

初中學生文庫

平面三角法問題解法指導

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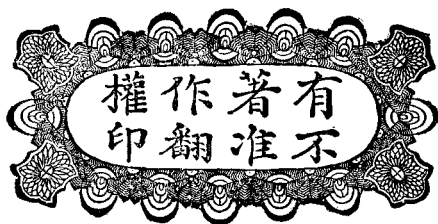
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初中學平面三角法問題解法指導(全一冊)
生文庫

◎ 實價國幣四角

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平面三角法問題解法指導

摘要 第一

1. 三角函數即 $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$, $\cot A$, $\sec A$, $\operatorname{cosec} A$, $\operatorname{vers} A$, $\operatorname{covers} A$.

2. 三角函數相互之關係.

$$(1) \sin A = 1/\operatorname{cosec} A, \cos A = 1/\sec A, \tan A = 1/\cot A.$$

$$(2) \tan A = \sin A/\cos A, \cot A = \cos A/\sin A.$$

$$(3) \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1, \tan^2 A + 1 = \sec^2 A, \\ \cot^2 A + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$$

3. 負角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin\alpha, \cos(-\alpha) = \cos\alpha,$$

$$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha, \cot(-\alpha) = -\cot\alpha,$$

$$\sec(-\alpha) = \sec\alpha, \operatorname{cosec}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha.$$

4. 餘角之公式.

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

$$\tan\alpha = \cot(90^\circ - \alpha), \cot\alpha = \tan(90^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$\sec\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \alpha), \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \sec(90^\circ - \alpha).$$

5. 負角之餘角.

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

$$-\tan\alpha = \cot(90^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\cot\alpha = \tan(90^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$\sec\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \sec(90^\circ + \alpha).$$

6. 補角之公式.

$$\sin\alpha = \sin(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad -\cos\alpha = \cos(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$-\tan\alpha = \tan(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad -\cot\alpha = \cot(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$-\sec\alpha = \sec(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ - \alpha).$$

7. 負角之補角.

$$-\sin\alpha = \sin(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\cos\alpha = \cos(180^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$\tan\alpha = \tan(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad \cot\alpha = \cot(180^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$-\sec\alpha = \sec(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ + \alpha).$$

8. 弧度法之公式.

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \cos\alpha, \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \sin\alpha,$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \cot\alpha, \quad \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \tan\alpha,$$

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \operatorname{cosec}\alpha, \quad \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \sec\alpha.$$

9. 周期.

$$\sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n\alpha\} = \sin\alpha, \quad \cos\{2n\pi \pm \alpha\} = \cos\alpha,$$

$$\tan(n\pi + \alpha) = \tan\alpha, \quad \cot(n\pi + \alpha) = \cot\alpha,$$

$$\sec\{2n\pi \pm \alpha\} = \sec\alpha,$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}\{n\pi + (-1)^n\alpha\} = \operatorname{cosec}\alpha.$$

10. 和及差角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha \sin\beta,$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha \sin\beta,$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha \pm \tan\beta}{1 \mp \tan\alpha \tan\beta},$$

$$\cot(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\cot\alpha \cot\beta \mp 1}{\cot\beta \pm \cot\alpha}.$$

11. 和差及積之正餘弦.

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

$$\cos\theta + \cos\phi = 2\cos\frac{\theta+\phi}{2} \cos\frac{\theta-\phi}{2},$$

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

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

12. 二倍角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha,$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha,$$

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

13. 三倍角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin\alpha - 4\sin^3\alpha,$$

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

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

三角函數之關係

1. 設 $\text{vers}\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 則

$\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha + \tan\alpha + \cot\alpha + \sec\alpha + \csc\alpha$ 之值如何?

$$\text{【解】} \quad \because \cos\alpha = 1 - \text{vers}\alpha = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

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

$$\sin\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\csc\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 1 = \cot\alpha.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2} + 2.$$

2. 試以 $\text{vers}\alpha$ 之項, 表示其他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】} \quad \cos\alpha = 1 - \text{vers}\alpha,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\alpha &= \sqrt{1 - (1 - \text{vers}\alpha)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}}{1 - \text{vers}\alpha},$$

$$\cot\alpha = \frac{1 - \text{vers}\alpha}{\sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}},$$

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

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

3. \int 設 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} = 1$, 則

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

試證之.

【證】 第一式之 1, 順次以

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha, \text{ 及 } \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \text{ 代之,}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{及 } \frac{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta)}{\sin \alpha}.$$

由除法得

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

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

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

4. \int 試求下列各角在何象限內:

$$370^\circ, 420^\circ, \frac{7}{3}\pi, -40^\circ, -100^\circ, -365^\circ, -750^\circ,$$

$$-\frac{5}{2}\pi.$$

$$\therefore 370^\circ = 360^\circ + 10^\circ,$$

\therefore 在第一象限內.

$\therefore 420^\circ = 360^\circ + 60^\circ, \quad \therefore$ 在第一象限內.

$\therefore \frac{7}{3}\pi = 2\pi + \frac{1}{3}\pi, \quad \therefore$ 在第一象限內.

而 $-40^\circ - 365^\circ - 750^\circ$ 均在第四象限內.

-100° 則在第三象限內,

$-\frac{5}{2}\pi$ 在第三第四兩象限之間.

