^\circ}{2 \cos 22^\circ \frac{1}{2} \cos 82^\circ \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2 \sin 52^\circ \frac{1}{2} \cos 52^\circ \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cos^2 52^\circ \frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\
& = \left\{ \frac{2 \sin 75^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 75^\circ} + \sin 75^\circ / (\cos 75^\circ + 1) \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{2 \sin 105^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 105^\circ} + \frac{\sin 105^\circ}{\cos 105^\circ + 1} \right\} \\
& = \left\{ \frac{2 \cos 15^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} + \sin 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ + 1} \right\} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos 15^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} - \sin 15^\circ} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{1 - \sin 15^\circ} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{4 \cos 15^\circ}{1 + 2 \sin 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ + 1} \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{4 \cos 15^\circ}{1 - 2 \sin 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{1 - \sin 15^\circ} \right\} = \cos^2 15^\circ \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{4 + 4 \sin 15^\circ + 1 + 2 \sin 15^\circ}{(1 + 2 \sin 15^\circ)(1 + \sin 15^\circ)} [(4 - 4 \times \sin 15^\circ \right. \\
& \left. + 1 - 2 \sin 15^\circ) / (1 - 2 \sin^2 15^\circ)(1 - \sin 15^\circ)] \right\} \\
& = (5 + 6 \sin 15^\circ)(5 - 6 \sin 15^\circ) / (1 - 4 \sin^2 15^\circ) \\
& = \frac{25 - 36 \sin^2 15^\circ}{1 - 4 \sin^2 15^\circ}, \text{ 此式之 } \sin 15^\circ \text{ 以 } \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} \\
& - \sqrt{2}) \text{ 代入而簡化之, 即得所設之結果.}
\end{aligned}$$

98. 求證 $\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cot \alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} / \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\
 &= \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha \right) / \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha \\
 &= \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) / \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha \\
 &= \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} / \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \times \sin \alpha \right) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

99. $(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 = 4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$. 求證.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \\
 &\quad - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) \\
 &\quad + (\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\
 &= 2 - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2\{1 - \cos(\alpha - \beta)\} = 4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

100. 求證 $\sin^2(\alpha - \beta) + \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) + \sin^2 \beta + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \\
 &\quad \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \} = \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) + \sin^2 \beta \\
 &\quad + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \beta \\
 &\quad + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin^2 \beta + (\sin^2 \alpha \\
 &\quad - \sin^2 \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

101. 求證 $\cos^2(\alpha - \beta) + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \sin^2 \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \cos^2(\alpha - \beta) + \cos^2 \beta \\
 &\quad - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} - \cos^2 \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

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

102. 求證 $\sin(\alpha+\beta)+\cos(\alpha-\beta)=(\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha)(\sin\beta+\cos\beta)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $=\sin\alpha\cos\beta+\cos\alpha\times\sin\beta$
 $+\cos\alpha\cos\beta+\sin\alpha\sin\beta=(\sin\alpha\cos\beta$
 $+\cos\alpha\cos\beta)+(\cos\alpha\sin\beta+\sin\alpha\times\sin\beta)$
 $=(\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha)\cos\beta+(\cos\alpha+\sin\alpha)\sin\beta$
 $=(\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha)(\cos\beta+\sin\beta)$.

103. 求證 $\sin(\beta-\gamma)\cos(\alpha-\delta)+\sin(\gamma+\alpha)\cos(\beta+\delta)$
 $+\sin(\alpha-\beta)\cos(\gamma-\delta)=0$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $=\frac{1}{2}\{\sin(\beta-\gamma+\alpha-\delta)$
 $-\sin(\alpha+\delta-\beta+\gamma)+\sin(\gamma-\alpha+\beta-\delta)$
 $-\sin(\beta-\delta-\gamma+\alpha)+\sin(\alpha-\beta+\gamma-\delta)$
 $-\sin(\gamma-\delta-\alpha+\beta)\}=0$.

104. 求證 $\sin(\beta-\alpha)\sin(\delta-\gamma)+\sin(\gamma-\beta)\sin(\delta-\alpha)$
 $=-\sin(\gamma-\alpha)\sin(\beta-\delta)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $=\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\beta-\alpha-\delta+\gamma)$
 $-\cos(\beta-\alpha+\delta-\gamma)\}+\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\gamma-\beta-\delta+\alpha)$
 $-\cos(\gamma-\beta+\delta-\alpha)\}=\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\beta-\alpha-\delta+\gamma)$
 $-\cos(\gamma-\beta+\delta-\alpha)\}=-\sin(\beta-\delta)\sin(\gamma-\alpha)$.

105. 求證 $\sin(A+B+C)=\sin A\cos B\times\cos C+\cos A$

$$\sin B \cos C + \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \sin(A+B+C) &= \sin\{(A+B)+C\} \\ &= \sin(A+B)\cos C + \cos(A+B)\sin C \\ &= (\sin A \times \cos B + \cos A \sin B)\cos C \\ &\quad + (\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B)\sin C \\ &= \sin A \cos B \cos C + \cos A \times \sin B \cos C \\ &\quad + \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \times \sin C. \end{aligned}$$

106. 求證 $\cos(A+B+C) = \cos A \cos B \times \cos C - \sin A \sin B \cos C - \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \sin C.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \cos(A+B+C) &= \cos\{(A+B)+C\} \\ &= \cos(A+B)\cos C - \sin(A+B)\sin C \\ &= (\cos A \times \cos B - \sin A \sin B)\cos C \\ &\quad - (\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B)\sin C \\ &= \cos A \cos B \cos C - \sin A \times \sin B \cos C \\ &\quad - \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \times \sin C. \end{aligned}$$

107. 求證 $\sin A \cos(B+C) - \sin B \cos(A+C)$
 $= \sin(A-B)\cos C.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \sin A(\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C) \\ &\quad - \sin B(\cos A \cos C - \sin A \sin C) \\ &= \sin A \cos B \cos C - \sin B \cos A \cos C \\ &= (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B)\cos C \\ &= \sin(A-B)\cos C. \end{aligned}$$

108. 求證 $\cos A - \sin A = \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ + A)$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ - A).$$

【證】 $\cos A - \sin A = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos A - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A \right)$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ + A). \text{ 又 } \cos A - \sin A$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos A - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A \right)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin(45^\circ - A).$$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊

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

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

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

110. $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \beta \cos \beta}$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \beta \cos \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \sin(\alpha+\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta)/\sin(\alpha-\beta)\cos(\alpha+\beta) \\
 &= \frac{2(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta)}{\sin(\alpha-\beta+\alpha+\beta) - \sin(\alpha+\beta-\alpha+\beta)} \\
 &= \frac{2(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta)}{\sin 2\alpha - \sin 2\beta} = 2(\sin^2 \alpha \\
 &\quad - \sin^2 \beta)/(2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta) \\
 &= (\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta)/(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \beta \cos \beta). \\
 &\text{仿此, } \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} \text{ 之分子分母, 以 } \cos(\alpha-\beta) \\
 &\text{乘之而變形, 則得 } \tan(\alpha+\beta) \\
 &= (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \beta \cos \beta)/(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta).
 \end{aligned}$$

111. 求證 $\tan A + 2 \tan 2A + 4 \cot 4A = \cot A$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } 2 \tan 2A + 4 \cot 4A &= \frac{2 \sin 2A}{\cos 2A} + \frac{4 \cos 4A}{\sin 4A} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin^2 2A}{\sin 2A \cos 2A} + \frac{2(1 - \sin^2 2A)}{\sin 2A \cos 2A} \\
 &= \frac{2(1 - \sin^2 2A)}{\sin 2A \cos 2A} = \frac{2 \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} = \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A}, \\
 \text{故 } \tan A + 2 \tan 2A + 4 \cot 4A &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \\
 &= \cot A.
 \end{aligned}$$

112. 求證 $(\cot^2 A - \tan^2 A)(1 - \cos 4A) = 8 \cos 2A$.

$$\text{【證】 所設式之左邊} = \left(\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} - \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} \right) \times 2 \sin^2 2A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A}{\sin^2 A \cos^2 A} \times 2 \sin^2 2A \\
 &= \frac{4(\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)}{4 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A} \times 2 \sin^2 2A = \frac{4 \cos 2A}{\sin^2 2A} \\
 &\quad \times 2 \sin^2 2A = 8 \cos 2A.
 \end{aligned}$$

113. 試求證下式: $\tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta - \operatorname{cosec} 2\beta \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}{\operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta + \operatorname{cosec} 2\beta \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{\cos \beta + \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta (\cos \beta + \cos \alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \alpha \sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta}{\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta} \right) \\
 &\quad \bigg/ \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta}{\sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta - \operatorname{cosec} 2\beta \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}{\operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} \beta + \operatorname{cosec} 2\beta \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}.
 \end{aligned}$$

114. 求證 $\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \times \cos(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \cos(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \times \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta \cos 2\gamma$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 2\gamma + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\times \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 2\gamma + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) \} - \frac{1}{2} \times \{ \cos 2\gamma \\
 &\quad - \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \} \times \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 2\gamma - \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 2\gamma \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos 2\gamma \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) \} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\gamma \{ \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) \} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\gamma \cdot 2 \cos 2\alpha \times \cos 2\beta \\
&= \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta \cos 2\gamma.
\end{aligned}$$

115. 求證 $\sin 3\alpha \sin(\beta - \gamma) + \sin 3\beta \sin(\gamma - \alpha)$
 $+ \sin 3\gamma \sin(\alpha - \beta)$

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\alpha - \beta + \gamma) - \cos(3\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\beta - \gamma + \alpha) - \cos(3\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\gamma - \alpha + \beta) - \cos(3\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\alpha - \beta + \gamma) - \cos(3\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\beta - \gamma + \alpha) - \cos(3\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(3\gamma - \alpha + \beta) - \cos(3\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \}$
 $= \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sin(2\beta - 2\alpha) + \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sin(2\gamma$
 $- 2\beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sin(2\alpha - 2\gamma) = \sin(\alpha + \beta$
 $+ \gamma) \{ \sin(2\beta - 2\alpha) + \sin(2\gamma - 2\beta) + \sin(2\alpha - 2\gamma) \}$
 $= \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \{ -4 \sin(\beta - \alpha) \sin(\gamma - \beta) \sin(\alpha - \gamma) \}$
 $= 4 \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\gamma - \beta) \sin(\alpha - \gamma).$

116. 求證 $\cos 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \cos(2\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \cos(2\beta + \gamma + \alpha)$
 $+ \cos(2\gamma + \alpha + \beta) + \cos(\beta + \gamma) + \cos(\gamma + \alpha) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)$
 $= 8 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - 1.$

【證】 因 $\cos(2\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \cos(\beta + \gamma)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \times \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cos \alpha \text{ 等, 故所設式之左邊} \\
 &= 2 \cos^2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - 1 + 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &\quad \times \{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma\} = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &\quad \times \{\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma\} - 1 \\
 &= 8 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \times \cos \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2} - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

117. $\sin(2x + \theta) + \sin(2y + \theta) + \sin(2z + \theta) - \sin(2x + 2y + 2z + 3\theta) = 4 \sin(x + y + \theta) \sin(y + z + \theta) \sin(z + x + \theta).$

求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin(x + y + \theta) \cos(x - y)$
 $- 2 \sin(x + y + \theta) \cos(x + y + 2z + 2\theta)$
 $= 2 \sin(x + y + \theta) \{\cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y + 2z + 2\theta)\}$
 $= 2 \sin(x + y + \theta) \{2 \sin(x + z + \theta) \sin(y + z + \theta)\}$
 $= 4 \sin(x + y + \theta) \sin(x + z + \theta) \sin(y + z + \theta).$

118. 求證 $\sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) = \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)$
 $- \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \sin \alpha \sin \beta \times \sin \gamma.$

【證】 所設式之左邊
 $= 2 \sin \gamma \cos(\beta - \alpha) - 2 \times \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma$
 $= 2 \sin \gamma \{\cos(\beta - \alpha) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\}$
 $= 2 \sin \gamma \{2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta\} = 4 \times \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma.$

119. 求證 $\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) + \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) - \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) = 4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \times \sin \gamma.$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \sin(\beta + \gamma) \cos \alpha + 2 \times \sin(\gamma - \beta) \cos \alpha \\
 &= 2 \cos \alpha \{ \sin(\beta + \gamma) + \sin(\gamma - \beta) \} \\
 &= 2 \cos \alpha \{ 2 \sin \gamma \cos \beta \} = 4 \times \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

120. 求證 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\beta - \gamma) + \sin(\gamma - \alpha)$

$$= -4 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma - \alpha}{2}.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta - 2\gamma + \alpha) \\
 &= 2 \times \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta - 2\gamma + \alpha) \} \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \{ 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \gamma) \} \\
 &= -4 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma - \alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \gamma).
 \end{aligned}$$

121. 求證 $(\sin 2A - \sin 2B) \tan(A + B) = 2(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin(A - B) \cos(A + B)$

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

122. 求證 $\cot(A + B + C) = (\cot A \cot B \times \cot C - \cot A - \cot B - \cot C) / (\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot A \cot C - 1)$.

【證】 由公式 $\cot(A + B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B}$,

得 $\cot(A + B + C) = \frac{\cot(A + B) \cot C - 1}{\cot(A + B) + \cot C}$

$$= \left(\frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} \cdot \cot C - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & / \left(\frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} + \cot C \right) \\ & = (\cot A \cot B \cot C - \cot A - \cot B - \cot C) \\ & / (\cot A \cot B + \cot A \cot C + \cot B \cot C - 1) \end{aligned}$$

【注意】 若 $A+B+C=180^\circ$, 則 $\cot B \cot C$
 $+\cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B = 1$, 仿此,
 若 $A+B+C=90^\circ$, 則 $\cot A + \cot B$
 $+\cot C = \cot A \cot B \cot C$.

123. 求證 $\tan(A+B+C) = (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C) / (1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \tan(A+B+C) &= \tan\{(A+B)+C\} \\ &= \frac{\tan(A+B) + \tan C}{1 - \tan(A+B)\tan C} = \left(\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tan C \right) / \left(1 - \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \cdot \tan C \right) \\ &= \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A}. \end{aligned}$$

【注意】 若 $A+B+C=180^\circ$, 則因 $\tan(A+B+C)=0$,
 故 $\tan(A+B+C)$ 之式之分子應為零。
 故 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A$
 $\tan B \times \tan C$. 仿此, 若 $A+B+C=90^\circ$,
 則 $\tan B \times \tan C + \tan C \tan A$
 $+ \tan A \tan B = 1$.

$$124. \tan(p+q)A - \tan pA - \tan qA$$

$$= \tan(p+q)A \tan pA \tan qA.$$

【證】 $\tan(p+q)A - \tan pA - \tan qA = (\tan pA + \tan qA) / (1 - \tan pA \tan qA) - \tan pA - \tan qA$

$$= \frac{(\tan pA + \tan qA) \tan pA \tan qA}{1 - \tan pA \tan qA}$$

$$= \frac{\tan pA + \tan qA}{1 - \tan pA \tan qA} \cdot \tan pA \tan qA$$

$$= \tan(pA + qA) \tan pA \tan qA.$$

$$125. \text{求證 } \sin(2\alpha + \beta) \operatorname{cosec} \alpha - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \beta \operatorname{cosec} \alpha.$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin(2\alpha + \beta) / \sin \alpha - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta)$

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

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

$$= \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \sin \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \sin \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \sin \beta.$$

$$126. \text{求證 } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha.$$

【證】 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ 及 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$, 故 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta)$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \times \sin^2 \beta \dots \dots \dots (1).$$

今將此式右邊之 $\cos^2 \beta$, $\cos^2 \alpha$, 分別易以 $1 - \sin^2 \beta$,

$1 - \sin^2 \alpha$, 則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha$

$-\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$,

此即第一部分之證明。又 (1) 式右邊之 $\sin^2 \alpha$,

$\sin^2 \beta$, 分別易以 $1 - \cos^2 \alpha$, $1 - \cos^2 \beta$,

則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \beta \times \cos^2 \alpha$

$-\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha$,

此即第二部分之證明。

127. 求證 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha$.

【證】 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ 及 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ 故此二式之積為 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha \times \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta \dots (1)$.

此式右邊之 $\cos^2 \beta$ 易以 $1 - \sin^2 \beta$, $\sin^2 \alpha$ 易以 $1 - \cos^2 \alpha$, 則 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha$

$\sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$. 此

即第一部分之證明, 又 (1) 式右邊之 $\cos^2 \alpha$ 易以

$1 - \sin^2 \alpha$, $\sin^2 \beta$ 易以 $1 - \cos^2 \beta$, 則 $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$

$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \beta \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta$

$\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha$, 此即第二部分之證明。

128. $\sin A \cos^5 A - \cos A \sin^5 A = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4A$. 求證。

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2A \cos^4 A - \sin 2A \sin^4 A)$

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

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

129. 求證 $\sec^2 A (1 + \sec 2A) = 2 \sec 2A$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2A} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \times \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\cos 2A} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \times \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\cos 2A} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\cos 2A} = 2 \sec 2A.
 \end{aligned}$$

130. 求證 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} &= \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right)} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}.
 \end{aligned}$$

131. 求證 $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} (1 - 2 \cos A)^2 + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \times (1 + 2 \cos A)^2 = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} - 4 \\
 &\times \left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos A + 4 \left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right) \\
 &\times \cos^2 A = 1 - 4 \cos^2 A + 4 \cos^2 A = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

132. 求證 $8 \sin^4 \alpha = \cos 4\alpha - 4 \cos 2\alpha + 3$.