5. $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta.$

【證】

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

6. $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta.$

【證】

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

7. $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta.$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= (\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta)^2 - (\sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta)^2 \\ &= 4\sin\alpha\cos\alpha\sin\beta\cos\beta \\ &= \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta.$$

【證】 $\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)$

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

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

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

$$= \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta.$$

$$9. \quad \cos 5\alpha = 16\cos^5\alpha - 20\cos^3\alpha + 5\cos\alpha.$$

【證】 $\cos 5\alpha = \cos(4\alpha + \alpha)$

$$= \cos 4\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin 4\alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$= (2\cos^2 2\alpha - 1)\cos \alpha - 2\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha$$

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

$$= (8\cos^4 \alpha - 8\cos^2 \alpha + 1)\cos \alpha - 4(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)\cos \alpha (2\cos^2 \alpha - 1)$$

$$= 16\cos^5 \alpha - 20\cos^3 \alpha + 5\cos \alpha.$$

$$10. \quad \sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)(2\cos 4\alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha - 1).$$

【證】 $\sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha = \cos(4\alpha + \alpha) + \sin(4\alpha + \alpha)$

$$= \cos 4\alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) - \sin 4\alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$$

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

$$11. \quad 8(\cos^8\alpha - \sin^8\alpha) \equiv \cos 6\alpha + 7\cos 2\alpha.$$

【證】 $8(\cos^8\alpha - \sin^8\alpha) = 8\{(\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha)^2$
 $- 2\cos^2\alpha\sin^2\alpha\} \times (\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha)(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)$
 $= 8(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 2(4 - 2\sin^2 2\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 2(3 + \cos 4\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 6\cos 2\alpha + 2\cos 4\alpha\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 6\cos 2\alpha + \cos 6\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$
 $= \cos 6\alpha + 7\cos 2\alpha$

$$12. \quad 64(\cos^8\alpha + \sin^8\alpha) \equiv \cos 8\alpha + 28\cos 4\alpha + 33.$$

【證】 $64(\cos^8\alpha + \sin^8\alpha)$
 $= 64\{(\cos^4\alpha + \sin^4\alpha)^2 - 2\sin^4\alpha\cos^4\alpha\}$
 $= 64\{(1 - 2\sin^2\alpha\cos^2\alpha)^2 - 2\sin^4\alpha\cos^4\alpha\}$
 $= 8\{8(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\alpha)^2 - \sin^4 2\alpha\}$
 $= 8(8 - 8\sin^2 2\alpha + \sin^4 2\alpha)$
 $= 8\{8 - 4(1 - \cos 4\alpha) + \sin^4 2\alpha\}$
 $= 32 + 32\cos 4\alpha + 2(1 - \cos 4\alpha)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 34 + 28\cos 4\alpha + 2\cos^2 4\alpha \\
 &= 35 + 28\cos 4\alpha + (2\cos^2 4\alpha - 1) \\
 &= 35 + 28\cos 4\alpha + \cos 8\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. $\tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + 8\cot 8\alpha = \cot \alpha.$

【證】 原式之左端 $= \tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + \frac{8}{\tan 8\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + \frac{8(1 - \tan^2 4\alpha)}{2\tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + \frac{4}{\tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + \frac{4(1 - \tan^2 2\alpha)}{2\tan 2\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + \frac{2}{\tan 2\alpha} \\
 &= \tan \alpha + \frac{2(1 - \tan^2 \alpha)}{2\tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \cot \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

14. $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan(\alpha - \beta)\tan(\alpha - \gamma)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan(\beta - \gamma)\tan(\beta - \alpha)} \\
 &+ \frac{\tan \gamma}{\tan(\gamma - \alpha)\tan(\gamma - \beta)} = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】 $\therefore \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan(\alpha - \beta)\tan(\alpha - \gamma)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\tan \alpha (1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)(1 + \tan \alpha \tan \gamma)}{(\tan \alpha - \tan \beta)(\tan \alpha - \tan \gamma)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\tan\alpha(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma) + \tan^2\alpha(\tan^2\beta - \tan^2\gamma) + \tan^2\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma)}{-(\tan\alpha - \tan\beta)(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma)(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma\{\tan^2\alpha(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma) \\ &+ \tan^2\beta(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha) + \tan^2\gamma(\tan\alpha - \tan\beta)\} \\ &\div \{- (\tan\alpha - \tan\beta)(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma)(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha)\} \\ &= \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

15. $\sin\alpha = p\sin\beta, \cos\alpha = q\cos\beta$ 及 $\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = r(\sin\beta + \cos\beta)$ 則

$$(p-r)^2(1-q^2) + (q-r)^2(1-p^2) = 0.$$

【證】 $\therefore p^2\sin^2\beta + q^2\cos^2\beta = \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1,$

即 $p^2\tan^2\beta + q^2 = 1 + \tan^2\beta,$

$$\therefore \tan^2\beta = \frac{-(1-q^2)}{1-p^2}.$$

又 $p\sin\beta + q\cos\beta = r(\sin\beta + \cos\beta),$

$$\therefore \tan \beta = \frac{-(q-r)}{p-r},$$

$$\therefore \frac{-(1-q^2)}{1-p^2} = \frac{(q-r)^2}{(p-r)^2},$$

$$\therefore (p-r)^2(1-q^2) + (q-r)^2(1-p^2) = 0.$$

16. $\cos \theta + \cos \phi + \cos \psi + \cos \theta \cos \phi \cos \psi = 0$, 則
 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \psi \pm 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \operatorname{cosec} \phi \operatorname{cosec} \psi = 1.$

【證】 令 $\cos \theta = x$, $\cos \phi = y$, $\cos \psi = z$,

$$\sin \theta = m, \sin \phi = n, \sin \psi = p.$$

則 $x + y + z = -xyz$,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx) = x^2 y^2 z^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } (1-m^2) + (1-n^2) + (1-p^2) + 2(xy + yz + zx) \\ = (1-m^2)(1-n^2)(1-p^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 2(xy + yz + zx) = m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 \\ + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 4\{x^2 y^2 + y^2 z^2 + z^2 x^2 + 2xyz(x + y + z)\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 4\{(1-m^2)(1-n^2) + (1-n^2)(1-p^2) \\ + (1-p^2)(1-m^2) - 2x^2 y^2 z^2\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 4\{3 - 2(m^2 + n^2 + p^2) + m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 \\ + p^2 m^2 - 2(1-m^2)(1-n^2)(1-p^2)\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 = \pm 2mnp.$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \pm \frac{2}{mnp} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \psi \pm 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \operatorname{cosec} \phi \operatorname{cosec} \psi = 1.$$