【證】 公式 $\sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha$ 中，移項，得

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \sin^3 \alpha &= 3 \sin \alpha - \sin 3\alpha, \text{ 兩邊以 } 2 \sin \alpha \text{ 乘之,} \\
 8 \sin^4 \alpha &= 6 \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin 3\alpha \times \sin \alpha = 3(2 \sin^2 \alpha) \\
 &\quad - (\cos 2\alpha - \cos 4\alpha) = 3(1 - \cos 2\alpha) \\
 &\quad - (\cos 2\alpha - \cos 4\alpha) = \cos 4\alpha - 4 \cos 2\alpha + 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

133. $8 \cos^4 \alpha = \cos 4\alpha + 4 \cos 2\alpha + 3$, 求證.

【證】由公式 $\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$, 得 $4 \cos^3 \alpha = \cos 3\alpha + 3 \cos \alpha$, 兩邊以 $2 \cos \alpha$ 乘之, 則 $8 \cos^4 \alpha = 2 \cos 3\alpha \cos \alpha + 6 \cos^2 \alpha$, 或 $8 \cos^4 \alpha = \cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\alpha + 3(\cos 2\alpha + 1) = \cos 4\alpha + 4 \cos 2\alpha + 3$.

134. 求證 $16 \cos^5 \alpha = \cos 5\alpha + 5 \cos 3\alpha + 10 \cos \alpha$.

【證】上題之結果中, 兩邊更以 $2 \cos \alpha$ 乘之, 則 $16 \cos^5 \alpha = 2 \cos 4\alpha \cos \alpha + 8 \cos 2\alpha \times \cos \alpha + 6 \cos \alpha$, 或 $16 \cos^5 \alpha = \cos 5\alpha + \cos 3\alpha + 4(\cos 3\alpha + \cos \alpha) + 6 \cos \alpha$, 或 $16 \cos^5 \alpha = \cos 5\alpha + 5 \cos 3\alpha + 10 \cos \alpha$.

135. 求證 $32 \cos^6 \alpha = \cos 6\alpha + 6 \cos 4\alpha + 15 \cos 2\alpha + 10$.

【證】上題之結果中, 更以 $2 \cos \alpha$ 乘之, 則 $32 \cos^6 \alpha = 2 \cos 5\alpha \cos \alpha + 10 \cos 3\alpha \times \cos \alpha + 20 \cos^2 \alpha = \cos 6\alpha + \cos 4\alpha + 5 \times (\cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\alpha) + 10(\cos 2\alpha + 1) = \cos 6\alpha + 6 \cos 4\alpha + 15 \cos 2\alpha + 10$.

126. 求證 $64 \cos^7 \alpha = \cos 7\alpha + 7 \cos 5\alpha + 21 \cos 3\alpha + 35 \cos \alpha$.

【證】 上題等式之兩邊，以 $2 \cos \alpha$ 乘之，則 $64 \cos^7 \alpha = 2 \cos 6\alpha \cos \alpha + 12 \cos 4\alpha \times \cos \alpha + 30 \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha + 20 \cos \alpha = \cos 7\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + 6(\cos 5\alpha + \cos 3\alpha) + 15(\cos 3\alpha + \cos \alpha) + 20 \cos \alpha = \cos 7\alpha + 7 \cos 5\alpha + 21 \times \cos 3\alpha + 35 \cos \alpha$.

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

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin \frac{A+B}{2} / \cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \sin \frac{A-B}{2} / \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = \left(\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \right) / \left(\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$
 $= 2 \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} \right) / \left(2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$
 $= 2 \sin B / \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{2 \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B}$.

138. 求證 $\cos^3 A - \sin^3 A = \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ + A)(1 + \sin A \cos A)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= (\cos A - \sin A)(\cos^2 A + \cos A \sin A + \sin^2 A) = (\cos A - \sin A)(1 + \cos A \sin A) = (\sin(90^\circ - A) - \sin A)(1 + \sin A \cos A) = \sin(45^\circ - A) \cos 45^\circ (1 + \sin A \cos A)$

$$= 2 \cos(90^\circ - 45^\circ + A) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \sin A \cos A)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ + A) (1 + \sin A \cos A).$$

139. $\tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta}$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \beta}$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta}$$

$$= \{(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)\} / (\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta)$$

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

140. $\sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} \times \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2}$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 A - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 B. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊爲

$$\left(\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \right)^2$$

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

$$= \sin^2 A - \frac{1}{2} \sin(A+B) \times \sin(A-B)$$

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

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

141. $\sin^3 A \cos^3 A = \frac{1}{32} (3 \sin 2A - \sin 6A)$. 求證.

【證】 $\sin^3 A \cos^3 A = \frac{1}{16} (3 \sin A - \sin 3A)(6 \cos A + \cos 3A)$

$$+ \cos 3A) = \frac{1}{16} (9 \sin A \cos A - 3 \sin 3A \cos A + 3 \cos 3A \sin A - \sin 3A \cos 3A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \{9 \sin 2A - 6 \sin(3A - A) - \sin 6A\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} (3 \sin 2A - \sin 6A).$$

142. 求證 $2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \times \sin \beta)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$

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

143. 求證 $2 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + 2 \cos^2 A \cos^2 B = 1 + \cos 2A \cos 2B$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + 4 \sin A \times \cos A \sin B \cos B + 2 \cos^2 A \cos^2 B - 4 \times \sin A \cos A \sin B \cos B = 2(\sin A \sin B + \cos A \cos B)^2 - 4 \sin A \cos A \sin B \cos B$

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

$$= 1 + \cos 2 \times (A - B) - \sin^2 2A \sin 2B$$

$$= 1 + \cos 2A \times \cos 2B.$$

144. 求證 $\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2A$.

【證】 $\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)$
 $(\sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A)$
 $= \sin^4 A - \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A$
 $= \sin^4 A + 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A - 3 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$
 $= (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 - \frac{3}{2}(2 \sin A \cos A)^2$
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2A.$

145. 求證 $\cos^6 A - \sin^6 A = \cos 2A(1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2A)$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\cos 2A(7 + \cos 4A).$$

【證】 $\cos^6 A - \sin^6 A = (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)$
 $(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A)$
 $= \cos 2A\{(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)^2 - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A\}$
 $= \cos 2A\{1 - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A\} = \cos 2A(1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2A)$
 $= \frac{1}{8}\cos 2A(8 - 2\sin^2 2A) = \frac{1}{8}(7 + \cos 4A) \times \cos 2A.$

146. 求證 $64(\cos^8 \alpha + \sin^8 \alpha) = \cos 8\alpha + 28 \cos 4\alpha + 35$.

【證】 $64(\cos^8 \alpha + \sin^8 \alpha)$
 $= 64\{(\cos^4 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha\}$
 $= 64\{(1 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 64 \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha\right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \times \sin^4 2\alpha \right\} \\
&= 8 \{ 8 - 8 \sin^2 2\alpha + \sin^4 2\alpha \} \\
&= 8 \times \{ 8 - 4(1 - \cos 4\alpha) + \sin^4 2\alpha \} \\
&= 8 \{ 8 - 4 + 4 \cos 4\alpha + \sin^4 2\alpha \} \\
&= 8 \{ 4 + 4 \cos 4\alpha + \sin^4 2\alpha \} \\
&= 32 + 32 \cos 4\alpha + 2(1 - \cos 4\alpha)^2 \\
&= 34 + 28 \cos 4\alpha + 2 \cos^2 4\alpha \\
&= 35 + 28 \cos 4\alpha + (2 \cos^2 4\alpha - 1) \\
&= 35 + 28 \cos 4\alpha + \cos 8\alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

147. 求證 $\cos^6 \alpha - \sin^6 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \sin^2 2\alpha\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\cos 6\alpha + 7 \cos 2\alpha).$$

【證】 $\cos^6 \alpha - \sin^6 \alpha = (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)$

$$(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)(\cos^4 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha)$$

$$= \cos 2\alpha (\cos^4 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha)$$

$$= \cos 2\alpha \{ (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)^2 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha \times \sin^2 \alpha \}$$

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

$$= \cos 2\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha\right), \text{ 從而 } 8(\cos^6 \alpha - \sin^6 \alpha)$$

$$= 8 \cos 2\alpha - 4 \cos 2\alpha \sin^2 2\alpha$$

$$= 8 \times \cos 2\alpha - 4 \cos 2\alpha (1 - \cos^2 2\alpha)$$

$$= 4 \cos 2\alpha + 4 \cos^3 2\alpha = 7 \cos 2\alpha + (4 \cos^3 2\alpha$$

$$- 3 \times \cos 2\alpha) = 7 \cos 2\alpha + \cos 6\alpha.$$

148. 求證 $\sin(A-B) + \sin^2 B + 2 \sin(A-B) \sin B \cos A$
 $= \sin^2 A.$

【證】 $\sin(A-B) + \sin^2 B + 2 \sin(A-B) \times \sin B \cos A$
 $= \sin(A-B) \{ \sin(A-B) + \sin B \cos A \}$
 $+ \sin^2 B \{ \sin B + \sin(A-B) \times \cos A \}$
 $= \sin(A-B) \sin A \cos B + \sin B \times \{ \sin A \cos(A-B)$
 $+ \sin(A-B) \cos A \} = \sin(A-B) \sin A \cos B$
 $+ \sin B \sin A \cos(A-B) = \sin A \{ \sin(A-B)$
 $\cos B + \cos(A-B) \times \sin B \} = \sin A.$
 $\sin(A-B+B) = \sin A \cdot \sin A = \sin^2 A.$

【別證】 $\sin^2(A-B) + \sin^2 B + 2 \sin(A-B) \times \sin B \cos A$
 $= \sin(A-B) \{ \sin(A-B) + 2 \sin B \cos A \}$
 $+ \sin^2 B = \sin(A-B) \{ \sin A \times \cos B + \cos A \sin B \}$
 $+ \sin^2 B = \sin(A-B) \times \sin(A+B) + \sin^2 B$
 $= \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 B = \sin^2 A.$

149. 求證 $\frac{\cot^2 A + 1}{\cot^2 A - 1} = \sec 2A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \left/ \left(\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} - 1 \right) \right.$
 $= \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \left/ \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\sin^2 A} \right.$
 $= \sin^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A / (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)$
 $= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A} = \frac{1}{\cos 2A} = \sec 2A.$

150. 求證 $\frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} = \tan \frac{1}{2} A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{1 - \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A}$
 $= \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} A}{\cos \frac{1}{2} A} = \tan \frac{1}{2} A.$

151. 求證 $\frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} = \cot \frac{1}{2} A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{1 + (2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A - 1)}{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A} = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} A}{\sin \frac{1}{2} A} = \cot \frac{1}{2} A.$

152. 求證 $\cos 2A \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}.$

【證】 $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)$
 $/ (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) = \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}\right)$
 $= \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}.$

153. 求證 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 (45^\circ - A)}{1 + \tan^2 (45^\circ - A)} = \sin 2A.$

【證】 $\frac{1 - \tan^2 (45^\circ - A)}{1 + \tan^2 (45^\circ - A)}$
 $= \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sin^2 (45^\circ - A)}{\cos^2 (45^\circ - A)} \right\} / \left\{ 1 + \frac{\sin^2 (45^\circ - A)}{\cos^2 (45^\circ - A)} \right\}$

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

154. 求證 $\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$.

【證】 106 題中，命 $A=B=C$ ，則得 $\cos 3A = \cos^3 A - 3 \sin^2 A \cos A = \cos^3 A - 3(1 - \cos^2 A) \cos A$
 $= 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$.

155. 求證 $\sin 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$.

【證】 $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}$
 $= \frac{2 \sin A}{\cos A} / \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} \right) = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$.

156. 求證 $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta - \tan \theta = \tan 3\theta \times \tan 2\theta \tan \theta$.

【證】 $\tan 3\theta = \tan (2\theta + \theta) = \frac{\tan 2\theta + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan 2\theta \tan \theta}$ ，
 去分母， $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta - \tan \theta = \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta \tan \theta$
 $= \tan 2\theta + \tan \theta$ ，即 $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta - \tan \theta = \tan 3\theta \tan 2\theta \tan \theta$.

157. 求證 $\sin 4A = 4 \sin A \cos^3 A - 4 \cos A \times \sin^3 A$.

【證】 $4 \sin A \cos^3 A - 4 \cos A \sin^3 A = 4 \sin A \times \cos A (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A) = 2 \sin 2A \cos 2A = \sin 4A$.

158. 求證 $1 + \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha$
 $= 2 \times \cos \alpha (2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1).$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 1 + \cos \alpha + 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 4 \cos^3 \alpha$
 $- 3 \cos^3 \alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha + 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha$
 $= 2 \cos \alpha (2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1).$

159. $\sin 3A \operatorname{cosec} A - \cos 3A \sec A = 2.$ 求證.

【證】 $\sin 3A \operatorname{cosec} A - \cos 3A \sec A = \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 3A}$

$$- \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = \frac{3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A}{\sin A}$$

$$- (4 \cos^2 A - 3 \times \cos A) / \cos A = 3 - 4 \sin^2 A$$

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

$$= 6 - 4 = 2.$$

160. 求證 $\sin 8A = 8 \sin A \cos A \cos 2A \times \cos 4A.$

【證】 因 $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$, 故 $\sin 8A$
 $= 2(\sin 4A) \cos 4A = 2(2 \sin 2A \cos 2A) \cos 4A$
 $= 4(\sin 2A) \cos 2A \cos 4A = 4(2 \sin A \cos A)$
 $\times \cos 2A \cos 4A = 8 \sin A \cos A \cos 2A \cos 4A.$

161. 求證 (1) $\sin 4A = \cos A (4 \sin A - 8 \sin^3 A).$

(2) $\cos 4A = 8 \cos^4 A - 8 \cos^2 A + 1.$

【證】 (1) $\sin 4A = 2 \sin 2A \cos 2A = 4 \sin A$
 $\times \cos A \cos 2A = 4 \sin A \cos A (1 - 2 \sin^2 A)$
 $= \cos A (4 \sin A - 8 \sin^3 A).$

$$(2) \cos 4A = 2 \times \cos^2 2A - 1 = 2(2 \cos^2 A - 1)^2 - 1 = 8 \cos^4 A - 8 \cos^2 A + 1.$$

162. 求證 $\sin \theta \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta = 8 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin^2 \frac{1}{4} (\pi - \theta) \sin^2 \frac{1}{4} (\pi + \theta).$

【證】 $\sin \theta \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \times \sin^2 (\frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \theta) = 8 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin^2 (\frac{1}{4} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \theta) \times \cos^2 (\frac{1}{4} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \theta) = 8 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \sin^2 (\frac{1}{4} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \theta) \times \sin^2 (\frac{1}{4} \pi + \frac{1}{4} \theta).$

163. $\cos A - \cos 2A = 6 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} - 8 \sin^4 \frac{A}{2}$, 求證.

【證】 $\cos A - \cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} - (1 - 2 \times \sin^2 A)$

$$= 2 \sin^2 A - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 8 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \times \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$- 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 8 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$- 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 6 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} - 8 \sin^4 \frac{A}{2}.$$

164. 求證 $2 \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \cos 4\alpha \sin \alpha = \sin 5\alpha + \sin \alpha.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin (2\alpha + \alpha) + \sin (2\alpha - \alpha) + \sin (4\alpha + \alpha) - \sin (4\alpha - \alpha) = \sin 3\alpha + \sin \alpha + \sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha = \sin \alpha + \sin 5\alpha.$

165. 試求證 $\sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha + \sin 6\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos 7\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}.$

【證】 今命所設式之左邊為 M , 則 $2M \sin \alpha$

$$= 2 \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \sin 4\alpha + 2 \sin 6\alpha \\ \times \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha - \cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\alpha - \cos 5\alpha \\ + \cos 5\alpha - \cos 7\alpha = \cos \alpha - \cos 7\alpha, \text{ 以故,}$$

$$\text{得 } M = \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos 7\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}.$$

$$166. \cos 9\alpha + \cos 7\alpha - 4(\cos 5\alpha + \cos 3\alpha) + 6 \cos \alpha \\ = 256 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^5 \alpha. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \cos 8\alpha \cos \alpha - 8 \cos 4\alpha \times \alpha \cos \alpha$
 $+ 6 \cos \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha (\cos 8\alpha - 4 \cos 4\alpha + 3)$
 $= 2 \cos \alpha \{ 2 \cos^2 4\alpha - 1 - 4 \cos 4\alpha + 3 \}$
 $= 4 \cos \alpha (\cos 4\alpha - 1)^2 = 4 \cos \alpha (-2 \sin^2 2\alpha)^2$
 $= 16 \cos \alpha \sin^4 2\alpha = 16 \cos \alpha \times 16 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha$
 $= 256 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^5 \alpha.$

$$167. \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma + \cos 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\ = 4 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\beta + \gamma) \cos(\gamma + \alpha), \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 $\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta), \cos 2\gamma$
 $+ \cos 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 2 \cos(2\gamma + \alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta),$
 故其和 $= 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \times \{ \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
 $+ \cos(2\gamma + \alpha + \beta) \} = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) 2 \cos(\alpha + \gamma)$
 $\cos(\beta + \gamma) = 4 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \times \cos(\beta + \gamma) \cos(\gamma + \alpha).$

$$168. \text{ 求證 } \sin 3\theta - \sin \theta - \sin 5\theta = \sin 3\theta \times (1 - 2 \cos 2\theta).$$

【證】 $\sin 3\theta - \sin \theta - \sin 5\theta = \sin 3\theta - (\sin \theta + \sin 5\theta)$
 $= \sin 3\theta - 2 \sin \frac{\theta + 5\theta}{2} \cos \frac{5\theta - \theta}{2} = \sin 3\theta$

$$-2 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta = \sin 3\theta(1 - 2 \times \cos 2\theta).$$

169. 求證 $\cos 10A + \cos 8A + 3 \cos 4A + 3 \cos 2A$
 $= 8 \cos A \cos^3 3A.$

【證】 $\cos 10A + \cos 8A + 3 \cos 4A + 3 \cos 2A$
 $= 2 \cos 9A \cos A + 6 \cos 3A \cos A = 2$
 $\cos A(\cos 9A + 3 \cos 3A) = 2 \cos A(4 \times \cos^3 3A.$
 $- 3 \cos 3A + 3 \cos 3A) = 8 \cos A \times \cos^3 3A.$

170. $\cot A + \cot 2A + \cot 4A = \operatorname{cosec} 4A$

$\times (2 + 2 \cos 2A + 3 \cos 4A).$ 求證.

【證】 $\cot A + \cot 2A + \cot 4A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos 2A}{\sin 2A}$
 $+ \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A} = \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{2 \sin A \cos A} + \frac{\cos 2A}{\sin 2A}$
 $+ \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A} = \frac{1 + 2 \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} + \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A (1 + 2 \cos 2A)}{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A} + \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sin 4A} \{ 2 \cos 2A + 4 \cos^2 2A + \cos 4A \}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sin 4A} \{ 2 \cos 2A + 2(1 + \cos 4A) + \cos 4A \}$
 $= \operatorname{cosec} 4A \{ 2 + 2 \cos 2A + 3 \times \cos 4A \}.$

171. 求證 $\sin 4\alpha \tan^4 \alpha + 4 \tan^2 \alpha + 2 \times \sin 4\alpha \tan^2 \alpha$

$- 4 \tan \alpha + \sin 4\alpha = 0.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin 4\alpha (\tan^2 \alpha + 2 \times \tan^2 \alpha + 1)$
 $+ 4 \tan \alpha (\tan^2 \alpha - 1) = \sin 4\alpha \times (\tan^2 \alpha + 1)$
 $+ 4 \tan \alpha \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) = \sin 4\alpha \sec^2 \alpha$
 $- 4 \tan \alpha \cos 2\alpha \sec^2 \alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \alpha \sec^2 \alpha$
 $- 4 \tan \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \sec^2 \alpha = 2 \cos 2\alpha \sec^2 \alpha$
 $(\sin 2\alpha \sec^2 \alpha - 2 \tan \alpha) = 2 \times \cos 2\alpha$
 $\sec^2 \alpha (2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sec^2 \alpha - 2 \tan \alpha) = 4 \cos 2\alpha$
 $\sec^2 \alpha (\tan \alpha - \tan \alpha) = 0.$

172. 求證 $\operatorname{cosec} 2A + \cot 4A = \cot A - \operatorname{cosec} 4A.$

【證】 $\operatorname{cosec} 2A + \cot 4A = \frac{1}{\sin 2A} + \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A}{2 \cos 2A \sin 2A} + \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A + \cos 4A}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A + 2 \cos^2 2A - 1}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A (1 + \cos 2A) - 1}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos 2A (1 + \cos 2A)}{2 \sin^2 A \cos 2A} - \frac{1}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} - \frac{1}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{2 \sin A \cos A} - \frac{1}{\sin 4A} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\sin 4A}$
 $= \cot A - \operatorname{cosec} 4A.$

173. 求證 $\sin nA \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \sec A - \cos nA \times \sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec} A$

$$= 4 \sin(n-1)A \operatorname{cosec}^2 2A.$$

【證】 $\sin nA \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \cos A - \cos nA \cos^2 A \times \operatorname{cosec} A$

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

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

$$= \frac{4 \sin(nA - A)}{4 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A} = \frac{4 \sin(nA - A)}{\sin^2 2A}$$

$$= 4 \sin(nA - A) \operatorname{cosec}^2 2A.$$

174. 求證 $\cos^3 A \cdot \frac{\sin 3A}{3} + \sin^3 A \cdot \frac{\cos 3A}{3} = \frac{\sin 4A}{4}$.

【證】 $\frac{\cos^3 A \sin 3A}{3} + \frac{\sin^3 A \cos 3A}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (3 \times \cos A + \cos 3A) \sin 3A + \frac{1}{12} (3 \sin A$$

$$- \sin 3A) \times \cos 3A = \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3A \cos A + \cos 3A$$

$$\times \sin A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin(3A + A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4A.$$

175. 求證 $\sin 3A \sin^2 A + \cos 3A \cos^3 A = \cos^3 2A$.

【證】 $\sin 3A \sin^2 A + \cos 3A \cos^3 A = (3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A)$

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

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

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

$$+ 4 \cos^6 A = \cos^6 A - 3 \cos^4 A \sin^2 A + 3 \cos^2 A$$

$$\times \sin^4 A - \sin^6 A = (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)^3 = \cos^3 2A.$$

176. $\tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + 4 \tan 4\alpha = \cot \alpha - 8 \cot 8\alpha$. 求證.

【證】 $\tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + 4 \tan 4\alpha + 8 \cot 8\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + 4 \tan 4\alpha + \frac{8}{\tan 8\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + 4 \tan 4\alpha + \frac{8(1 - \tan^2 4\alpha)}{2 \tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + \frac{4}{\tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + 2 \times \tan 2\alpha + 4(1 - \tan^2 2\alpha) / 2 \tan 2\alpha \\
 &= \tan \alpha + \frac{2}{\tan 2\alpha} = \tan \alpha + \frac{2(1 - \tan^2 \alpha)}{2 \tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \cot \alpha. \therefore \tan \alpha + 2 \tan 2\alpha + 4 \tan 4\alpha \\
 &= \cot \alpha - 8 \cot 8\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

177. 求證 $\sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha + \sin 6\alpha + \sin 8\alpha = 4 \sin 5\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $(\sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha) + (\sin 6\alpha + \sin 8\alpha)$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{2\alpha + 4\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{4\alpha - 2\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{6\alpha + 8\alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{8\alpha - 6\alpha}{2} = 2 \sin 3\alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \sin 7\alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha (\sin 3\alpha + \sin 7\alpha)$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha \times 2 \sin \frac{3\alpha + 7\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{7\alpha - 3\alpha}{2}$$

$$= 4 \times \cos \alpha \sin 5\alpha \cos 2\alpha.$$

178. $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha + \operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha = 2 \cot \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha$
 $= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha (\cot \alpha - \cot 3\alpha)$. 求證.

【證】 將所設式之左邊變形，得 $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha}$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha \sin 3\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha \sin 3\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sin 3\alpha + \sin \alpha) &= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha \sin 3\alpha} \\
 \left(2 \sin \frac{3\alpha + \alpha}{2} \times \cos \frac{3\alpha - \alpha}{2} \right) &= \dots \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha \sin 3\alpha} = 2 \times \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 3\alpha} \\
 &= 2 \cot \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha. \text{ 又 } \operatorname{cosec} \alpha (\cot \alpha - \cot 3\alpha) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos 3\alpha}{\sin 3\alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sin (3\alpha - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha \sin 3\alpha} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin 3\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \sin 3\alpha} = 2 \cot \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha + \operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha \\
 = 2 \cot \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 3\alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha (\cot \alpha - \cot 3\alpha).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 179. \quad \cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A &= \frac{\sin 8A}{2 \sin A} \\
 &= 4 \cos A \cos 2A \cos 4A. \text{ 求證.}
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】 今爲簡便計，命所設式之左邊爲 S ，則

$$\begin{aligned}
 2S \sin A &= 2 \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin A \cos 3A + 2 \sin A \cos 5A \\
 &\quad + 2 \sin A \cos 7A = \sin 2A + \sin 4A - \sin 2A \\
 &\quad + \sin 6A - \sin 4A + \sin 8A - \sin 6A = \sin 8A, \\
 \therefore S &= \frac{\sin 8A}{2 \sin A}. \text{ 又所設式之左邊} \\
 &= (\cos A + \cos 7A) + (\cos 3A + \cos 5A). \\
 &= 2 \cos 4A \cos 3A + 2 \cos 4A \cos A \\
 &= 2 \cos 4A (\cos 3A + \cos A) \\
 &= 2 \cos 4A (2 \times \cos 2A \cos A) \\
 &= 4 \cos A \cos 2A \cos 4A.
 \end{aligned}$$

180. 求證 $\sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)$
 $\times (2 \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha - 1).$

【證】 $\sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha = \sin (4\alpha + \alpha) + \cos (4\alpha + \alpha)$
 $= \cos 4\alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) - \sin 4\alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$
 $= \cos 4\alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) - 2 \sin 2\alpha$
 $\cos 2\alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = \cos 4\alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)$
 $- 2 \sin 2\alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$
 $= (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \{ \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha \times (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 \}$
 $= (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \{ \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha (1 - \sin 2\alpha) \}$
 $= (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \times \{ \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha - 2 \sin^2 2\alpha \}$
 $= (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \{ \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha - 1$
 $+ (1 - 2 \sin^2 2\alpha) \} = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \{ \cos 4\alpha$
 $+ 2 \sin 2\alpha - 1 + \cos 4\alpha \}. 故如題所言。$

181. 求證 $\sin 5\alpha = 16 \sin^5 \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 5 \sin \alpha.$

【證】 $\sin 5\alpha = \sin (3\alpha + 2\alpha) = \sin 3\alpha \times \cos 2\alpha$
 $+ \cos 3\alpha \sin 2\alpha = (3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) \times (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha)$
 $+ (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 4 \cos \alpha) \times 2 \sin \alpha \times \cos \alpha$
 $= (3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha)$
 $+ (4 \cos^2 \alpha - 3) \times 2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$
 $= (3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha)$
 $+ (1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) \times 2 \times \sin \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)$
 $= 5 \sin \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 16 \sin^5 \alpha.$

182. 求證 (1) $\sin 6\alpha = \cos \alpha (6 \sin \alpha - 32 \times \sin^3 \alpha + 32 \sin^5 \alpha).$

$$(2) \sin 6\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \times (16 \cos^5 \alpha - 16 \cos^3 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha).$$

$$(3) \cos 6\alpha = -(1 - 18 \cos^2 \alpha + 48 \cos^4 \alpha - 32 \cos^6 \alpha).$$

【證】 (1) $\sin 6\alpha = 3 \sin 2\alpha - 4 \sin^3 2\alpha$

$$= \sin 2\alpha \times \{3 - 4 \sin^2 2\alpha\} = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \{3 - 4 (2 \sin \alpha \times \cos \alpha)^2\}$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \{3 - 16 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha\}$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \{3 - 16 \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)\}$$

$$= 2 \times \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \{3 - 16 \sin^2 \alpha + 16 \sin^4 \alpha\}$$

$$= \cos \alpha \times \{6 \sin \alpha - 32 \sin^3 \alpha + 32 \sin^5 \alpha\}.$$

(2) $\sin 6\alpha = 2 \sin 3\alpha \cos 3\alpha$

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

$$= 2 \sin \alpha (3 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) \times (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha \{3 - 4(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)\} (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha (4 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha (16 \cos^5 \alpha - 16 \cos^3 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha).$$

(3) $\cos 6\alpha = 4 \cos^3 2\alpha - 3 \cos 2\alpha$

$$= 4 (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)^3 - 3 (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)$$

$$= 4(8 \cos^6 \alpha - 12 \cos^4 \alpha + 6 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) - 6$$

$$\times \cos^2 \alpha + 3 = 32 \cos^6 \alpha - 48 \cos^4 \alpha$$

$$+ 24 \cos^2 \alpha - 4 - 6 \cos^2 \alpha + 3$$

$$= -(1 - 18 \cos^2 \alpha + 48 \cos^4 \alpha - 32 \cos^6 \alpha).$$

183. 求證 $\sin 7\alpha = 7 \sin \alpha - 56 \sin^3 \alpha + 112 \sin^5 \alpha - 64 \sin^7 \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } (1) \sin 7\alpha &= \sin(4\alpha + 3\alpha) = \sin 4\alpha \times \cos 3\alpha + \cos 4\alpha \\ &\sin 3\alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \times \cos 3\alpha + (1 - 2 \sin^2 2\alpha) \\ &(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) = 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) \\ &(4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha) + (1 - 8 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha) \\ &(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) = 4 \times (\sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha) \\ &\cos^2 \alpha (4 \cos^2 \alpha - 3) + \{1 - 8 \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)\} \\ &(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) = 4 \times (\sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha) \\ &(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)(1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) + \{1 - 8 \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)\} \\ &(3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha) = 7 \sin \alpha - 56 \sin^3 \alpha + 112 \sin^5 \alpha - 64 \sin^7 \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

184. 求證 $\cos^2 2A = (\cos A - \sin 3A)^2 + 2 \times \cos A \sin 3A$
 $(\cos A - \sin A)^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } (\cos A - \sin 3A)^2 + 2 \cos A \sin 3A &= (\cos A - \sin A)^2 \\ &= \cos^2 A + \sin^2 3A - 2 \cos A \sin 3A \\ &+ 2 \cos A \sin 3A (1 - 2 \sin A \cos A) \\ &= \cos^2 A + \sin^2 3A - 2 \cos A \sin 3A \sin^2 A \\ &= \cos A \{ \cos A - \sin 3A \sin 2A \} + \sin 3A \{ \sin 3A \\ &- \cos A \times \sin 2A \} = \cos A \{ \cos(3A + 2A) - \sin 3A \\ &\times \sin 2A \} + \sin 3A \{ \sin(2A + A) - \cos A \times \sin 2A \} \\ &= \cos A \cos 3A \cos 2A + \sin 3A \sin A \times \cos 2A \\ &= \cos 2A \{ \cos 3A \cos A - \sin 3A \times \sin A \} \\ &= \cos^2 A \cos(3A - A) = \cos 2A \cos 2A = \cos^2 2A. \end{aligned}$$

185. 求證 $\cos^2(A-B) + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos(A-B) \cos A \cos B = \sin^2 A$.

【證】 $\cos^2(A-B) + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos(A-B) \times \cos A \cos B = \cos(A-B) \{ \cos(A-B) - \cos A \times \cos B \} + \cos B \{ \cos B - \cos(A-B) \cos A \}$
 $= \cos(A-B) \sin A \sin B + \cos B \{ \cos(A-B) - \cos A \}$
 $= \cos(A-B) \sin A \sin B + \cos B \sin A \sin(A-B) = \sin A \times \{ \cos(A-B) \sin B + \sin(A-B) \cos B \} = \sin A \sin(A-B+B)$
 $= \sin A \sin A = \sin^2 A$.

【別證】 $\cos^2(A-B) + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos(A-B) \times \cos A \cos B = \cos(A-B) \{ \cos(A-B) - 2 \times \cos A \cos B \} + \cos^2 B = \cos(A-B) \{ \sin A \times \sin B - \cos A \cos B \} + \cos^2 B = -\cos(A-B) \times \cos(A+B) + \cos^2 B = -\cos^2 B + \sin^2 A + \cos^2 B = \sin^2 A$.

186. 求證 $\sin nA \cos A + \cos nA \sin A = \sin(n+1)A$.

【證】 公式 $\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$ 中，命 $\alpha = nA$ ， $\beta = A$ ，則 $\sin nA \cos A + \cos nA \sin A = \sin(n+1)A$.

187. 求證 $\cos(n+1)\alpha \cos(n-1)\alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 n\alpha$.

【證】 由公式 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$
 $\cos(n+1)\alpha \cos(n-1)\alpha = \cos(n\alpha + \alpha) \cos(n\alpha - \alpha)$
 $= \cos^2 n\alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ ，故所設式之左邊等於 $\cos^2 n\alpha$

$$-\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 n\alpha.$$

188. 求證 $\cos nA \cos(n+2)A - \cos^2(n+1)A + \sin^2 A = 0$.

【證】 $\cos nA \cos(n+2)A = \cos \{ (n+1)A - A \}$
 $\times \cos \{ (n+1)A + A \} = \cos^2(n+1)A - \sin^2 A$,
 故 $\cos nA \cos(n+2)A - \cos^2(n+1)A + \sin^2 A = 0$.

189. 求證 $\sin \frac{A}{2} (1 + 2 \cos A + \cos 2A) = \sin 2A \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= \sin \frac{A}{2} (2 \cos A + 2 \times \cos^2 A)$
 $= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos A (1 + \cos A) = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \times \sin A$
 $\cos A = \sin 2A \cos \frac{A}{2}$.

190. $\sin \theta \sin \phi = \cos^2 \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\theta + \phi}{2}$. 求證.

【證】 由公式 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$,

可知 $\cos^2 \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\theta + \phi}{2}$,

即 $\sin^2 \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \phi}{2}$

$= \sin \left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2} + \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right) \times \sin \left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2} - \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$

$= \sin \theta \sin \phi$.