摘要 第二

1. 三角和之三角函數之公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta \cos\gamma + \sin\beta \cos\gamma \cos\alpha \\ &\quad + \sin\gamma \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta \sin\gamma, \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta \cos\gamma - \sin\alpha \sin\beta \cos\gamma \\ &\quad - \sin\beta \sin\gamma \cos\alpha - \sin\gamma \sin\alpha \cos\beta, \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma - \tan\alpha \tan\beta \tan\gamma}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta - \tan\beta \tan\gamma - \tan\gamma \tan\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 特別角之三角函數之值.

(a) 45° 之三角函數之值.

$$\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tan 45^\circ = \cot 45^\circ = 1,$$

$$\sec 45^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}.$$

從此可求得 135° , 225° 及 315° 等之三角函數之值.

(b) 30° 之三角函數之值.

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}, \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

從此可求得 60° , 120° , 150° , 210° , 240° , 300° 等之三角函數之值.

三角和差之三角函數

$$17. \quad \sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) + \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \\ + \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) - \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 4\sin\alpha\sin\beta\sin\gamma.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】} \quad & \{\sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) + \sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta)\} \\ & - \{\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)\} \\ & = 2\sin\gamma\cos(\beta - \alpha) - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta)\sin\gamma \\ & = 2\sin\gamma\{\cos(\beta - \alpha) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\} \\ & = 4\sin\gamma\sin\beta\sin\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \quad \sin(\alpha + \beta - 2\gamma)\cos\beta - \sin(\alpha + \gamma - 2\beta)\cos\gamma \\ = \sin(\beta - \gamma)\{\cos(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \\ + \cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】} \quad \text{原式左邊} &= \frac{1}{2}\{\sin(\alpha + 2\beta - 2\gamma) + \sin(\alpha - 2\gamma)\} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\{\sin(\alpha + 2\gamma - 2\beta) + \sin(\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{\sin(\alpha + 2\beta - 2\gamma) - \sin(\alpha + 2\gamma - 2\beta)\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\{\sin(\alpha - 2\gamma) - \sin(\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ &= \cos\alpha\sin(2\beta - 2\gamma) + \cos(\alpha - \beta - \gamma)\sin(\beta - \gamma) \\ &= \sin(\beta - \gamma)\{2\cos\alpha\cos(\beta - \gamma) + \cos(\alpha - \beta - \gamma)\} \\ &= \sin(\beta - \gamma)\{\cos(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) \\ &\quad + \cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \quad \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\cos(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)\cos(\beta + \gamma - \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) \\ & \sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha)\sin(\gamma + \alpha - \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta \cos 2\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

【解】 原式之左邊 = $\frac{1}{2}\{\cos 2\gamma + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \frac{1}{2}\{\cos 2\gamma + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ & - \frac{1}{2}\{\cos 2\gamma - \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta)\} \\ & \times \frac{1}{2}\{\cos 2\gamma - \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ & = \frac{1}{4}\{2\cos 2\gamma \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + 2\cos 2\gamma \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ & = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\gamma \{\cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)\} \\ & = \cos 2\gamma \cos 2\beta \cos 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

20. $(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)\{\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \cos(\beta + \gamma) - \cos(\gamma + \alpha) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\} \\ & - (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma) \times \{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\gamma \\ & - \sin(\beta + \gamma) - \sin(\gamma + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha + \beta)\} \\ & = \cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\beta + \cos 3\gamma - 3\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma). \end{aligned}$$

【解】 令 $\cos \alpha = a, \cos \beta = b, \cos \gamma = c, \sin \alpha = x,$

$$\sin \beta = y, \sin \gamma = z, \text{ 則 } a^2 + x^2 = b^2 + y^2 = c^2 + z^2 = 1$$

原式 = $(a + b + c)\{a^2 - x^2 + b^2 - y^2 + c^2 - z^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & - (bc - yz) - (ca - zx) - (ab - xy)\} \\ & - (x + y + z)\{2ax + 2by + 2cz - (yc + bz)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -(za+cx)-(xb+ay)\} \\
= & (a+b+c)\{(a^2+b^2+c^2-bc-ca-ab) \\
& -(x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy)\} \\
& -(x+y+z)\{a(2x-y-z)+b(2y-z-x) \\
& +c(2z-x-y)\} \\
= & a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc-3a(x^2-yz)-3b(y^2-zx) \\
& -3c(z^2-xy) \\
= & a(a^2-3x^2)+b(b^2-3y^2)+c(c^2-3z^2) \\
& -3(abc-ayz-bzx-cxy) \\
= & (4a^3-3a)+(4b^3-3b)+(4c^3-3c) \\
& -3(abc-ayz-bzx-cxy) \\
= & \cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\beta + \cos 3\gamma - 3\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
\text{但 } & a(a^2-3x^2) = a\{a^3-3(1-a^2)\} = 4a^3-3a.
\end{aligned}$$

$$21. \quad \sin 6\alpha + \sin 6\beta + \sin 6\gamma = 4\sin 3\alpha \sin 3\beta \sin 3\gamma.$$

$$\text{但 } \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【解】 原式左端} &= 2\sin(3\alpha+3\beta)\cos(3\alpha-3\beta) + \sin 6\gamma \\
&= 2\sin(3\alpha+3\beta)\cos(3\alpha-3\beta) + 2\sin 3\gamma \cos 3\gamma \\
&= 2\sin 3\gamma \{\cos(3\alpha-3\beta) - \cos(3\alpha+3\beta)\} \\
&= 4\sin 3\gamma \sin 3\alpha \sin 3\beta.
\end{aligned}$$