191. 求證 $\{ \sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A(1 + \sec A) \} \times \{ 1 - \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} A \}$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 } \sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A(1 + \sec A) &= \frac{1}{\cos A} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\sin A} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos A} \right) = \frac{1 + \cos A + \sin A}{\cos A \sin A} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A + 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A}{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A \cos A} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A \cos A} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{\cos A} (\sec^2 \frac{1}{2} A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{1}{2} A), 1 - \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} A \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A}, 1 - \tan^2 \frac{1}{4} A \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{4} A - \sin^2 \frac{1}{4} A}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{4} A} = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} A}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{4} A}.
 \end{aligned}$$

將以上三式各邊相乘，即得所求結果。

$$192. \text{ 求證 } \sec 2A - \cos 2A = \frac{4 \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^4 A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{1}{\cos 2A} - \cos 2A = \frac{1 - \cos^2 2A}{\cos 2A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 2A}{\cos 2A} = \frac{4 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A} = \frac{4 \sin^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{4 \sin^2 A \sec^2 A}{1 - \tan^4 A} = \frac{4 \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^4 A}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$193. \text{ 求證 } \tan A + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2A \cdot \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A = \operatorname{cosec} 2A.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos 2A}{2 \cos A \sin A} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin A}{2 \sin A \cos A} + \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 A}{2 \sin A \cos A} = \frac{1}{\sin 2A} \\
 &= \operatorname{cosec} 2A.
 \end{aligned}$$

194. 求證 $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 4$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\gamma + \alpha).$$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta) + \{\cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\}$

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

$$+ 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma)$$

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

$$= 2 \times \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \gamma) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma)\}$$

$$= 4 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \gamma) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma).$$

195. 將 $4 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$ 化成四正弦和之形。

【解】 所設式 = $2(2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \sin \gamma$

$$= 2 \{ \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \} \sin \gamma$$

$$= 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \sin \gamma - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma$$

$$= \sin(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) - \sin(\alpha - \beta - \gamma) - \{\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)\}$$

$$= \sin(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) + \sin(-\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \sin(-\alpha - \beta - \gamma).$$

196. 將 $4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$ 化成四餘弦和之形。

【解】 所設式 = $(2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta) \cos \gamma$

$$= 2 \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} \cos \gamma$$

$$= 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \gamma$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)$$

$$+ \cos(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) + \cos(\alpha - \beta - \gamma).$$

197. 求證 $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma - 4 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \pi) \{ \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (3\alpha - \beta - \gamma + \pi) \}$$

$$+ \cos \frac{1}{4}(3\beta - \gamma - \alpha + \pi) + \cos \frac{1}{4}(3\gamma - \alpha - \beta + \pi) \\ + \cos \frac{1}{4}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \pi) \}$$

【證】 由上題 $4 \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma - \alpha}{2}$

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

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

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

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

$$= \sin \alpha - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\beta + \gamma - \alpha}{2} \right) = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\alpha - \beta - \gamma}{4} \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \text{ 同樣, } \sin \beta - \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\beta - \gamma - \alpha}{4} \right) \times \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\sin \gamma - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma}{2} = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\gamma - \alpha - \beta}{4} \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \text{ 及 } -\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{2}$$

$$= -\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{2} \right) = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \text{ 將是等諸式之兩邊相加, 則}$$

可徑得上之結果。

$$\begin{aligned}
 198. \text{求證 } & (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) \{ \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma \\
 & - \cos(\beta + \gamma) - \cos(\gamma + \alpha) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \} - (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta \\
 & + \sin \gamma) \{ \sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\gamma - \sin(\beta + \gamma) - \sin(\gamma + \alpha) \\
 & - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \} = \cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\beta + \cos 3\gamma - 3 \\
 & \times \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma).
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】 今爲簡便計，命 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 分別爲 l, m, n ，及 $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$ 分別爲 p, q, r 。於是因 $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ ，及 $\cos(\beta + \gamma) = \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \beta \sin \gamma$ 等，故所設式之左邊爲 $(l + m + n) \{ l^2 - p^2 + m^2 - q^2 + n^2 - r^2 - (mn - qr) - (ln - pr) - (lm - pq) \} - p + q + r \{ 2lp + 2mq + 2nr - (qn + mr)(rl + np) - (pm + lq) \} = (l + m + n) \{ l^2 + m^2 + n^2 - lm - mn - ln \} - (p^2 + q^2 + r^2 - lq - qr - pr) \} - p + q + r \{ l \times (2p - q - r) + m(2q - p - r) + n(2r - p - q) \} = l^3 + m^3 + n^3 - 3lmn - 3l(p^2 - q^2) - 3m(q^2 - pr) - 3n(r^2 - pq) = l(l^2 - 3p^2) + m(m^2 - 3q^2) + n(n^2 - 3r^2) - 3(lmn - lqr - mpr - npq) \dots \dots (1)$ 。然 $l(l^2 - 3p^2) = l\{l^2 - 3(1 - l^2)\} = 4l^3 - 3l = \cos 3\alpha$ 等，及 $lmn - lqr - mpr - npq$ 等於 $\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ 。以之代入 (1)，知所設式之右邊爲 $\cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\beta + \cos 3\gamma - 3 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 199. \text{求證 } & (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma) \{ \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma \\
 & - \cos(\beta + \gamma) - \cos(\gamma + \alpha) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \} + (\cos \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma \{ \sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\gamma \\
 & - \sin(\beta + \gamma) - \sin(\gamma + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \} = \sin 3\alpha \\
 & + \sin 3\beta + \sin 3\gamma - 3 \times \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma).
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】得用與上題完全相同之法證之。

200. $\frac{1}{2} \tan A \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{A}{2} - \cot \frac{A}{2} = \tan A$. 求證.

【證】所設式之左邊 $= \tan A \left(\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}A} - \frac{\cos A}{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}A} \right)$
 $= \tan A \times \frac{1 - \cos A}{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}A} = \tan A$.

201. 求證 $\cos \beta \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\gamma - \delta}{2} + \cos \gamma \times \sin \left\{ (\alpha + \gamma) / 2 \right\}$
 $\sin \frac{\delta - \beta}{2} + \cos \delta \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\gamma - \delta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\delta - \beta}{2}$
 $\cdot \sin \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \left\{ (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta) / 2 \right\}$

【證】茲 $\cos \beta \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\gamma - \delta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \beta$
 $\times \left\{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta - \gamma + \delta) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \delta) \right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta - \gamma + \delta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha + 3\beta - \gamma + \delta}{2} \right.$
 $\left. - \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta + \gamma - \delta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + 3\beta + \gamma - \delta}{2} \right\},$

其他二項亦可化成同樣之式，以故，可知此三式和

應為 $\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos \left[(\alpha + 3\beta - \gamma + \delta) / 2 \right] - \cos \frac{\alpha + 3\beta + \gamma - \delta}{2} \right\},$

及呈同樣形式之他二式之和，此處所示之式爲 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\sin(\gamma - \beta) \times \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta),$$

故所設式之左邊爲 $\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)$

與 $\sin(\gamma - \beta) + \sin(\delta - \gamma) + \sin(\beta - \delta)$ 之積，

而 $\sin(\gamma - \beta) + \sin(\delta - \gamma) + \sin(\beta - \delta)$ ，

$$\text{應等於 } -4 \times \sin \frac{\gamma - \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\beta - \delta}{2},$$

故所設式之左邊等於 $-2 \sin \frac{\gamma - \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} \cdot$

$$\sin \frac{\beta - \delta}{2} \cdot \sin \{(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)/2\}.$$

202. 求證 $\frac{1 + \cos \theta + \cos \frac{1}{2}\theta}{\sin \theta + \sin \frac{1}{2}\theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{1 + (2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}\theta - 1) + \cos \frac{1}{2}\theta}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}\theta \cos \frac{1}{2}\theta + \sin \frac{1}{2}\theta}$

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

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\theta} = \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta.$$

203. 求證 $\frac{\sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A} \cdot \frac{\cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \tan \frac{A}{2}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{1 + (2 \cos^2 A - 1)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left\{ \cos A / \left[1 + \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} \\
 & = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{2 \cos^2 A} \left(\cos A / 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right) \\
 & = \sin A / 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} / 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \\
 & = \sin \frac{A}{2} / \cos \frac{A}{2} = \tan \frac{A}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【別證】} \quad \tan \frac{A}{2} &= \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{\sin A \cdot 2 \cos^2 A}{(1 + \cos A)(1 + \cos 2A)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos A}{1 + \cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$204. \text{ 求證 } \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \sin A - \cos A}{1 + \sin A + \cos A}.$$

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

$$= \tan \frac{A}{2}.$$

205. 求證 $\frac{\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)}{\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)} = \tan A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{(\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B) + (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B)}{(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B) + (\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B)}$

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

206. 求證 $\frac{4 \tan A(1 - \tan^2 A)}{(1 + \tan^2 A)^2} = \sin 4A.$

【證】 $\frac{4 \tan A(1 - \tan^2 A)}{(1 + \tan^2 A)^2}$

$$= \frac{4 \sin A}{\cos A} \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}\right) \bigg/ \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}\right)^2$$

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

$$= 2 \sin 2A \cos 2A = \sin 4A.$$

207. 求證 $\frac{3 \sin A - \sin 3A}{\cos 3A + 3 \cos A} = \tan^3 A.$

【證】 因 $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$, $\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$, 故以此代入所設等式左邊之 $\sin 3A$, $\cos 3A$ 則得 $\frac{4 \sin^3 A}{4 \cos^3 A}$, 即 $\tan^3 A$, 故所設等式恆成立。

208. 求證 $\frac{2 \tan A - \sin 2A}{2 \cot A - \sin 2A} = \tan^4 A.$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \tan A \sin A \cot A - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A}{2 \cot A \sin A \cos A - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \cos^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A)}{\cos^2 A (1 - \sin^2 A)} = \frac{\sin^4 A}{\sin^2 A} = \tan^2 A.
 \end{aligned}$$

209. 求證 $\frac{\cos 7\theta + \cos 3\theta - \cos 5\theta - \cos \theta}{\sin 7\theta - \sin 3\theta - \sin 5\theta + \sin \theta} = \cot 2\theta.$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\cos 7\theta + \cos 3\theta) - (\cos 5\theta + \cos \theta)}{(\sin 7\theta - \sin 3\theta) - (\sin 5\theta - \sin \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos 5\theta \cos 2\theta - 2 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta}{2 \sin 2\theta \cos 5\theta - 2 \sin 2\theta \cos 3\theta} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos 2\theta (\cos 5\theta - \cos 3\theta)}{2 \sin 2\theta (\cos 5\theta - \cos 3\theta)} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} \\
 &= \cot 2\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

210. $\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A} = \tan 3A.$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin A + \sin 5A) + \sin 3A}{(\cos A + \cos 5A) + \cos 3A} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin 3A \cos 2A + \sin 3A}{2 \cos 3A \cos 2A + \cos 3A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 3A (2 \cos 2A + 1)}{\cos 3A (2 \cos 2A + 1)} = \frac{\sin 3A}{\cos 3A} = \tan 3A.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$211. \frac{\sin A + \sin 4A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 4A + \cos 7A} = \tan 4A. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\sin A + \sin 7A) + \sin 4A}{(\cos A + \cos 7A) + \cos 4A} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 4A \cos 3A + \sin 4A}{2 \cos 4A \cos 3A + \cos 4A} \\ &= \frac{\sin 4A}{\cos 4A} = \tan 4A. \end{aligned}$$

$$212. \text{ 求證 } \frac{\sin A \pm \sin nA + \sin(2n-1)A}{\cos A \pm \cos nA + \cos(2n-1)A} = \tan nA.$$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\sin A \pm \sin nA + \sin(2n-1)A}{\cos A \pm \cos nA + \cos(2n-1)A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A + \sin(2n-1)A \pm \sin nA}{\cos A + \cos(2n-1)A \pm \cos nA} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin nA \cos(n-1)A \pm \sin nA}{2 \cos nA \cos(n-1)A \pm \cos nA} \\ &= \frac{\sin nA \{2 \cos(n-1)A \pm 1\}}{\cos nA \{2 \cos(n-1)A \pm 1\}} = \frac{\sin nA}{\cos nA} \\ &= \tan nA. \end{aligned}$$

$$213. \frac{\sin 2A}{1 + \sin 2A} = \frac{2}{(1 + \tan A)(1 + \cot A)}. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 所設式之左邊

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

$$= \frac{2}{(1 + \cot A)(1 + \tan A)}$$

214. $\frac{\cos 3\alpha + \sin 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = 1 + 2 \sin 2\alpha$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{(4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha) + (3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha)}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4(\cos^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha) - 3(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}$$

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

$$= 4(1 + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha) - 3 = 4 + 4 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - 3$$

$$= 1 + 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + 2(2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin 2\alpha.$$

215. $\frac{\cos 3A + 2 \cos 5A + \cos 7A}{\cos A + 2 \cos 3A + \cos 5A} = \cos 2A - \sin 2A$

$\tan 3A$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{2 \cos 5A + (\cos 3A + \cos 7A)}{2 \cos 3A + (\cos A + \cos 5A)}$

$$= \frac{2 \cos 5A + 2 \cos 5A \cos 2A}{2 \cos 3A + 2 \cos 3A \cos 2A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 5A}{\cos 3A} = \frac{\cos(2A + 3A)}{\cos 3A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2A \cos 3A - \sin 2A \sin 3A}{\cos 3A}$$

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

$$= \cos 2A - \sin 2A \tan 3A.$$

216. 求證 $\frac{\sec 8A - 1}{\sec 4A - 1} = \frac{\tan 8A}{\tan 2A}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\frac{(1 - \cos 8A) \cos 4A}{(1 - \cos 4A) \cos 8A}$

$$= \frac{2 \sin^2 4A \cos 4A}{2 \sin^2 2A \cos 8A} = \frac{\sin 8A \sin 4A}{\cos 8A 2 \sin^2 2A}$$

$$= \tan 8A \times \frac{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A}{2 \sin^2 2A}$$

$$= \tan 8A \times \frac{\cos 2A}{\sin 2A} = \frac{\tan 8A}{\tan 2A}.$$

217. $\frac{\tan 5A + \tan 3A}{\tan 5A - \tan 3A} = 4 \cos 2A \cos 4A$. 求證.

【證】 $\frac{\tan 5A + \tan 3A}{\tan 5A - \tan 3A}$, 分子分母乘以 $\cos 5A \times \cos 3A$,

$$= \frac{\sin 5A \cos 3A + \cos 5A \sin 3A}{\sin 5A \cos 3A - \cos 5A \sin 3A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(5A + 3A)}{\sin(5A - 3A)} = \frac{\sin 8A}{\sin 2A} = \frac{2 \sin 4A \cos 4A}{\sin 2A}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin 2A \cos 2A \cos 4A}{\sin 2A} = 4 \cos 2A \cos 4A.$$

218. 求證 $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$.

【證】 $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A}$

$$= \frac{\sin A \cos A - \cos 3A \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{\sin(3A - A)}{\sin A \cos A}$$

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

【別證】 $\frac{\sin 2A}{\cos A} = 3 - 4 \sin^2 A$, 及 $\frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A}$

$$= 4 \cos^2 A - 3, \text{ 故所設式之左邊} = (3 - 4 \sin^2 A)$$

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

$$= 6 - 4 = 2.$$

219. 求證 $\frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} = \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma$
 $- \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma.$

【證】 $\sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \times \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \cos \gamma \cos \alpha$
 $+ \sin \gamma \cos \alpha \times \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma,$

此式之兩邊，以 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$ 除之，

即得 $\frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} = \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma$
 $- \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma.$

220. 求證 $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\gamma)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma)} \cos \alpha$
 $+ \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta+\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta+\alpha)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\alpha)} \cos \beta$
 $+ \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma+\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma+\beta)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma-\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma-\beta)} \cos \gamma = \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma).$

【證】 $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\gamma) \cos \alpha}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma)}$
 $= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\gamma)}{-\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma)} \cos \alpha$
 $= \frac{\{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\gamma) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(2\beta+\alpha-\gamma)\} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\gamma) \cos \alpha}{-2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma)}$

$$= \frac{\{\sin(\alpha+\gamma) - \sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\beta-\gamma)\} \cos \alpha}{-4 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma-\alpha)}$$

$$= \{\sin(2\alpha+\gamma) + \sin \gamma - \sin(2\alpha+\beta) - \sin \beta$$

$$+ \sin(\alpha+\beta-\gamma) - \sin(\alpha-\beta+\gamma)\} / \{-8 \times \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma-\alpha)\}. \text{ 故所設式左邊爲}$$

$$\frac{1}{-8 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma-\alpha)}$$

$$\times \{\sin(2\alpha+\gamma) - \sin(2\beta+\gamma) + \sin(2\beta+\alpha)$$

$$- \sin(2\gamma+\alpha) + \sin(2\gamma+\beta) - \sin(2\alpha+\beta)\},$$

然 $\sin(2\alpha+\gamma) - \sin(2\beta+\gamma) = 2 \sin(\alpha-\beta)$

$$\times \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$$
 等，故此最後式之括號內等於
$$2 \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) \{\sin(\alpha-\beta) + \sin(\beta-\gamma)$$

$$+ \sin(\gamma-\alpha)\}, \text{ 但 } \sin(\alpha-\beta) + \sin(\beta-\gamma)$$

$$+ \sin(\gamma-\alpha) = -4 \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \times \sin \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2},$$

故所設式之左邊 = $\cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$.

$$221. \frac{1}{\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi} + \frac{1}{\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi} = \frac{7 \tan 7\phi - \tan \phi}{2 \sin 2\phi}. \text{ 求證.}$$