$$22. \quad \sin^2 \alpha \sin 2\gamma + \sin^2 \gamma \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \sin^2 \beta \sin 2\alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \sin 2\beta. \text{ 但 } \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{【解】 } \sin^2 \alpha \sin 2\gamma + \sin^2 \gamma \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\sin\alpha\sin\gamma(\sin\alpha\cos\gamma + \sin\gamma\cos\alpha) \\
 &= 2\sin\alpha\sin\gamma\sin(\gamma + \alpha) \\
 &= 2\sin\alpha\sin\gamma\sin\beta \\
 &= 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta\sin(\alpha + \beta) \\
 &= 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta(\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta) \\
 &= \sin^2\alpha\sin 2\beta + \sin^2\beta\sin 2\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$23. \quad 4\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma$$

$$= \cos 2(s - \alpha) + \cos 2(s - \beta) + \cos 2(s - \gamma) + \cos 2s.$$

$$\text{但 } s = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【解】} \quad \text{原式之左邊} &= 4\sin(s - \alpha)\sin(s - \beta)\cos\gamma \\
 &= 2\cos\gamma[\cos(\beta - \alpha) - \cos\gamma] \\
 &= \cos 2(s - \alpha) + \cos 2(s - \beta) - (\cos 2\gamma + \cos 0^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 2(s - \alpha) + \cos 2(s - \beta) + \cos(2s - 2\gamma) + \cos 2s \\
 &= \cos 2(s - \alpha) + \cos 2(s - \beta) + \cos 2(s - \gamma) + \cos 2s.
 \end{aligned}$$

特別角之三角函數

$$24. \quad \sin 15^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}),$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}), \quad \tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

試證之.

$$\text{【證】} \quad \because \cos 30^\circ = 1 - 2\sin^2 15^\circ$$

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

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

$$\text{而 } \cos 15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 30^\circ}{2}},$$

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

從此即得其證。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{25.} \quad & \sin^3 \alpha + \sin^3(120^\circ + \alpha) + \sin^3(240^\circ + \alpha) \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4} \sin 3\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】} \quad & \text{原式左端} = \sin^3 \alpha + (\sin 120^\circ \cos \alpha + \cos 120^\circ \sin \alpha)^3 \\
 & \quad + (\sin 240^\circ \cos \alpha + \cos 240^\circ \sin \alpha)^3 \\
 &= \sin^3 \alpha + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha\right)^3 \\
 & \quad + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha\right)^3 \\
 &= \sin^3 \alpha + \frac{1}{8}(-18\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha - 2\sin^3 \alpha) \\
 &= \frac{3}{4}(4\sin^3 \alpha - 3\sin \alpha) \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4} \sin 3\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$26. \quad \cos 20^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \cos 140^\circ = 0.$$

【證】 原式左端 $= \cos 20^\circ + \cos(180^\circ - 80^\circ)$
 $+ \cos(180^\circ - 40^\circ)$
 $= \cos 20^\circ - \cos 80^\circ - \cos 40^\circ$
 $= 2\sin 50^\circ \sin 30^\circ - \sin(90^\circ - 40^\circ)$
 $= \sin 50^\circ - \sin 50^\circ$
 $= 0.$

✓27. $\frac{1 + \cot 60^\circ}{1 - \cot 60^\circ} = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{1 - \cos 30^\circ} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

【證】 原式左端 $= \frac{\sin 60^\circ + \cos 60^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ - \cos 60^\circ}$
 $= \frac{\cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2}}{\cos 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\cos^2 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 30^\circ - \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4}} \right)}$
 $= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\frac{3}{4} + \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} - \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4}} \right)}$
 $= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{1 - \cos 30^\circ} \right)}.$

✓28. $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】 原式左邊} &= 2\cos\frac{4\pi}{7}\cos\frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{4\pi}{7} \\
 &= \cos\frac{4\pi}{7}\left(2\cos\frac{2\pi}{7} + 1\right) \\
 &= \cos\frac{4\pi}{7}\left(3 - 4\sin^2\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\cos\frac{4\pi}{7}\left(3\sin\frac{\pi}{7} - 4\sin^3\frac{\pi}{7}\right)}{\sin\frac{\pi}{7}} \\
 &= \frac{\cos\frac{4\pi}{7}\sin\frac{3\pi}{7}}{\sin\frac{\pi}{7}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin\pi - \sin\frac{\pi}{7}}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{7}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{29.} \quad \cos\frac{\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{9\pi}{13}$$

及 $\cos\frac{5\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{7\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{11\pi}{13}$ 之和為 $\frac{1}{2}$, 試證之.

【證】 令第一式 = x , 第二式 = y , 則

$$x + y = \cos\frac{\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{11\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{9\pi}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{13} \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{13} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \right) \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{13} \left\{ \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \left(2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} + 1 \right) \right\} \\
 & = \frac{2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \left(3 \sin \frac{2\pi}{13} - 4 \sin^3 \frac{2\pi}{13} \right)}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{13}} \\
 & = \frac{2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \sin \frac{6\pi}{13}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{13}} = \frac{\sin \frac{12\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{13}} \\
 & = \frac{\sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{13} \right) \cos \frac{\pi}{13}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{13}} \\
 & = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{13}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{13}} = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\checkmark \quad 30. \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ \text{ 則 } \frac{\cos\alpha + \sin\gamma - \sin\beta}{\cos\beta - \sin\alpha - \sin\alpha} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{1}{2} \alpha}{1 + \tan \frac{1}{2} \beta}.$$

【證】 原式左端 = $\frac{\cos\alpha - \sin\beta + \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos\beta - \sin\alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\cos\alpha(1 + \cos\beta) - \sin\beta(1 + \sin\alpha)}{\cos\beta(1 + \cos\alpha) - \sin\alpha(1 + \sin\beta)}$

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

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

$$= \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\beta}{2}}.$$

31. $2\sin\alpha = +\sqrt{(1 + \sin 2\alpha)} - \sqrt{(1 - \sin 2\alpha)}$, 則 α 在何者之間?