【證】 實行通分，則公分母 = $(\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi)$

$$(\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) (\cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + (\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \\
&+ \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi) \cos 2\phi \\
&+ (\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi) \cos^2 2\phi \\
&+ \cos^3 2\phi = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\phi - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2\phi + \cos^3 2\phi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{分子} &= (\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \times (\cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \\
&+ (\cos \frac{6}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \times (\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \\
&+ (\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \times (\cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos 2\phi) \\
&= \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \times \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi \\
&+ \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi \cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + 2(\cos \frac{2}{7} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{7} \pi \\
&+ \cos \frac{6}{7} \pi) \cos 2\phi + 3 \cos^2 2\phi = -\frac{1}{2} - \cos 2\phi \\
&+ 3 \cos^2 2\phi, \text{ 是以可知所設式之左邊爲}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4(6 \cos^2 2\phi - 2 \cos 2\phi - 1)}{8 \cos^3 2\phi - 4 \cos^2 2\phi - 4 \cos 2\phi + 1},$$

$$\text{然所設式之右邊爲 } \frac{7 \tan 7\phi - \tan \phi}{2 \sin 2\phi}.$$

$$= \frac{7 \sin 7\phi \cos \phi - \sin \phi \cos 7\phi}{2 \sin 2\phi \cos 7\phi \cos \phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3 \sin 8\phi + 3 \sin 6\phi + \sin(7\phi - \phi)}{\sin 2\phi(\cos 8\phi + \cos 6\phi)} \\
&= \frac{6 \sin 4\phi \cos 4\phi + 4(3 \sin 2\phi - 4 \sin^2 2\phi)}{\sin 2\phi(2 \cos^2 4\phi - 1 + 4 \cos^3 2\phi - 3 \cos 2\phi)} \\
&= \frac{12 \cos 2\phi(2 \cos^2 2\phi - 1) + 12 - 16(1 - \cos^2 2\phi)}{2(2 \cos^2 2\phi - 1)^2 - 1 + 4 \cos^3 2\phi - 3 \cos 2\phi} \\
&= \frac{4(6 \cos^2 2\phi - 2 \cos 2\phi - 1)}{8 \cos^3 2\phi - 4 \cos^2 3\phi - 4 \cos 2\phi + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

故如題所言。

222. 試求證下式：
$$\frac{\sin(\theta - \beta)\sin(\theta - \gamma)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\alpha - \gamma)} + \frac{\sin(\theta - \gamma)\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin(\alpha - \gamma)\sin(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha)\sin(\gamma - \beta)} = 1.$$

【證】
$$\frac{\sin(\theta - \beta)\sin(\theta - \gamma)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\alpha - \gamma)} = \frac{\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\theta - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\alpha - \gamma)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin(\theta - \gamma)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\gamma - \alpha)} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\beta - \gamma)\{\cos(\beta - \gamma) - \cos(2\theta - \beta - \gamma)\}}{-2 \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\gamma - \alpha)} \\
&= \frac{\sin(2\beta - 2\gamma) - \sin(2\theta - 2\gamma) + \sin(2\theta - 2\beta)}{-4 \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}
\end{aligned}$$

故所設式之左邊爲 $\{\sin(2\beta - 2\gamma) + \sin(2\gamma - 2\alpha)$

$$+ \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta)\} / \{-4 \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)$$

$$\sin(\gamma - \alpha)\} = \frac{-4 \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}{-4 \sin(\alpha - \beta)\sin(\beta - \gamma)\sin(\gamma - \alpha)}$$

$$= 1.$$

223. 求證 $\frac{\tan \theta \tan \phi + 1}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi} = \frac{\cos(\theta + \phi)}{\cos(\theta - \phi)}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\sin \theta \sin \phi}{\cos \theta \cos \phi} + 1 \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & / \left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta \sin \phi}{\cos \theta \cos \phi} \right) = \frac{\sin \theta \sin \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi}{\cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi} \\ & = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi)}{\cos(\theta + \phi)}. \end{aligned}$$

224. 求證 $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\alpha - \gamma)} + \sin \beta / \sin(\beta - \gamma) \sin(\beta - \alpha)$
 $+ \frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin(\gamma - \alpha) \sin(\gamma - \beta)} = 0.$

【證】 將三分數化爲有公分母 $\sin(\alpha - \beta) \times \sin(\beta - \gamma)$
 $\sin(\gamma - \alpha)$ 之一分數，則得分子之和 = $-\sin \alpha$
 $\sin(\beta - \gamma) - \sin \beta \sin(\gamma - \alpha) - \sin \gamma \sin(\alpha - \beta)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) - \cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \}$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos \beta + \alpha - \gamma - \cos(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \}$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\gamma - \alpha + \beta) - \cos(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \} = 0.$

225. 求證 $\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha + \sin 5\alpha + \sin 7\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + \cos 7\alpha} = \tan 4\alpha.$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{(\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha) + (\sin 5\alpha + \sin 7\alpha)}{(\cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha) + (\cos 5\alpha + \cos 7\alpha)} \\ & = \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \sin 6\alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \cos 6\alpha \cos \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \cos \alpha (\sin 2\alpha + \sin 6\alpha)}{2 \cos \alpha (\cos 2\alpha + \cos 6\alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 6\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + \cos 6\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin 4\alpha \cos 6\alpha}{2 \cos 4\alpha \cos 2\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{\cos 4\alpha} = \tan 4\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

226. 求證 $\frac{\sin 19\alpha + \sin 17\alpha}{\sin 10\alpha + \sin 8\alpha} = 2 \cos 9\alpha.$

【證】 所設式之左邊

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(19\alpha + 17\alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(19\alpha - 17\alpha)}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(10\alpha + 8\alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(10\alpha - 8\alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin 18\alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \sin 9\alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin 18\alpha}{\sin 9\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin 9\alpha \cos 9\alpha}{\sin 9\alpha} = 2 \cos 9\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

227. $\frac{\sin(A+30^\circ) + \sin(B-30^\circ)}{\cos A - \cos B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \cot \frac{B-A}{2}$

$+\frac{1}{2}$. 求證.

【證】 所設式之左邊 $= 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2} + 30^\circ\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &/ \left\{ 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{B-A}{2}\right) \right\} \\
 &= \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2} + 30^\circ\right) / \sin \frac{B-A}{2} \\
 &= \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \times \cos 30^\circ - \sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \sin 30^\circ \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

228. $\frac{\sin A + 2 \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\sin 3A + 2 \sin 5A + \sin 7A} = \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}$. 求證.

【證】
$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\sin A + 2 \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\sin 3A + 2 \sin 5A + \sin 7A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A + \sin 5A + 2 \sin 3A}{\sin 3A + \sin 7A + 2 \sin 5A} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 3A \cos 2A + 2 \sin 3A}{2 \sin 5A \cos 2A + 2 \sin 5A} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 3A(1 + \cos 2A)}{2 \sin 5A(1 + \cos 2A)} = \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}. \end{aligned}$$

229. 求證 $\operatorname{cosec} A = (2 \sin 2A + 2 \cos 2A) / (\cos A - \sin A - \cos 3A + \sin 3A)$.

【證】
$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{2 \sin 2A + 2 \cos 2A}{\cos A - \sin A - \cos 3A + \sin 3A} \\ &= \frac{2(\sin 2A + \cos 2A)}{\cos A - \cos 3A + \sin 3A - \sin A} \\ &= \frac{2(\sin 2A + \cos 2A)}{2 \sin 2A \sin A + 2 \cos 2A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{2(\sin 2A + \cos 2A)}{2(\sin 2A + \cos 2A) \sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} A. \end{aligned}$$

$$230. \text{求證} \quad \frac{\sin 3\alpha \sin 2\beta - \sin 3\beta \sin 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha \sin \beta - \sin 2\beta \sin \alpha}$$

$$= 1 + 4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta.$$

【證】 所設式左邊之 $\sin 3\alpha$, $\sin 3\beta$, 以 $\sin \alpha$, $\sin \beta$ 表之, 且將 $\sin 2\alpha$, $\sin 2\beta$, 易以 $2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$, $2 \sin \beta \cos \beta$, 分子分母除以 $2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$, 則得 $\{(3 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) \cos \beta - (3 - 4 \sin^2 \beta) \cos \alpha\} / (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$, 即 $\{-3(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) - 4(\sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta - \sin^2 \beta \times \cos \alpha)\} / (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$, 即 $\{-3(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) - 4(\cos \beta - \cos \beta \cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta)\} / (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$, 即 $-3 - 4(-1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta)$, 即 $1 + 4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$.

$$231. \text{求證} \quad \frac{\sin 3A + \cos 3A}{\sin 3A - \cos 3A} = \frac{1 + 2 \sin 2A}{1 - 2 \sin 2A} \tan(A - 45^\circ).$$

$$\text{【證】} \quad (\sin 3A + \cos 3A) / (\sin 3A - \cos 3A)$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A + 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A}{3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A - 4 \cos^3 A + 3 \cos A}$$

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

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

$$\times \cos A)\} / \{3 - 4(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A - \sin A \times \cos A)\}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{\sin A + \cos A} \cdot \frac{-1 - 4 \sin A \cos A}{-1 + 4 \sin A \cos A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - 1 \right) / \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + 1 \right) \right\} \cdot \frac{1+2 \sin 2A}{1-2 \sin 2A} \\
 &= \frac{\tan A - 1}{\tan A + 1} \cdot \frac{1+2 \sin 2A}{1-2 \sin 2A} = \tan(A-45^\circ) \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1+2 \sin 2A}{1-2 \sin 2A}.
 \end{aligned}$$

232. 求證 $\frac{1 \pm \sin A}{1 \mp \sin A} = \tan^2 \left(45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right)$.

【證】 由前題 $\frac{1 \pm \sin A}{1 \mp \sin A} = \frac{\left(\cos \frac{A}{2} \pm \sin \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{A}{2} \mp \sin \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}$

又此最後之式之分子分母，除以 $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$ ，

則得 $\left(\frac{1 \pm \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 \mp \tan \frac{A}{2}} \right)^2$ ，又此式可變其形為

$\left(\frac{\tan 45^\circ \pm \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 \pm \tan 45^\circ \tan \frac{A}{2}} \right)^2$ ，因此又得書作

$\tan^2 \left(45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right)$.

233. 求證 $\frac{1 + \cot \gamma \tan \delta}{\cot \gamma - \tan \delta} = \tan(\gamma + \delta)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(1 + \frac{\cos \gamma \sin \delta}{\sin \gamma \cos \delta} \right) / \left(\frac{\cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} &= \frac{\sin \gamma \cos \delta + \cos \gamma \sin \delta}{\cos \gamma \cos \delta - \sin \gamma \sin \delta} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\gamma + \delta)}{\cos(\gamma + \delta)} = \tan(\gamma + \delta). \end{aligned}$$

234. 求證 $\frac{\tan(n+1)A - \tan nA}{1 + \tan(n+1)A \tan nA} = \tan A.$

【證】 公式 $\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \tan(\alpha - \beta)$ 中,

命 α 爲 $(n+1)A$, β 爲 nA , 則因 $(n+1)A - nA = A$,

故 $\{\tan(n+1)A - \tan nA\} / \{1 + \tan(n+1)A \tan nA\}$
 $= \tan A.$

235. 求證 $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{1}{2} \theta}{1 - \tan \frac{1}{2} \theta}.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $(\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta + \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta$
 $+ 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta) / (\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta)$
 $= \frac{(\sin \frac{1}{2} \theta + \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \theta + \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta - \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta}$
 $= \left(\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta} + \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta} \right) / \left(\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta} - \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \theta} \right)$
 $= (\tan \frac{1}{2} \theta + 1) / (1 - \tan \frac{1}{2} \theta).$

236. 求證 $\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tan \frac{A}{2} \right)^2.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left\{ \left(\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right) \right.$
 $\left. + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \right\} / \left\{ 1 + \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \right) \right\}$

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

237. 求證 $\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \tan 2A + \sec 2A.$

【證】 $\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = (\cos A + \sin A)^2$
 $\div ((\cos A - \sin A)(\cos A + \sin A)) = (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A$
 $+ 2 \sin A \cos A) / (\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A).$
 $= \frac{1 + \sin 2A}{\cos 2A} = \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} + \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$
 $= \tan 2A + \sec 2A.$

238. 求證 $2 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + 2 \cos^2 A \cos^2 B$
 $= 1 + \cos 2A \cos 2B.$

【證】 $2 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + 2 \cos^2 A \cos^2 B = (1 - \cos 2A)$
 $(1 - \cos 2B) / 2 + (1 + \cos 2A)(1 + \cos 2B) / 2$
 $= (1 - \cos 2A - \cos 2B + \cos 2A \times \cos 2B) / 2$
 $+ (1 + \cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2A \times \cos 2B) / 2$
 $= 1 + \cos 2A \cos 2B.$

239. 求證 $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \frac{\cot \frac{1}{2} \theta + 1}{\cot \frac{1}{2} \theta - 1}.$

【證】 因 $\cos \theta = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$, $1 - \sin \theta = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2$,

$$-2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \left(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\left/ \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\left/ \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right), \text{ 或分子分母除以 } \sin \frac{\theta}{2},$$

$$\text{而將 } \cos \frac{\theta}{2} / \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ 書作 } \cot \frac{\theta}{2}, \text{ 則 } \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}$$

$$= \left(\cot \frac{\theta}{2} + 1 \right) \left/ \left(\cot \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \right).$$

240. 求證 $\frac{1}{\tan 3A - \tan A} + \frac{1}{\cot A - \cot 3A} = \cot 2A.$

【證】 $\tan 3A - \tan A = \frac{\sin 3A}{\cos 3A} - \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$

$$= \frac{\sin 3A \cos A - \sin A \cos 3A}{\cos 3A \cos A} = \frac{\sin (3A - A)}{\cos 3A \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 3A \cos A}, \text{ 仿此, 可知 } \cot A - \cot 3A$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A \sin 3A}, \text{ 以故得證 } \frac{1}{\tan 3A - \tan A}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\cot A - \cot 3A} = \frac{\cos 3A \cos A}{\sin 2A}$$

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

241. 求證 $\frac{\tan A \cot B + 1}{\tan A \cot B - 1} = \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)}$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\sin A \cos B}{\cos A \sin B} + 1 \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left/ \left(\frac{\sin A \cos B}{\cos A \sin B} - 1 \right) \right. = (\sin A \cos B + \cos A \\
 & \times \sin B) / (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B) \\
 & = \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【別證】 左邊之兩項除以 $\cot B$ ，則可得

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

241. 求證 $\frac{\tan \theta + \cot \phi}{\cot \phi - \tan \theta} = \cos(\theta - \phi) \sec(\theta + \phi)$.

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \phi} \right)$

$$\left/ \left(\frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \phi} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) \right. = \frac{\sin \theta \sin \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi}{\cos \theta \sin \phi}$$

$$\left/ \frac{\cos \phi \cos \theta - \sin \phi \sin \theta}{\sin \phi \cos \theta} \right. = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi)}{\cos \theta \sin \phi}$$

$$\left/ \frac{\cos(\theta + \phi)}{\sin \phi \cos \theta} \right. = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi)}{\cos(\theta + \phi)} = \cos(\theta - \phi)$$

$$\sec(\theta + \phi).$$

【別證】 左邊之兩項乘以 $\tan \phi$, 則可得

$$\frac{\tan \theta \tan \phi + 1}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi} = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi)}{\cos(\theta + \phi)}$$

243. 求證 $\frac{\cot \theta + \cot \phi}{\cot \theta - \cot \phi} = -\frac{\sin(\theta + \phi)}{\sin(\theta - \phi)}$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \phi} \right)$

$$\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \phi} \right) = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \phi + \cos \phi \sin \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \phi - \sin \theta \cos \phi}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\theta + \phi)}{\sin(\theta - \phi)} = -\frac{\sin(\theta + \phi)}{\sin(\theta - \phi)}$$

【別證】 左邊之兩項除以 $\cot \theta \cot \phi$, 則

$$\frac{\tan \phi + \tan \theta}{\tan \phi - \tan \theta} = \frac{\sin(\phi + \theta)}{\sin(\phi - \theta)}$$

244. 求證 $\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A - \tan B} = \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)}$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} \right) /$

$\left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} \right)$, 分子分母各乘以 $\cos A$

$\times \cos B$, 則 $(\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A)$

$/ (\sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A)$,

從而等於 $\frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)}$.

245. 求證 $\frac{\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)}{\sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)} = \tan A$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $\{(\sin A \cos B + \cos A \times \sin B) + (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B)\}$
 $/\{(\sin A \times \cos B + \cos A \sin B) - (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B)\} = \frac{2 \sin A \cos B}{2 \cos A \sin B}$
 $= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} / \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \tan A.$

246. $\frac{\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} + \frac{\sin(\beta-\gamma)}{\sin \beta \sin \gamma} + \frac{\sin(\gamma-\alpha)}{\sin \beta \sin \alpha} = 0.$ 求證.

【證】 $\frac{\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$
 $= \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \beta - \cot \alpha,$ 同理可
 知 $\frac{\sin(\beta-\gamma)}{\sin \beta \sin \gamma} = \cot \gamma - \cot \beta, \frac{\sin(\gamma-\alpha)}{\sin \gamma \sin \alpha}$
 $= \cot \alpha - \cot \gamma,$ 故得證 $\frac{\sin(\gamma-\beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$
 $+ \frac{\sin(\beta-\gamma)}{\sin \beta \sin \gamma} + \frac{\sin(\gamma-\alpha)}{\sin \gamma \sin \alpha} = 0.$

247. 求證 $\frac{\cos(A+B+C)}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} = \cot A \cot B \times \cot C$
 $- \cot A - \cot B - \cot C.$

【證】 所設式之左邊 = $(\cos A \cos B \cos C - \cos A \sin B \sin C - \cos B \sin A \sin C - \cos C \times \sin A \sin B) / \sin A \sin B \sin C$

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

$$= \cot A \cot B \cot C - \cot A - \cot B - \cot C.$$

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

【證】 $\frac{\sin(2A+B)}{\sin A} - 2 \cos(A+B) = \{\sin(A+B+A) - 2 \sin A \cos(A+B)\} / \sin A = \{\sin(A+B) \cos A + \cos(A+B) \sin A - 2 \sin A \cos(A+B)\} / \sin A$

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

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

249. 求證 $\frac{\sin \beta \cos \alpha (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)}{1 - \cos(\alpha + \beta)}$

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

【證】 $\frac{\sin \beta \cos \alpha (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)}{1 - \cos(\alpha + \beta)}$

$$= \{\sin \beta \cos \alpha / 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)\} \left\{ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \right\}$$

$$= \{\sin \beta \times \cos \alpha / 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)\} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$= \sin \beta \times 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) / 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\times \cos \beta = \sin \beta \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) / \{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \times \cos \beta\},$$

而 $\sin \beta \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) / \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \times \cos \beta$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \beta \right) + \sin \beta \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \right\} \\
 & / \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \beta = \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \beta / \sin \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \times (\alpha + \beta) \cos \beta = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

250. $\frac{1 + \tan 2A \tan A}{\tan A + \cot A} = \frac{1}{2} \tan 2A$. 求證.