【解】 $\because \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = +\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha},$

$$\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin 2\alpha},$$

$$\therefore \sin\alpha < \cos\alpha,$$

而 $\cos\alpha$ 爲正.

$$\text{故 } \alpha \text{ 在 } -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 及 } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 之間,}$$

即一般爲 $2n\pi + \pi \div 4$ 及 $2n\pi - \pi \div 4$ 之間.

32. $2\cos\alpha = -\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha} - \sqrt{1 - \sin 2\alpha},$

則 α 在何者之間?

【解】 $\because \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = -\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha},$

$$\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha = +\sqrt{1 - \sin 2\alpha},$$

$$\text{故 } \cos\alpha > \sin\alpha,$$

而 $\cos\alpha$ 爲負

$$\text{故 } \alpha \text{ 在 } \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ 與 } \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ 之間,}$$

即一般在 $2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 與 $2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 之間.

✓ 33. $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$ 試求 θ 之值.

【解】 $\because \sin\theta \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\theta \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\text{即 } \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} = \sin\frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\therefore \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{即 } \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4},$$

n 爲偶數 ($2m$),

$$\text{則 } \theta = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2m\pi - \frac{\pi}{12},$$

n 爲奇數,

$$\text{則 } \theta = (2m+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2m\pi + \frac{7\pi}{12}.$$

✓ 34. $\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = 0$, 試求 θ 之值.

【解】 $\because \sin\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta = 0,$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = 0, \text{ 或 } \cos\theta = 0, \text{ 或 } \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{n\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

~ 35. $\tan\theta + \tan 2\theta = \tan 3\theta$. 試解之.

【解】 變原式爲

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

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos\theta \cos 2\theta = \cos 3\theta.$$

再變此二式中之第二式爲

$$\cos 3\theta + \cos\theta = 2\cos 3\theta,$$

$$\therefore \cos 3\theta = \cos\theta \text{ 即 } 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta = \cos\theta,$$

而 $\cos\theta = 0$ 或 ± 1 .

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{n\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{n\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } n\pi.$$

$$36. \quad \sin\alpha + \sin(\theta - \alpha) + \sin(2\theta + \alpha) \\ = \sin(\theta + \alpha) + \sin(2\theta - \alpha). \text{ 試解之.}$$

【解】 變原式爲

$$\sin\alpha + 2\sin\frac{3\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta+2\alpha}{2} = 2\sin\frac{3\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta-2\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\text{即 } 4\sin\frac{3\theta}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\sin\alpha = \sin\alpha,$$

$$\text{即 } 2\cos^2\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ 或 } 2n\pi \pm \frac{3\pi}{5}$$

$$37. \quad \cos^2\theta - \cos^2\alpha = 2\cos^3\theta(\cos\theta - \cos\alpha) \\ - 2\sin^3\theta(\sin\theta - \sin\alpha).$$

試解其方程式.

【解】 $\because 2(\cos^2\theta - \cos^2\alpha)$

$$= (3\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta)(\cos\theta - \cos\alpha) \\ - (3\sin\theta - \sin 3\theta)(\sin\theta - \sin\alpha),$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta - \cos(3\theta - \alpha) - 3\cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ = 3\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta - 2\cos^2\alpha,$$

即 $\cos 2\theta - \cos(3\theta - \alpha) - 3\cos(\theta + \alpha)$

$$= -2\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha,$$

$$\therefore 3\cos 2\theta - 3\cos(\theta + \alpha) - \cos(3\theta - \alpha) + \cos 2\alpha = 0,$$

$$\therefore 4\sin\frac{3\theta + \alpha}{2}\sin^3\frac{\alpha - \theta}{2} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{3} \text{ 或 } \alpha - \theta = 2n\pi.$$

$$38. \quad 7346 \times 7^{\sec\alpha} + 7^{1+\sec\alpha} - 7010$$

$$\times 7^{2\sec\omega} - 7^{3+2\sec\omega} + 3 \times 7^{2+3\sec\omega} = 147.$$

【解】 $\because 7346 \times 7^{\sec\omega} + 7 \times 7^{\sec\omega} - 7010 \times 7^{2\sec\omega}$

$$- 343 \times 7^{2\sec\omega} + 147 \times 7^{3\sec\omega} = 147,$$

$$\therefore (7^{\sec\omega} - 1) \{147(7^{2\sec\omega} + 7^{\sec\omega} + 1) - 7353 \times 7^{\sec\omega}\} = 0.$$

$$\therefore 7^{\sec\omega} = 1, \text{ 或 } 147 \times 7^{2\sec\omega}$$

$$- 7206 \times 7^{\sec\omega} + 147 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 7^{\sec\omega} = 49, \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{49},$$

$$\text{由是 } 7^{\sec\omega} = 7^0 \text{ 或 } 7^2 \text{ 或 } 7^{-2}$$

$$\therefore x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{或 } 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

39. 試解下之聯立方程式:

$$\cos(\theta + 3\phi) = \sin(2\theta + 2\phi)$$

$$\sin(3\theta + \phi) = \cos(2\theta + 2\phi).$$

【解】 $\because \theta + 3\phi = 2n\pi \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta - 2\phi\right),$

$$\therefore 3\theta + 5\phi = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1),$$

$$\text{或 } -\theta + \phi = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2).$$

$$\text{又 } 3\theta + \phi = 2m\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta - 2\phi\right)$$

$$\text{或 } (2m + 1)\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta - 2\phi\right),$$

$$\therefore 5\theta + 3\phi = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (3),$$

$$\text{或 } \theta - \phi = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (4).$$

$$\text{從 (1), (3) 得 } \theta = (5m - 3n)\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{16},$$

$$\phi = (5n - 3m)\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{16},$$

$$\text{從 (1), (4) 得 } \phi = (n - 3m)\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8},$$

$$\theta = (n + 5m)\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{8}.$$

✓ 40. 有 $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)$

$= \left(\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 試求適合於 θ 之最小值。

【解】 變原式為

$$\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} = \left(\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)} = \left(\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\theta\right) = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = \cos\frac{\pi}{8}, \text{ 即 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{16}.$$

摘要 第三

1. 消去法之意義與代數同，亦從若干聯立方程式以消去其未知量也。

2. 反函數之方程式，即三角方程式含有反函數或求其反函數也。

例 $\sin^{-1}x = a$, 解答 $x = \sin a$.

$\sin\theta = a$, 解答 $\theta = \sin^{-1}a$.

前式含有反函數，後式求其反函數也。

3. 極限。以某值代式內之變數為 $\frac{0}{0}$ ，又變原式，以某值代之，得某有限值時，則此有限值曰其式之極限，以 \lim 記之。

例 $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$, 其 $x=1$,

則 $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0}$, 化原式為

$\frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = x+1$, 令 $x=1$, 則得 2.

故 $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ 之極限記之為

$\lim_{x=1} \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x-1} \right) = 2$.

三角方程式之消去法

41. 有 $\tan\theta + \sin\theta = a$, $\tan\theta - \sin\theta = b$, 試消去其 θ .

【解】 從原二式得

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}(a+b), \quad \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}(a-b),$$

$$\therefore \cot\theta = \sin\theta / \tan\theta = (a-b) / (a+b),$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = \frac{(a-b)^2}{4} + \frac{(a-b)^2}{(a+b)^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{即 } (a^2 - b^2)^2 = 16ab.$$

42. 有 $a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta = c$, $a\operatorname{cosec}\theta + b\sec\theta = c$, 試消去其 θ .

【解】 $\therefore a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta = c$,

$$a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = c\sin\theta\cos\theta,$$

兩式各平方之, 相加得

$$a^2 + b^2 + 4ab\sin\theta\cos\theta = c^2(1 + \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta) \quad (1)$$

兩式各節相乘得

$$(a^2 + b^2)\sin\theta\cos\theta + ab = c^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \quad (2)$$

從(1), (2)消去 $\sin\theta\cos\theta$ 之項, 則

$$(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^3 - 4a^2b^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) = a^2b^2c^2.$$

三角反函數

43. 試證下之恆同式.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^{-1}x &= \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2} = \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \sec^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

【證】 令 $\sin^{-1}x = a$, 則 $\sin a = x$.

$$\text{又 } \cos a = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a} = \sqrt{1 - x^2},$$

$$\therefore a = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2},$$

$$\text{由是 } \sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore a = \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\text{由是 } \sin^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{又 } \cot a = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a}}{\sin a} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x},$$

$$\therefore a = \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x},$$

$$\text{由是 } \sin^{-1}x = \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}.$$

$$\text{又 } \sec a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore a = \sec^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{由是 } \sin^{-1}x = \sec^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{又 } \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{a},$$

$$\therefore a = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{由是 } \sin^{-1} x = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \frac{1}{x}.$$

44. 試證下式.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^3}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{b} \right) + \frac{b^3}{2} \sec^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) \\ &= (a+b)(a^2+b^2). \end{aligned}$$

【證】 令 $\frac{a}{b} = \tan 2x$, $\frac{b}{a} = \tan 2y$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \frac{a^3}{2} \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \frac{b^3}{2} \sec^2 y &= \frac{a^3}{1 - \cos 2x} + \frac{b^3}{1 + \cos 2y} \\ &= \frac{a^3 \sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 2x)}}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 2x)} - 1} + \frac{b^3 \sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 2y)}}{\sqrt{(1 + \tan^2 2y)} + 1} \\ &= \frac{a^3 \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)}}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)} - b} + \frac{b^3 \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)}}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)} + a} \\ &= \frac{(a^3 + b^3)(a^2 + b^2) + (a^4 - b^4) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{(a^2 + b^2) + (a - b) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - ab} \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)(a + b). \end{aligned}$$

45. $\tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b + \tan^{-1} c = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 則

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

試證之.

【證】 令 $\tan^{-1} a = \alpha$, $\tan^{-1} b = \beta$, $\tan^{-1} c = \gamma$, 則

$$\frac{1+a}{1-a} = \frac{1+\tan\alpha}{1-\tan\alpha} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right),$$

$$\frac{1+b}{1-b} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right), \quad \frac{1+c}{1-c} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \gamma\right).$$

依題意 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \gamma\right) = \pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \gamma\right) \\ = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta\right)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \gamma\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1+a}{1-a} + \frac{1+b}{1-b} + \frac{1+c}{1-c} = \frac{(1+a)(1+b)(1+c)}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}.$$

46. $\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} + \sin^{-1}\frac{y}{b} = \sin^{-1}\frac{c^2}{ab}$, 則

$b^2x^2 + 2(a^2b^2 - c^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}xy + a^2y^2 = c^4$, 試證之.