【證】 $\tan 2A \tan A = \frac{2 \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 A} (1 + \tan 2A \tan A)$

$$= \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{1}{\cos 2A}, \text{ 又 } \tan A + \cot A$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sin 2A}, \text{ 故所設式之左邊} = \frac{\sin 2A}{2 \cos 2A}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan 2A.$$

【別證】 $\tan 2A (1 - \tan^2 A) = 2 \tan A$

故 $\tan 2A = 2 \tan A + \tan 2A \tan^2 A$,

以 $\tan A$ 除此式之兩邊, 則 $\tan 2A \cot A = 2$

+ $\tan 2A \tan A$, 此式兩邊加 $\tan 2A \times \tan A$,

則 $\tan 2A \tan A + \tan 2A \cot A = 2$

+ $2 \tan 2A \tan A$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} \tan 2A (\tan A + \cot A)$

$= 1 + \tan 2A \tan A$,

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

251. 證證 $\sqrt{\text{vers } \alpha \text{ vers } \beta} = \text{vers } \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \text{vers } \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \sqrt{(1 - \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \beta)} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\
 &= \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \\
 &\quad - \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = \text{vers} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \text{vers} \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

252. $\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \sqrt{1 - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$. 求證.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 所設式之左邊} &= \sqrt{\left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right.} \\
 &\quad \left.+ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \\
 &= \left(1 - 2 \times \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{4}\right) + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{4} \\
 &= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \times \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{4} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{4}\right) \\
 &= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \sqrt{\left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{4} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{4}\right)^2} \\
 &= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \sqrt{\left(1 - 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{4}\right)} \\
 &= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \sqrt{1 - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 條件恆等式之證明

253. 設 $x \cos \beta + y \cos \alpha = z$, $x \sin \beta - y \sin \alpha = 0$,

$$\text{則 } \frac{x}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{y}{\sin \beta} = \frac{z}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}.$$

【證】 由第二方程式, $\frac{x}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{y}{\sin \beta}$, 故命之爲 λ ,

則由第一方程式, $\lambda \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \lambda \cos \alpha \sin \beta = z$, 或 $\lambda \sin(\alpha + \beta) = z$,

$$\text{故 } \lambda = \frac{z}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}. \text{ 故如題所言.}$$

254. 設 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$, 求證 $\tan(\beta - 2\alpha) = \frac{2}{11}$.

$$\text{【證】 } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{7} \left/ \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 \right\} \right. = \frac{7}{24}.$$

$$\text{以故可得 } \tan(\beta - 2\alpha) = \frac{\tan \beta - \tan 2\alpha}{1 + \tan \beta \tan 2\alpha}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{24} \right) \left/ \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{24} \right) \right. = \frac{2}{11}.$$

255. 設 $\tan \beta = \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}$, 求證 $\tan(\alpha - \beta)$

$$= (1 - n) \tan \alpha.$$

$$\text{【證】 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha} \right) \left/ \left(1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha} \right) \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin \alpha (1 - n \sin^2 \alpha) - n \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha (1 - n \sin^2 \alpha) + n \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha} \\
 &= (1 - n) \times \tan \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

256. 設 $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c = a \operatorname{cosec} \theta + b \sec \theta$,

$$\text{求證 } \sin \theta = \frac{2ab}{c^2 - a^2 - b^2}.$$

【證】 根據假設, $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c$, 及 $\frac{a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = c$, 由是 $(a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta) \times (a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta) = c^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$, 故 $(a^2 + b^2) \sin \theta \cos \theta + ab = c^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$, 故 $\sin 2\theta (c^2 - a^2 - b^2) = 2ab$.

257. 若 $2 \tan A = 3 \tan B$, 則 $\tan(A - B)$

$$= \frac{\tan B}{2 + 3 \tan^2 B} = \frac{\sin 2B}{5 - \cos 2B}. \text{ 其證如何?}$$

$$\text{【證】 } \tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \tan B - \tan B \right) / \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \tan^2 B \right)$$

$$= \frac{\tan B}{2 + 3 \tan^2 B} = \frac{\sin B \cos B}{2 \cos^2 B + 3 \sin^2 B}$$

$$= \sin 2B / \{2(1 + \cos 2B) + 3(1 - \cos 2B)\}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2B}{5 - \cos 2B}.$$

258. 設 $\tan^2 \theta = 2 \tan^2 \phi + 1$, 則 $\cos 2\phi = 2 \cos 2\theta + 1$,

因而 $\cos 2\theta + \sin^2 \phi = 0$. 求證.

【證】 由 $\tan^2 \theta = 2 \tan^2 \phi + 1$, 得 $1 + \tan^2 \theta = 2 \tan^2 \phi + 2$,

或 $\sec^2 \theta = 2 \sec^2 \phi$, 或 $\cos^2 \phi = 2 \cos^2 \theta$,

以是 $2 \cos^2 \phi - 1 = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 2 + 1$,

即 $\cos 2\phi = 2 \cos 2\theta + 1$, 因此得 $\cos 2\theta$

$+ \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\phi) = 0$, 即 $\cos 2\theta + \sin^2 \phi = 0$.

259. 設 $\tan \theta = \frac{x \sin \alpha}{y - x \cos \alpha}$, $\tan \phi = \frac{y \sin \alpha}{x - y \cos \alpha}$,

則 $\tan(\theta + \phi) = -\tan \alpha$. 試證之.

【證】 $\tan(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \phi}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi} = \sin \alpha$

$$\times \left(\frac{x}{y - x \cos \alpha} + \frac{y}{x - y \cos \alpha} \right) \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{xy \sin^2 \alpha}{(y - x \cos \alpha)(x - y \cos \alpha)} \right] \right\} = -\tan \alpha.$$

260. 設 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$, 則 $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) = 2$.

【證】 因 $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$, 故 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1$,

$$\text{或 } \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = 1, \text{ 或 } \tan \alpha + \tan \beta$$

$$= 1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta, \text{ 或 } 1 + \tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \alpha$$

$$\times \tan \beta = 2, \text{ 即 } (1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta) = 2.$$

261. 若 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ$, 則 $\tan \gamma$ 與 $\frac{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}$

相等, 求證.

【證】 因 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ$ ，故 $\tan \gamma = \cot(\alpha + \beta)$ ，

$$\text{故 } \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{\tan(\alpha + \beta)} = 1 \left/ \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \right.$$

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

262. 若 $\tan \theta = 2k + 1$ ， $\tan \phi = 2k - 1$ ，

則 $\cot(\theta - \phi) = 2k^2$ 。求證。

$$\text{【證】 } \cot(\theta - \phi) = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta - \phi)} = \frac{1 + \tan \theta \tan \phi}{\tan \theta - \tan \phi}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (2k + 1)(2k - 1)}{(2k + 1) - (2k - 1)} = \frac{4k^2}{2} = 2k^2.$$

263. 設 $\tan A = a$ ， $\tan B = b$ ，則 $\sin(A + B)$

$$= \frac{a + b}{\sqrt{\{(1 + a^2)(1 + b^2)\}}} \cdot \text{求證。}$$

$$\text{【證】 } = \frac{a + b}{\sqrt{\{(1 + a^2)(1 + b^2)\}}} = (\tan A + \tan B)$$

$$\left/ \sqrt{\{(1 + \tan^2 A)(1 + \tan^2 B)\}} = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\sec A \sec B}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sec A \sec B}$$

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

$$\sec A \sec B = \sin A \times \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$= \sin(A + B).$$

264. 設 $\sin \beta = m \sin(2\alpha + \beta)$ 則 $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$

$$+ \frac{1+m}{1-m} \cdot \tan \alpha.$$

【證】 $\sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta - \alpha) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$, 又 $m \sin(2\alpha + \beta) = m \times \{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha\}$, 故 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = m \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + m \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$, 兩邊除以 $\cos \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta)$, 則 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan \alpha = m \tan(\alpha + \beta) + m \tan \alpha$,

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

265. 設 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$, 求證 $\sin^2 \gamma = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta$

$$- 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma.$$

【證】 因 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$, 故 $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$, 故 $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \gamma$, 或 $\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma$, 然左邊為 $(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)(1 - \cos^2 \beta) = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$, 故 $1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta = -2 \times \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma$, 或 $1 - \cos^2 \gamma = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$. 故如題所言.

266. 設 $b \sin(x+\theta) = c \sin(y-\theta)$, $b \cos x = c \cos y$,
則 $\tan \theta = \tan y - \tan x$.

【證】 由所設二假設，用除法可得 $\frac{\sin(x+\theta)}{\cos x}$

$$= \frac{\sin(y-\theta)}{\cos y}, \text{ 故 } (\sin x \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos x) / \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\sin y \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos y}{\cos y}, \text{ 或 } \tan x \times \cos \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$= \tan y \cos \theta - \sin \theta, \text{ 以 } \cos \theta \text{ 除兩邊, } \tan x + \tan \theta$$

$$= \tan y - \tan \theta, \text{ 或 } 2 \tan \theta = \tan y - \tan x.$$

267. 設 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\delta$, 則 $\cos 2\delta + \cos 2(\delta - \alpha) + \cos 2(\delta - \beta)$
 $+ \cos 2(\delta - \gamma) = 4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \times \cos \gamma$.

【證】 $\{\cos 2\delta + \cos 2(\delta - \alpha)\} + \{\cos 2(\delta - \beta)$

$$+ \cos 2(\delta - \gamma)\} = 2 \cos(2\delta - \alpha) \cos \alpha + 2$$

$$\times \cos(2\delta - \beta - \gamma) \cos(\beta - \gamma) = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \alpha)$$

$$\cos \alpha + 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \beta - \gamma) \times \cos(\beta - \gamma)$$

$$= 2 \cos(\beta + \gamma) \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \times \cos(\beta - \gamma)$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha \{\cos(\beta + \gamma) + \cos(\beta - \gamma)\},$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha \times 2 \cos \beta \cos \gamma.$$

$$= 4 \cos \alpha \times \cos \beta \cos \gamma.$$

268. 設 $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{15}$, 求證 $\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 4\alpha + \cos 8\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$.

【證】 $\cos \frac{2}{15} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{15} \pi + \cos \frac{8}{15} \pi + \cos \frac{16}{15} \pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\cos \frac{2}{15} \pi + \cos \frac{4}{15} \pi \right) + \left(\cos \frac{8}{15} \pi - \cos \frac{1}{15} \pi \right) \\
&= 2 \cos \frac{3}{15} \pi \cos \frac{1}{15} \pi - 2 \sin \frac{7}{30} \pi \sin \frac{9}{30} \pi \\
&= 2 \times \cos \frac{3}{15} \pi \cos \frac{1}{15} \pi - 2 \sin \frac{7}{30} \pi \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{30} \right) \pi \\
&= 2 \cos \frac{1}{5} \pi \cos \frac{1}{15} \pi - 2 \sin \frac{7}{30} \pi \cos \frac{1}{5} \pi \\
&= 2 \times \cos \frac{1}{5} \pi \left\{ \cos \frac{1}{15} \pi - \sin \frac{7}{30} \pi \right\} \\
&= 2 \cos \frac{1}{5} \pi \times \left\{ \sin \frac{13}{30} \pi - \sin \frac{7}{30} \pi \right\} \\
&= 2 \cos \frac{1}{5} \pi \times 2 \sin \frac{1}{10} \pi \times \pi \cos \frac{1}{3} \pi \\
&= 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

269. 設 $\sin \theta + \sin \phi = a$, $\cos \theta + \cos \phi = b$, 試以 a , b 之項表下式:

- (1) $\sin \theta + \sin \phi$, (2) $\cos \theta \cos \phi$,
 (3) $\tan \theta + \tan \phi$, (4) $\cos 2\theta + \cos 2\phi$,
 (5) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \tan \frac{\phi}{2}$, (6) $\cos 3\theta + \cos 3\phi$.

【解】 茲 $(\sin \theta + \sin \phi)^2 + (\cos \theta + \cos \phi)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a^2 + b^2, \text{ 或 } 2 + 2 \cos(\theta - \phi) = a^2 + b^2, \text{ 即 } \cos(\theta - \phi) \\
&= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} - 1. \text{ 又 } (\cos \theta + \cos \phi)^2 - (\sin \theta + \sin \phi)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= b^2 - a^2, \text{ 或 } \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\phi + 2 \cos(\theta + \phi) \\
 &= b^2 - a^2, 2 \cos(\theta + \phi) \{ \cos(\theta - \phi) + 1 \} \\
 &= b^2 - a^2, \text{ 故 } \cos(\theta + \phi) = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2}. \text{ 是以可知}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \{(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4 \times b^2\} / 4(a^2 + b^2).$$

$$(2) \cos \theta \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\theta + \phi) + \cos(\theta - \phi) \}$$

$$= \{(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2\} / 4(a^2 + b^2).$$

$$(3) \tan \theta + \tan \phi = \frac{\sin(\theta + \phi)}{\cos \theta \cos \phi}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\{1 - \cos^2(\theta + \phi)\}}}{\cos \theta \cos \phi} = 8 ab / \{(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2\}.$$

$$(4) \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\phi = 2 \cos(\theta + \phi) \times \cos(\theta - \phi)$$

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

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

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

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) / \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi) \}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{\{1 - \cos(\theta + \phi)\}}}{\sqrt{\{1 + \cos(\theta + \phi)\}} + \sqrt{\{1 + \cos(\theta - \phi)\}}}$$

$$= \frac{4a}{2b + a^2 + b^2}.$$

$$(6) \cos 3\theta + \cos 3\phi = 4 \times (\cos^3 \theta + \cos^3 \phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -3(\cos \theta + \cos \phi) = (\cos \theta + \cos \phi) \\
 & \{4(\cos \theta + \cos \phi)^2 - 12 \cos \theta \cos \phi - 3\} \\
 & = b \left\{ 4b^2 - \frac{3(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 12a^2}{a^2 + b^2} - 3 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

270. 設 β 不等於 γ , 則 $\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta + \theta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos^2 \gamma} = \frac{\cos(\gamma + \alpha + \theta)}{\sin(\gamma + \alpha)\cos^2 \beta}$

各等於 $\frac{\cos(\beta + \gamma + \theta)}{\sin(\beta + \gamma)\cos^2 \alpha}$.

【證】 設 $\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta + \theta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos^2 \gamma} = \frac{\cos(\beta + \gamma + \theta)}{\sin(\gamma + \alpha)\cos^2 \beta}$

$$= \lambda, \text{ 則 } \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta + \theta)}{\cos \gamma} = \lambda \sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos \gamma$$

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

$$\frac{\cos(\gamma + \alpha + \theta)}{\cos \beta} = \frac{1}{2}\lambda \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

+ $\sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \}$, 故由此二式, 可得關係如下:

$$\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta + \theta)\cos \beta - \cos(\gamma + \alpha + \theta)\cos \gamma}{\cos \gamma \cos \beta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\lambda \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \}.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\cos(\alpha + 2\beta + \theta) - \cos(\alpha + 2\gamma + \theta)}{2 \cos \gamma \cos \beta}$$

$$= -\lambda \cos \alpha \times \sin(\beta - \gamma), \text{ 或 } \lambda = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \theta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma},$$

此式之右邊關於 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta$ 為對稱, 故將 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta$ 順次互換 而不變化, 故 λ 又與 $\frac{\cos(\beta + \gamma + \theta)}{\sin(\beta + \gamma)\cos^2 \alpha}$ 相等.

$$271. \text{ 設 } \frac{\sin(\theta-\alpha)}{\sin(\theta-\beta)} = \frac{a}{b}, \text{ 及 } \frac{\cos(\theta-\alpha)}{\cos(\theta-\beta)} = \frac{a'}{b'}, \text{ 求證 } \cos(\alpha-\beta) \\ = \frac{aa'+bb'}{ab'+a'b}.$$

$$\text{【證】 由所設式, } \frac{\sin[\theta-\beta-(\alpha+\beta)]}{\sin(\theta-\beta)} = \frac{a}{b},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin(\theta-\beta)\cos(\alpha-\beta) - \cos(\theta-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\sin(\theta-\beta)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{b}, \text{ 故 } \cos(\alpha-\beta) - \sin(\alpha-\beta)\cot(\theta-\beta)$$

$$= \frac{a}{b}. \text{ 又由 } \frac{\cos\{\theta-\beta-(\alpha-\beta)\}}{\cos(\theta-\beta)} = \frac{a'}{b'}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\cos(\theta-\beta)\cos(\alpha-\beta) + \sin(\theta-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\cos(\theta-\beta)}$$

$$= \frac{a'}{b'}, \text{ 故 } \cos(\alpha-\beta) + \tan(\theta-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{a'}{b'}.$$

$$\text{據此 } \sin(\alpha-\beta)\cot(\theta-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta) \times \tan(\theta-\beta)$$

$$= \left\{ \cos(\alpha-\beta) - \frac{a}{b} \right\} \left\{ \frac{a'}{b'} - \cos(\alpha-\beta) \right\} \sin^2(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$= -\frac{aa'}{bb'} + \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a'}{b'} \right) \cos(\alpha-\beta) - \cos^2(\alpha-\beta);$$

$$\text{故 } 1 + \frac{aa'}{bb'} = \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a'}{b'} \right) \cos(\alpha-\beta),$$

$$\text{故 } \cos(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{aa'+bb'}{ab'+ab}.$$