【證】 令 $\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} = \alpha$, $\sin^{-1}\frac{y}{b} = \beta$, $\sin^{-1}\frac{c^2}{ab} = \gamma$,

$$\text{則 } \frac{x}{a} = \sin\alpha, \quad \frac{y}{b} = \sin\beta, \quad \frac{c^2}{ab} = \sin\gamma,$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \gamma, \quad \text{即 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\gamma,$$

$$\text{即 } \cos\alpha\cos\beta = \cos\gamma + \sin\alpha\sin\beta,$$

兩邊平方之, 則

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \sin^2\alpha)(1 - \sin^2\beta) \\ = \cos^2\gamma + 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma + \sin^2\alpha\sin^2\beta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \gamma + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{c^4}{a^2 b^2} + \frac{2xy}{ab} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{c^4}{a^2 b^2}\right)} = 0.$$

$$\therefore b^2 x^2 + 2(a^2 b^2 c^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} xy + a^2 y^2 = c^4.$$

47. 設 $\tan^3 \theta = \tan(\theta - \alpha)$, 則

$$\theta = \frac{\sin^{-1}(3 \sin \alpha) + \alpha}{4} \quad \text{試證之.}$$

【證】 從原式得

$$\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} = \frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos(\theta - \alpha)}, \quad \text{即 } \frac{3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta}{3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta} = \frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos(\theta - \alpha)},$$

去分母, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & 3\{\sin \theta \cos(\theta - \alpha) - \cos \theta \sin(\theta - \alpha)\} \\ & = \sin 3\theta \cos(\theta - \alpha) + \cos 3\theta \sin(\theta - \alpha), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } 3 \sin \alpha = \sin(4\theta - \alpha).$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\sin^{-1}(3 \sin \alpha) + \alpha}{4}.$$

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

試解之.

【解】 令 $\frac{1}{x} = \tan \alpha$, $\frac{1}{a^2 - x + 1} = \tan \beta$, $\frac{1}{a - 1} = \tan \gamma$, 則

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan \gamma, \quad \text{即 } \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \tan \gamma.$$

以此代用上之各值而簡單之, 則

$$x^2 - x(a^2 + 1) - a(a^2 - a + 1) = 0.$$

$\therefore x=a$, 或 a^2-a+1 .

49. $3\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$. 試解之.

【解】 令 $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3} = \tan\frac{\alpha}{3}$,

$$\text{則 } \tan\alpha = \frac{3\tan\frac{\alpha}{3} - \tan^3\frac{\alpha}{3}}{1 - 3\tan^2\frac{\alpha}{3}} = 1.$$

又 $\frac{1}{x} = \tan\theta$, $\frac{1}{3} = \tan\beta$,

$\therefore \alpha - \theta = \beta$,

即 $\tan\theta = \tan(\alpha - \beta)$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{x} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$\therefore x=2$.

50. 設 c 為正整數, 則

$\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}c$ 無正整數之解答, 同時
 $\cot^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}y = \cot^{-1}c$, 則有 $1+c^2$ 整除個數之正
 整解答, 試證之.

【證】 從第一式得

$$\tan(\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y) = c \text{ 即 } (x+y)/(1-xy) = c,$$

$$\text{即 } x = (c-y)/(1+cy).$$

題言 c 為正整數, 則令 y 為正整數,

其 $c-y$ 比 cy 小, 故 x 當為分數, 故如題言.

$$\text{又 } \cot(\cot^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}y) = c \text{ 即 } \frac{xy-1}{x+y} = c,$$

$$\text{即 } x = c + \frac{1+c^2}{y-c}$$

故 x 為正整數, 其個數當等於 $1+c^2$ 之整除數之個數.

三角函數值之極限

51. 試求 $\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta$ 之極限.

$$\text{【解】 } \because \operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}},$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 則}$$

$$\lim_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} (\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{1-0}{1+0}} = 1.$$

52. 設 θ 為甚小之弧度, 則

$$3\theta = 2(\sin 2\theta - \sin\theta) + \tan 2\theta - \tan\theta \text{ (略近值).}$$

$$\text{【證】 } \because 2\theta < \sin\theta + \tan\theta, \theta > \sin\theta$$

$$\therefore 3\theta = 2\sin\theta + \tan\theta \text{ (略近值)}$$

$$\text{同樣 } 6\theta = 2\sin 2\theta + \tan 2\theta \text{ (略近值)}$$

$$\text{由是 } 3\theta = 2(\sin 2\theta - \sin\theta) + \tan 2\theta - \tan\theta \text{ (略近值).}$$

53. 設 $\cos\theta/\theta + \theta/\cos\theta$ 有最小之正數值, 則

$$\theta = \sqrt{3} - 1, \text{ 試證之.}$$

$$\text{【證】 } \because \frac{\cos\theta}{\theta} + \frac{\theta}{\cos\theta} = 2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{\cos\theta}{\theta}} - \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{\cos\theta}} \right)^2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos\theta}{\theta} + \frac{\theta}{\cos\theta} = 2 \text{ 爲其最小之值,}$$

$$\text{即 } \theta = \cos\theta,$$

$$\text{即 } \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2},$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sqrt{3} - 1.$$

54. 試求 $\sin 1'$ 及 $\cos 1'$ 之略近值至小數八位止.

【解】 $\therefore 1'$ 之弧度 $= \frac{3.1416}{180 \times 60} = 0.00029088,$

$$\theta > \sin\theta > \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{4},$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\theta^3}{4} \text{ 至小數十一位爲 } 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin 1' = \theta = 0.00029088.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \cos 1' &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.0002909)^2 \\ &= 0.99999995. \end{aligned}$$

55. 設 $\cot\theta = \theta$, 則 θ 殆等於 $49^\circ 18'$.