【別證】 或單由消去 θ 始亦可得證，即由 $\frac{\sin(\theta-\alpha)}{\sin(\theta-\beta)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{a}{b}, \text{ 得 } b(\sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha) \\
 &= a(\sin \theta \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \theta), \text{ 或 } b \cos \alpha \times \tan \theta \\
 &\quad - b \sin \alpha = a \cos \beta \tan \theta - a \sin \beta, \text{ 兩邊移項而類} \\
 &\text{集之, 得 } (b \cos \alpha - a \cos \beta) \times \tan \theta \\
 &= b \sin \alpha - a \sin \beta \dots\dots(1), \text{ 又由 } \frac{\cos(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{a'}{b'}, \\
 &\text{得 } b'(\cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha) = a'(\cos \theta \cos \beta \\
 &\quad + \sin \theta \sin \beta), \text{ 或 } b' \cos \alpha + b' \sin \alpha \tan \theta \\
 &= a' \cos \beta + a' \sin \beta \times \tan \theta \text{ 或 } (b' \sin \alpha - a' \sin \beta) \\
 &\quad \tan \theta = a' \cos \beta - b' \cos \alpha \dots\dots(2). \text{ 由(1), (2)行除} \\
 &\text{法得 } \frac{b \cos \alpha - a \cos \beta}{b' \sin \alpha - a' \sin \beta} = \frac{b \sin \alpha - a \sin \beta}{a' \cos \beta - b' \cos \alpha}, \\
 &\text{去分母, } (b \cos \alpha - a \cos \beta)(a' \cos \beta - b \cos \alpha) \\
 &= (b \sin \alpha - a \sin \beta)(b' \sin \alpha - a' \sin \beta), \text{ 即} \\
 &\quad a' b \cos \alpha \cos \beta - bb' \cos^2 \alpha - aa' \cos^2 \beta + ab' \\
 &\quad \times \cos \alpha \cos \beta = bb' \sin^2 \alpha - a' b \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\
 &\quad - ab' \sin \alpha \sin \beta + aa' \sin^2 \beta, \text{ 即 } (a'b + ab'), \\
 &\quad \times (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = aa' + bb' \\
 &\text{或 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{aa' + bb'}{a'b + ab'}.
 \end{aligned}$$

272. 設 $n^2 \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos(\alpha - \beta)$,

$$\text{求證 } \tan \alpha = \frac{1 \pm n}{1 \mp n} \cdot \tan \beta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【證】 } \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos(\alpha - \beta) & \\
= \sin \alpha \{ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} & \\
+ \sin \beta \times \{ \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} & \\
= \sin \alpha \{ \sin(\alpha - \beta + \beta) - \sin \beta \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} & \\
+ \sin \beta \{ \sin[\alpha - (\alpha - \beta)] - \sin \alpha \cos(\alpha - \beta) \} & \\
= \sin \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \beta) & \\
= \sin(\alpha - \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha) & \\
= \sin^2(\alpha - \beta). \text{ 由是 } \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = n^2 \sin^2(\alpha + \beta), & \\
\text{故 } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \pm n \sin(\alpha + \beta), \text{ 故 } \sin \alpha \cos \beta & \\
- \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \pm n(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta), & \\
\text{兩邊除以 } \cos \alpha \cos \beta, \text{ 則 } \tan \alpha - \tan \beta & \\
= \pm n(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta), \text{ 故 } (1 \mp n) \tan \alpha & \\
= (1 \pm n) \tan \beta, \text{ 而 } \tan \alpha = \frac{1 \pm n}{1 \mp n} \tan \beta. &
\end{aligned}$$

273. 設 $\text{vers } \alpha = x$, $\text{vers } \beta = mx$, $\text{vers } \gamma = 1 - m$, $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$,

$$\text{求證 } x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m}{1+m}}.$$

【證】 由 $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$, 得 $\beta = \gamma - \alpha$, $\therefore \cos \beta$
 $= \cos \gamma \cos \alpha + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \dots \dots (1)$, 然由所設關
係, $\cos \alpha = 1 - x$, $\cos \beta = 1 - mx$, $\cos \gamma = m$,
故 $\sin \gamma = \sqrt{1 - m^2}$, $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$, 以此等值代
入(1), 則 $1 - mx = m(1 - x) + \sqrt{(1 - m^2)(2x - x^2)}$,
移項, 得 $\sqrt{(1 - m^2)(2x - x^2)} = 1 - m$, 變其形為

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(1+m)(2x-x^2)} &= \sqrt{1-m}, \quad \text{兩邊平方,} \\ \text{得 } (1+m)(2x-x^2) &= 1-m, \quad \text{亦即 } 2x-x^2 \\ &= \frac{1-m}{1+m}. \quad \text{故 } x^2-2x = -\frac{1-m}{1+m}, \quad \text{即 } (x-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{2m}{1+m}, \quad \therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m}{1+m}}. \end{aligned}$$

274. 設 $\frac{\tan(A-B)}{\tan A} + \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin A} = 1$, 求證 $\tan A \tan B = \tan^2 C$.

【證】 由假設, 知 $\frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin^2 A} = 1 - \frac{\tan(A-B)}{\tan A}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \frac{\sin(A-B) \cos A}{\cos(A-B) \sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A \cos(A-B) - \cos A \sin(A-B)}{\cos(A-B) \sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin\{A - (A-B)\}}{\cos(A-B) \sin A} = \frac{\sin B}{\cos(A-B) \sin A} \end{aligned}$$

故 $\sin^2 C = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos(A-B)}$, 據此, $\cos^2 C$

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

故 $\frac{\sin^2 C}{\cos^2 C} = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos(A-B)} \bigg/ \frac{\cos A \cos B}{\cos(A-B)}$

$$= \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B}, \quad \text{即 } \tan^2 C = \tan A \tan B.$$

275. 設 $\alpha + \beta = \omega$ 及 $\tan \alpha = m \tan \beta$, 則 $\sin \omega$

$$= (m+1)\sin(\alpha-\beta)/(m-1). \text{ 試證之.}$$

【證】 $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta} = \frac{m}{1}$. 故 $\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$,

$$\text{然 } \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{\sin \omega}{\sin(\alpha-\beta)},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sin \omega}{\sin(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}, \text{ 或 } \sin \omega$$

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

276. 設 $\tan A = 2 \tan B$, 求證 $\sin(A+B) = 3 \sin(A-B)$

【證】 因 $\tan A = 2 \tan B$, 故 $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2 \sin B}{\cos A}$,

$$\text{即 } \sin A \cos B = 2 \cos A \sin B \dots \dots (1). (1) \text{ 之}$$

$$\text{兩邊加 } \cos A \sin B, \text{ 則 } \sin(A+B) = 3 \cos A$$

$$\times \sin B \dots \dots (2). \text{ 又由 (1) 之兩邊減 } \cos A \times \sin B,$$

$$\text{則 } \sin(A-B) = \cos A \sin B \dots \dots (3).$$

$$(2) \text{ 與 } (3) \text{ 各邊相除, 則 } \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin(A-B)} = 3,$$

$$\therefore \sin(A+B) = 3 \sin(A-B).$$

277. 設 $\alpha = \left(n + \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{6}\right)\pi$, 求證 $\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = 4$.

【證】 $\tan \alpha = \tan\left(n + \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{6}\right)\pi = \tan\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 \pm \tan \frac{1}{6} \pi}{1 \mp \tan \frac{1}{6} \pi} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 1}{\sqrt{3} \mp 1}, \text{ 故 } \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 1}{\sqrt{3} \mp 1} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \mp 1}{\sqrt{3} \pm 1} = \{(\sqrt{3} \pm 1)^2 \\
 &+ (\sqrt{3} \mp 1)^2\} / (3-1) = \frac{2\{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1\}}{2} = 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

278. 設 $\sin x \cos y = \tan \alpha \cot \gamma$, $\sin y \cos x = \tan \beta \cot \gamma$,
 $\cos^2 y - \cos^2 x = \cos^2 \gamma$, 求證 $\sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \beta = \sin^2 \gamma$.

【證】 由首二假設式用加法及減法，

$$\text{得 } \sin(x+y) = (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) \cot \gamma$$

及 $\sin(x-y) = (\tan \alpha - \tan \beta) \cot \gamma$, 此二式相乘，

$$\text{則 } \sin(x+y) \sin(x-y) = (\tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \beta) \cot^2 \gamma,$$

$$\text{然 } \sin(x+y) \sin(x-y) = \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x,$$

即由假設之第三式，等於 $\cos^2 \gamma$, 故 $\cos^2 \gamma$

$$= (\tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \beta) \cot^2 \gamma, \text{ 或 } (\tan^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \beta)$$

$$= \sin^2 \gamma, \text{ 或 } (\sec^2 \alpha - 1) - (\sec^2 \beta - 1)$$

$$= \sin^2 \gamma, \text{ 即 } \sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \beta = \sin^2 \gamma.$$

279. 設 $\tan^2 x = \tan(\alpha+x) \tan(\alpha-x)$,

求證 $\sin 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha$.

$$\text{【證】 } \tan^2 x = \frac{\sin(\alpha+x) \sin(\alpha-x)}{\cos(\alpha+x) \cos(\alpha-x)} = (\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 x)$$

$$/ (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 \alpha) \text{ 故 } \sin^2 x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$= \cos^2 x (\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 x), \quad 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sin^2 \alpha, \text{ 故 } 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 2 \sin^2 \alpha, \text{ 故 } 2 \sin x \cos x = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \alpha,$$

$$\text{故 } \sin 2x = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \alpha.$$

280. 設 $l \cos(\theta - \beta) - m \cos(\theta - \alpha) = n$, 求證 $l \sin(\theta - \beta)$

$$- m \sin(\theta - \alpha) = \sqrt{\{l^2 + m^2 - n^2 - 2lm \cos(\alpha - \beta)\}}.$$

【證】 命 $l \sin(\theta - \beta) - m \sin(\theta - \alpha)$ 之值爲 x ,

$$\text{則 } l \cos(\theta - \beta) - m \cos(\theta - \alpha) = n; \text{ 及 } l \sin(\theta - \beta)$$

$$- m \sin(\theta - \alpha) = x, \text{ 自乘而相加, 則 } l^2 + m^2 - 2lm$$

$$\{\cos(\theta - \beta)\cos(\theta - \alpha) + \sin(\theta - \beta)\sin(\theta - \alpha)\}$$

$$= n^2 + x^2, \text{ 即 } l^2 + m^2 - 2lm \cos(\alpha - \beta) = n^2 + x^2.$$

$$\text{故 } x = \sqrt{l^2 + m^2 - n^2 - 2lm \cos(\alpha - \beta)}.$$

281. 設 $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin \theta}$. 求證 $\cot \beta - \cot \theta$

$$= \cot(\alpha + \theta) + \cot(\alpha - \beta).$$

【證】 所設結果之真否, 全視次式之真否而定,

$$\text{即 } \cot \beta - \cot(\alpha + \theta) = \cot \theta + \cot(\alpha - \beta),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} - \frac{\cos(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin(\alpha + \theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)},$$

$$\text{亦即 } \frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta)\cos \beta - \cos(\alpha + \theta)\sin \beta}{\sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)\cos \theta + \cos(\alpha - \beta)\sin \theta}{\sin \theta \sin(\alpha - \beta)},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta - \beta)}{\sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \theta)} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta + \theta)}{\sin \theta \sin(\alpha - \beta)},$$

$$\text{即 } \sin \theta \times \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \theta), \text{ 由假設知}$$

此最後之式爲真甚明，故所設結果爲真。

282. 設 $\tan\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) = \tan^5\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\phi\right)$ ，求證

$$\sin \theta = 5 \sin \phi$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{(1 + \sin^2 \phi \cot^2 \frac{1}{5}\pi)(1 + \sin^2 \phi \cot^2 \frac{2}{5}\pi)}{(1 + \sin^2 \phi \tan^2 \frac{1}{5}\pi)(1 + \sin^2 \phi \tan^2 \frac{2}{5}\pi)} \right\}$$

$$\text{【證】 } \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) = \left\{ \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\phi\right) \right\}^5,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \left(\frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \right)^5,$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \theta = \frac{(1 + \sin \phi)^5 - (1 - \sin \phi)^5}{(1 + \sin \phi)^5 + (1 - \sin \phi)^5}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \phi (5 + 10 \sin^2 \phi + \sin^4 \phi)}{1 + 10 \sin^2 \phi + 5 \sin^4 \phi}$$

$$\times \frac{5 \left(1 + \sin^2 \phi \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \left(1 + \sin^2 \phi \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{\left(1 + \sin^2 \phi \frac{5}{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(1 + \sin^2 \phi \frac{5}{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}\right)}$$

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

283. 設 $\frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \beta} = \frac{\cos \beta (\cos x - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha (\cos x - \cos \beta)}$ ，求證 $\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$

$$= \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

$$\text{【證】 因 } \frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \beta} = \frac{\cos \beta (\cos x - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha (\cos x - \cos \beta)},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\cos x - \cos \alpha}{\cos x - \cos \beta} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha \cos \alpha}{\tan^2 \beta \cos \beta} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin^2 \beta \cos \alpha},$$

$$\text{故 } \cos x = \frac{\sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \beta \cos \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \beta) \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos^2 \beta}{(1 - \cos^2 \beta) \cos \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos \beta}$$

$$= (\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta) / (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha \times \cos \beta) = \frac{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta},$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha - \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha + \cos \beta}$$

$$= (1 - \cos \alpha) \times (1 - \cos \beta) / (1 + \cos \alpha)(1 + \cos \beta),$$

$$\text{故 } \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

$$284. \text{ 設 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\tan \theta + c - 1}{\tan \theta + c + 1}, \text{ 求 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

$$\text{【解】 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\tan \theta + c - 1}{\tan \theta + c + 1},$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} (\tan \theta + c + 1) = \tan \theta + c - 1,$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \left\{ 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} / \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + c + 1 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} / \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + c - 1,$$

$$\text{故 } 2 \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + (c + 1) \times \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + (c+1) \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right), \text{ 故 } (c+1) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$- (1+c) \times \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + (1-c) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + (c-1) = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } (c+1) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= (c-1) \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \right), \text{ 故 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = 0,$$

$$\text{或 } (c+1) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = c-1, \text{ 由是 } \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 1,$$

$$\text{或 } \pm \sqrt{\frac{c-1}{c+1}}.$$

285. 設 $\sin \theta \sin \phi = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$, $\tan \phi \times \cos \beta = \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}$,

則 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ 之一值為 $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \times \sin \beta$. 試證之.

【證】 $\sin \theta \sin \phi = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$,

$$\text{故 } 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \times \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \phi},$$

$$\text{故 } 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \phi},$$

$$\text{故 } 4 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 1 = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \phi},$$

$$\text{然 } \tan \phi \cos \beta = \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}, \therefore \cot \phi = \cos \beta / \cot \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \phi = \cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} / \left(\cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \beta \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{故 } 4 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 1 \\
 & = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \left(\cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \beta \right) \sin^2 \beta / \cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\
 & = 1 - 4 \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \beta \right) \times \sin^2 \beta \\
 & = 1 - 4 \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\cot^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1 - \sin^2 \beta \right) \times \sin^2 \beta \\
 & = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \beta + 4 \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^4 \beta,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = \pm (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \beta)$ 用下一符號，則得 $\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \beta$ 。故如題所言。

286. 設 $\frac{2}{1+x} = \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{\cos(\beta-\theta)} = \frac{\tan(\theta-\alpha)}{\cot \beta}$,

求證 $x^2 = \left(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2 \cot \beta \right) \left(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \cot \beta \right)$ 。

【證】 $\frac{2}{1+x} = \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{\cos(\beta-\theta)} = \sin \beta \sin \theta$

$$/(\cos \beta \times \cos \theta + \sin \beta \sin \theta) = \frac{1}{\cot \beta \cot \theta + 1},$$

故 $\cot \beta \cot \theta + 1 = \frac{1+x}{2}$ ，故 $\cot \beta \cot \theta$

$$= \frac{1+x}{2} - 1 = \frac{x-1}{2} \dots \dots (1),$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{2}{1+x} = \frac{\tan(\theta-\alpha)}{\cot \beta} = \frac{(\tan \theta - \tan \alpha) \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \alpha},$$

故 $2(1 + \tan \theta \times \tan \alpha) = (1+x)(\tan \theta - \tan \alpha) \tan \beta$,

$$\text{故 } \tan \theta = \frac{2 + (1+x) \tan \alpha \tan \beta}{(1+x) \tan \beta - 2 \tan \alpha} \dots \dots (2).$$

茲將 (1) 與 (2) 兩式相乘，則可得 $\cot \beta$

$$= \frac{2+(1+x)\tan \alpha \tan \beta}{(1+x)\tan \beta - 2 \tan \alpha} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2},$$

故 $2 \cot \beta \times \{(1+x)\tan \beta - 2 \tan \alpha\} = 2(x-1) + (x^2-1)\tan \alpha \tan \beta$, 故 $2(1+x) - 4 \cot \beta \tan \alpha = 2(x-1) + (x^2-1)\tan \alpha \tan \beta$, 故 $x^2 \tan \alpha \times \tan \beta = 4 - 4 \cot \beta \tan \alpha + \tan \alpha \tan \beta$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } x^2 &= 4 \cot \alpha \cot \beta - 4 \cot^2 \beta + 1 \\ &= 2 \left(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \cot \beta - 4 \cot^2 \beta + 1 \\ &= \left(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2 \cot \beta \right) \left(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \cot \beta \right). \end{aligned}$$

287. 設 $x = r \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \alpha)$, $y = r \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \alpha)$, 求證 $x^2 - 2xy \cos \alpha + y^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \alpha$.

$$\text{【證】 } x = r \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right),$$

$$y = r \times \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{由此得 } \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = (x+y) / 2r \cos \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = (y-x) / 2r \times \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, \text{ 自乘而相加,}$$

$$\text{則 } 1 = \frac{1}{4r^2} \left\{ (x+y)^2 / \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + (y-x)^2 / \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right\},$$

$$\text{故 } 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \times \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = (x+y)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$+ (y-x)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}, \text{ 即 } r^2 \sin^2 \alpha = x^2 + y^2$$

$$-2xy \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos \alpha.$$

288. 設 $x = \frac{\pi}{7}$, 求證 $\cos 3x - \cos 2x + \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$.

【證】 因 $7x = \pi$, 從而 $-\cos 2x = \cos 5x$, 故令設 $\cos 3x - \cos 2x + \cos x = y$, 則 $y = \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \cos x$, 從而 $2y^2 = 2 \times (\cos 5x + \cos 3x + \cos x)^2$

$$= 3 + \cos 10x + \cos 6x + \cos 2x + 2(\cos 8x + \cos 2x + \cos 6x + \cos 4x + \cos 4x + \cos 2x)$$

$$= 3 - 5(\cos 3x - \cos 2x + \cos x) = 3 - 5y,$$

故 $(y+3)(2y-1) = 0$, 從而 $y = -3$, 或 $y = \frac{1}{2}$. 然若 $y = -3$, 則餘弦中任一之絕對值大於 1, 故 $y = \frac{1}{2}$.

289. 設 $\sec 2\theta = 2 \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$, 求證 $\operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta$.

【證】 因 $\sec 2\theta = 2 \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$, 故 $\frac{1}{\cos 2\theta}$

$$= \frac{2}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}, \text{ 是以 } 1 = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta},$$

亦即 $\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta \sin \theta}$

$$= \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}.$$

故 $\operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta$.

290. 設 $\cos A = \frac{a \cos^2 B - b}{a - b \cos B}$ 時, 求證 $\frac{\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} A}{\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} B}$

$$= \frac{a+b}{a-b}, \text{ 或 } \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} A}{\sqrt{(a+b)}} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} B}{\sqrt{(a-b)}}.$$

【證】 $1 - \cos A = \frac{(a+b)(1 - \cos B)}{a - b \cos B}$, 及 $1 + \cos A$

$$= \frac{(a-b)(1 + \cos B)}{a - b \cos B}, \quad \therefore \frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)}{(a-b)} \times \frac{1 - \cos B}{1 + \cos B}, \text{ 即 } \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} A = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\times \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \text{ 故如題所言.}$$

【別證】 $\cos A = \frac{a \cos B - b}{a - b \cos B}$, 故 $\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}$

$$= \frac{a - b \cos B - a \cos B + b}{a - b \cos B + a \cos B - b} = (a+b)$$

$$(1 - \cos B) / (a - b)(1 + \cos B) \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\times \tan^2 \frac{B}{2}, \text{ 故 } \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} A / (a+b) = \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} B / (a-b).$$

291. 設 $\cos \theta = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$. $\cos \theta' = \cos \alpha' \times \cos \beta$,

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} \tan \frac{\theta'}{2} = \tan \frac{\beta}{2},$$

求證 $\sin^2 \beta = (\sec \alpha - 1)(\sec \alpha' - 1)$.

【證】 因 $\cos \theta = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$, 故 $\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta}, \text{ 由公式 } \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{1 + \cos 2A}$$

$$= \tan^2 A \text{ 得 } \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = (1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$/ (1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta). \text{ 同理, } \tan^2 \frac{\theta'}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha' \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \alpha' \cos \beta}, \text{ 由是, } (1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$\times (1 - \cos \alpha' \cos \beta) / (1 + \cos \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha' \cos \beta) = \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \beta},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1 - (\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha') \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' \cos^2 \beta}{1 + (\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha') \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' \cos^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \beta}, \text{ 故 } \frac{(\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha') \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' \cos^2 \beta} = \cos \beta.$$

$$\text{故 } \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha' = 1 + \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' (1 - \sin^2 \beta),$$

$$\text{故 } \sin^2 \beta \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' = 1 - \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha'$$

$$+ \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' = (1 - \cos \alpha) (1 - \cos \alpha'),$$

$$\text{故 } \sin^2 \beta = \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha'} - 1 \right)$$

$$= (\sec \alpha - 1) \times (\sec \alpha' - 1).$$

292. 設 $\tan \phi = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta'}{\sin \theta' + \cos \theta}$, 則 $\tan \frac{\phi}{2}$ 之值爲

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta'}{2} \right). \text{ 試證之.}$$

【證】 $\tan \phi = 2 \tan \frac{\phi}{2} / \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2} \right),$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{故 } 2 \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \sin \theta \cos \theta' \\
 & / (\sin \theta' + \cos \theta) \text{ 故 } 2 \tan \frac{\phi}{2} (\sin \theta' + \cos \theta) \\
 & + \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \sin \theta \cos \theta', \text{ 故 } \sin \theta \cos \theta' \\
 & \times \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2} + 2 \tan \frac{\phi}{2} (\sin \theta' + \cos \theta) = \sin \theta \\
 & \times \cos \theta', \text{ 依照通常之方法, 解此二次方程式,} \\
 & \text{則得 } \tan \frac{\phi}{2} = \{ - (\sin \theta' + \cos \theta) \\
 & \pm (1 + \sin \theta' \cos \theta) \} / \sin \theta \cos \theta'. \text{ 取上一符號,} \\
 & \text{則得 } \tan \frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta') (1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta'}. \\
 & \text{而 } \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}, \text{ 同樣, } \frac{1 - \sin \theta'}{\cos \theta'} \\
 & = \left\{ 1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta' \right) \right\} / \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta' \right) \\
 & = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta'}{2} \right), \text{ 故 } \tan \frac{\phi}{2} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \\
 & \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta'}{2} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

〔注意〕 若取下一符號, 則得次式, $\tan \frac{\phi}{2} = -\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\cot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta'}{2} \right) \cdot \tan \frac{\phi}{2}$ 之二值之積為 -1 ,

是以為合於二次式之性質者。

293. 設 $\cos \theta = \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos \beta}{1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta}$,

求證 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} / \tan \frac{\beta}{2}$.

【證】 由假設之式, $2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$

$/ (1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta)$. 因而 $2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$

$= \frac{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \beta)}{1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta}$, 故 $\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$

$= \left\{ 1 - \frac{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \beta)}{2(1 - \cos \alpha \cos \beta)} \right\}$

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

$= \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} / \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$ 故如題所言.

294. 設 $(a-b) \sec \theta = \sqrt{\left(a^4 + \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 - 1}\right)}$,

$(a+b) \sec \phi = \sqrt{\left(a^4 + \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 - 1}\right)}$,

求證 $\tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{(a^2 - 1)}}$.

【證】 命 $a^4 + \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 - 1} = c^2$, 則 $\cos \theta = \frac{a-b}{c}$,

及 $\cos \phi = \frac{a+b}{c}$, 由是 $\sin \theta = \frac{a(a^2 - 1) + b}{c\sqrt{(a^2 - 1)}}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{及 } \sin \phi &= \frac{a(a^2-1)-b}{c\sqrt{(a^2-1)}}, \text{ 次因 } \cos(\theta-\phi) \\
 &= \frac{a^4-a^2-b^2}{a^4-a^2+b^2}, \text{ 於是得證 } \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta-\phi) \\
 &= \frac{1-\cos(\theta-\phi)}{1+\cos(\theta-\phi)} = \frac{b^2}{a^4-a^2}. \text{ 即如題所言.}
 \end{aligned}$$

265. 設 $\frac{\sin(\theta-\beta)\cos\alpha}{\sin(\phi-\alpha)\cos\beta} + \frac{\cos(\alpha+\theta)\sin\beta}{\cos(\phi-\beta)\sin\alpha} = 0,$

及 $\frac{\tan\theta\tan\alpha}{\tan\phi\tan\beta} + \frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} = 0,$ 求證 $\tan\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\tan\beta + \cot\alpha), \tan\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\tan\alpha - \cot\beta).$

【證】 由 $\frac{\sin(\theta-\beta)\cos\alpha}{\sin(\phi-\alpha)\cos\beta} + \frac{\cos(\alpha+\theta)\sin\beta}{\cos(\phi-\beta)\sin\alpha} = 0,$

得 $\frac{\sin(\theta-\beta)\cos\alpha}{\cos(\alpha+\theta)\cos\beta} + \frac{\sin(\phi-\alpha)\sin\beta}{\cos(\phi-\beta)\sin\alpha} = n,$

故 $\frac{(\sin\theta\cos\beta - \cos\theta\sin\beta)\cos\alpha}{(\cos\alpha\cos\theta - \sin\alpha\sin\theta)\cos\beta}$

$+ \frac{(\sin\phi\cos\alpha - \cos\phi\sin\alpha)\sin\beta}{(\cos\phi\cos\beta + \sin\phi\sin\beta)\sin\alpha} = 0,$

故 $\frac{(\tan\theta\cos\beta - \sin\beta)\cos\alpha}{(\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha\tan\theta)\cos\beta}$

$+ \frac{(\tan\phi\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha)\sin\beta}{(\cos\beta + \tan\phi\sin\beta)\sin\alpha} = 0,$

故 $\frac{\tan\theta - \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\theta} + \frac{\tan\phi\cot\alpha - 1}{\cot\beta + \tan\phi} = 0,$

故 $(\tan \theta - \tan \beta)(\cot \beta + \tan \phi) + (\tan \phi \cot \alpha - 1)(1 - \tan \alpha \tan \theta) = 0$, 故 $\tan \theta(\cot \beta + \tan \alpha) + \tan \phi(\cot \alpha - \tan \beta) = 2$, 然 $\tan \theta$

$$= -\tan \phi \cdot \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}, \text{故 } -\tan \phi \cdot$$

$$(\cot \beta + \tan \alpha) \cdot \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$+ \tan \phi(\cot \alpha - \tan \beta) = 2, \text{故 } -\tan \phi$$

$$\times (\cot \alpha + \tan \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \tan \phi(\cot \alpha$$

$$- \tan \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta), \text{故 } \tan \phi$$

$$\times \{ \cot \alpha [\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)] - \tan \beta$$

$$\times [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)] \} = 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta),$$

$$\text{故 } \tan \phi \{ \cot \alpha \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \tan \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta \}$$

$$- \cos(\alpha + \beta), \text{故 } \tan \phi = -\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\tan \alpha - \cot \beta), \text{而 } \tan \theta = -\tan \phi$$

$$\times \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2 \sin \beta \cos \beta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\cot \alpha + \tan \beta).$$

296. 設 A, B, C 成等差級數, 求證 $\sin A - \sin C = 2 \sin(B - C) \cos B = 2 \sin(A - B) \times \cos B$.

【證】 $\sin A - \sin C = 2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}A - C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A + C)$,

然因 A, B, C 成等差級數, 故 $A - C = 2(B - C)$,

及 $A + C = 2B$, 故 $\sin A - \sin C = 2 \sin(B - C)$

$\cos B$. 又 $A-B=B-C$, 故此式之右邊
 $= 2 \sin(A-B) \cos B$.

297. 設 $\tan B = \frac{2 \sin A \sin C}{\sin(A+C)}$, 則 $\cot A, \cot B,$

$\cot C$ 成等差級數. 試證之.

【證】 先將所設之等式, 變其形為 $\tan B$

$$= \frac{2 \sin A \cos C}{\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C}, \text{ 右邊分子分母除}$$

$$\text{以 } \sin A \sin C, \text{ 則 } \tan B = \frac{2}{\cot C + \cot A}$$

或 $\cot C + \cot A = 2 \cot B$, 故 $\cot A, \cot B,$
 $\cot C$ 成等差級數.

298. 設 $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$ 成等差級數, 則 $\tan \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2},$

$$\tan \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2}, \tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \text{ 亦成等差級數.}$$

【證】 因 $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$ 成等差級數, 故 $\sin \alpha \sin \beta$

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

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

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

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

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

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

兩邊除以 $\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2}$,

$$\text{則 } \tan \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} - \tan \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} = \tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \tan \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2},$$

$$\text{即 } \tan \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2}, \tan \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2}, \tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \text{ 亦成等差級數.}$$

299. 設 $\sin(\beta+\gamma-\alpha)$, $\sin(\gamma+\alpha-\beta)$, $\sin(\alpha+\beta-\gamma)$ 成等差級數. 則 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$, $\tan \gamma$ 亦成等差級數.

【證】 由假設, $\sin(\beta+\gamma-\alpha) + \sin(\alpha+\beta-\gamma)$

$$= 2 \sin(\gamma+\alpha-\beta), \text{ 或 } 2 \sin \beta \cos(\gamma-\alpha)$$

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

$$\text{故 } \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\gamma+\alpha)}{\cos(\gamma-\alpha) + \cos(\gamma+\alpha)}$$

$= (\tan \gamma + \tan \alpha)$, 故 $\tan \alpha$, $\tan \beta$, $\tan \gamma$ 亦成等差級數.

300. 設 $\tan \beta$, $\tan 2\beta$, $\tan \alpha$ 成等差級數, 則 $\tan(\alpha-\beta) = \sin 2\beta$. 試證之.

【證】 因 $\tan \beta$, $\tan 2\beta$, $\tan \alpha$ 成等差級數, 故 $2 \tan 2\beta$

$$= \tan \alpha + \tan \beta, \text{ 由此得 } \tan \alpha = \frac{\tan \beta(3 + \tan^2 \beta)}{1 - \tan^2 \beta},$$

$$\text{以之代入 } \tan(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta},$$

$$\text{則得 } \tan(\alpha-\beta) = \tan \beta \times \left(\frac{3 + \tan^2 \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta} - 1 \right)$$

$$/ \{1 + [\tan^2 \beta (3 + \tan^2 \beta) \div (1 - \tan^2 \beta)]\}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \beta}{\sec^2 \beta} = \sin 2\beta.$$

301. 若 $\tan A$, $\tan B$, $\tan C$ 成等差級數, $\tan A$, $\tan B$,

$\tan D$ 成調和級數, 則 $\frac{\tan C}{\tan D} = 1 - \frac{8 \sin^2(A-B)}{\sin 2A \sin 2B}$.

試證之.

【證】 因 $\tan A + \tan C = 2 \tan B$,

$$\text{及 } \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan D} = \frac{2}{\tan B}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\tan C}{\tan D}$$

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

$$= 5 - 2 \left(\frac{\tan B}{\tan A} + \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} \right)$$

$$= 5 - 2 \left(\frac{\sin B \cos A}{\cos B \sin A} + \frac{\sin A \cos B}{\cos A \sin B} \right)$$

$$= 5 - 2 \frac{\sin^2 B \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A \cos^2 B}{\sin A \cos A \sin B \cos B}$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{8 \sin^2(A-B)}{\sin 2A \sin 2B}.$$

302. 設 $\cot \alpha, \cot \beta, \cot \gamma$ 成等差級數, 則 $\cot(\beta-\alpha), \cot \beta,$

$\cot(\beta-\gamma)$ 亦成等差級數, 又 $\frac{\sin(\beta+\gamma)}{\sin \alpha},$

$\frac{\sin(\gamma+\alpha)}{\sin \beta}, \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin \gamma}$ 亦成等差級數.

$$\text{【證】 } \cot(\beta+\alpha) + \cot(\beta+\gamma) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \alpha - \cot \beta}$$

$$+ \frac{\cot \beta \cot \gamma + 1}{\cot \gamma - \cot \beta} = \{2 \cot \alpha \cot \beta \cot \gamma$$

$$- (\cot^2 \beta - 1)(\cot \alpha + \cot \gamma) - 2 \cot \beta \}$$

$$/ \{ \cot \alpha \cot \gamma - \cot \beta (\cot \gamma + \cot \alpha) + \cot^2 \beta \}.$$

然 $\cot \alpha, \cot \beta, \cot \gamma$ 成等差級數, 故 $2 \cot \beta$

$$= \cot \alpha + \cot \gamma, \text{ 故 } \cot(\beta-\alpha) + \cot(\beta-\gamma)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cot \beta (\cot \alpha \cot \gamma - \cot^2 \beta)}{\cot \alpha \cot \gamma - \cot^2 \beta} = 2 \cot \beta,$$

故 $\cot(\beta-\alpha), \cot \beta, \cot(\beta-\gamma)$ 亦成等差級數.

$$\text{又 } \frac{\sin(\beta+\gamma)}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma-\alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$= \sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) \cot \alpha - \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma),$$

$$\text{同理, } \frac{\sin(\gamma+\alpha)}{\sin \beta} = \sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma) \cot \beta$$

$$- \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma), \text{ 及 } \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin \gamma} = \sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$$

$$\times \cot \gamma - \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma), \text{ 故 } \frac{\sin(\beta + \gamma)}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$+ \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \gamma} \dots (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\cot \alpha + \cot \gamma)$$

$$- 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 2 \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cot \beta$$

$$- \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \} = \frac{2 \sin(\gamma + \alpha)}{\sin \beta}, \text{ 以故可}$$

$$\text{知 } \frac{\sin(\beta + \gamma)}{\sin \alpha}, \frac{\sin(\gamma + \alpha)}{\sin \beta},$$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \gamma} \text{ 亦成等差級數。}$$