【解】 從 $\cot\theta = \theta,$

$$\text{得 } \theta \tan\theta = 1.$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{\pi}{4} = .7854, \cot 45^\circ = 1,$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \delta, \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \delta\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \delta\right) = 1,$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \delta\right)(1 + \tan \delta) = 1 - \tan \delta,$$

$$\text{即 } (.7854 + \delta)(1 + \delta) = 1 - \delta.$$

$$\text{由 } \delta \text{ 之二次式得 } \delta = .0751.$$

$$\therefore \theta = .7854 + .0751$$

$$= .8605$$

$$= \frac{.8605}{3.1416} \times 180^\circ$$

$$= 49^\circ 18'.$$

56. 已知 $\log_{10} 2 = .301030,$

$$\log_{10} 3 = .477121,$$

$$\text{試求 } \log_{10} (.0020736)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

【解】 $\log_{10} (.0020736)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \log_{10} (3^4 \times 2^8 \div 10^7)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (4 \log_{10} 3 + 8 \log_{10} 2 - 7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (4 \times .477121 + 8 \times .301030 - 7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-3 + .316724)$$

$$= \bar{1}.105575.$$

57. 有 $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$, 其 n 增至無限, 則其極限如何?

【解】 $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $n = \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{則 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \dots \\
 &= e^{-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

58. 設 $\cos \alpha = .4996532$

1' 之差 = .0002519,

試不用表以求 α .

【解】 $\because \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\therefore \cos 60^\circ - \cos \alpha = .0003468,$$

$$\therefore \frac{3468}{2519} \times 1' = 1'22''.6,$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 60^\circ 1'22''.6.$$

59. 試用 $L \sin 17^\circ 1' = 9.4663483,$

$L \sin 17^\circ = 9.4659353,$ 以求 $L \sin 17^\circ 0' 12''.$

【解】 \because 1' 之差 = $9.4663483 - 9.4659353$
 $= .0004130,$

$$\frac{12}{60} \times .0004130 = .0000826$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L \sin 17^{\circ} 0' 12'' &= 9.4659353 + .0000826 \\ &= 9.4660179 \end{aligned}$$

60. 試從 $L \tan 37^{\circ} 19' = 9.8821007, 1'$ 之差
 $= .0002621$ 與 $L \tan \alpha = 9.8823059$ 以求 α .

【解】 $\because 9.8823059 - 9.8821007 = .0002052,$

$$\therefore \frac{2052}{2621} \times 60'' = 47'',$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L \tan \alpha &= L \tan (37^{\circ} 19' + 47'') \\ &= 9.8823059. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 37^{\circ} 19' 47''.$$

摘要第四

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

$$2. \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 2bc \cos A &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\ 2ca \cos B &= c^2 + a^2 - b^2 \\ 2ab \cos C &= a^2 + b^2 - c^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$3. \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \sin \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}} \\ \cos \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \\ \tan \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{但 } a+b+c=2s.$$

$$4. \quad \tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$5. \quad a = (b-c) \operatorname{sectan}^{-1} \left(\frac{2s \sin \frac{A}{2}}{b-c} \sqrt{bc} \right).$$

$$6. \quad S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

但 S 爲面積.

7. 外切圓之半徑爲 R , 則

$$2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}, \quad S = \frac{abc}{4R}.$$

8. 內切圓之半徑爲 r , 則

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

$$S = rs.$$

9. 傍切圓之半徑爲 r_1, r_2, r_3 , 則

$$r_1 = s \tan\frac{A}{2}, \quad r_2 = s \tan\frac{B}{2}, \quad r_3 = s \tan\frac{C}{2},$$

$$S = (s-a)r_1 = (s-b)r_2 = (s-c)r_3.$$

三角形之性質及解法

61. $c \cos(A-B) = a \cos A + b \cos B$. 試證之.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】} \quad c \cos(A-B) &= \frac{a \sin C}{\sin A} \cos(A-B) \\
 &= \frac{a}{\sin A} \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) \\
 &= \frac{a}{\sin A} (\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B) \\
 &\quad (\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B) \\
 &= \frac{a}{\sin A} \{ \sin A \cos A (\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B) \\
 &\quad + \sin B \cos B (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) \} \\
 &= \frac{a}{\sin A} (\sin A \cos A + \sin B \cos B) \\
 &= a \cos A + \frac{a}{\sin A} (\sin B \cos B) \\
 &= a \cos A + \frac{b}{\sin B} (\sin B \cos B) \\
 &= a \cos A + b \cos B.
 \end{aligned}$$

62. $\frac{\cos A}{b} - \frac{\cos B}{a} = \frac{\cos C}{c} \left(\frac{\sin B}{\sin A} - \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} \right)$.

試證之.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】} \quad \frac{\cos A}{b} - \frac{\cos B}{a} &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2b^2c} - \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2a^2c} \\
 &= \frac{a^2(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) - b^2(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)}{2a^2b^2c}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2a^2b^2c} \\
 &= \frac{-(a^2 - b^2)2ab\cos C}{2a^2b^2c} \\
 &= \left(\frac{b}{a} - \frac{a}{b}\right) \frac{\cos C}{c} \\
 &= (\cos C/c)(\sin B/\sin A - \sin A/\sin B).
 \end{aligned}$$

63. $(a^2 - b^2)\cot C + (b^2 - c^2)\cot A + (c^2 - a^2)\cot B = 0.$

試證之。

【證】 令 $a/\sin A = b/\sin B = c/\sin C = k$, 則

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= k^2 \{ (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B)\cot C \\
 &\quad + (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)\cot A + (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A)\cot B \} \\
 &= k^2 \left\{ \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin(B+C)\sin(B-C) \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin(C+A)\sin(C-A) \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} \right\} \\
 &= -k^2 \{ \cos(A+B)\sin(A-B) \\
 &\quad + \cos(B+C)\sin(B-C) + \cos(C+A)\sin(C-A) \} \\
 &= -k^2 (\sin 2A - \sin 2B + \sin 2B - \sin 2C \\
 &\quad + \sin 2C - \sin 2A) + 2 = 0. \quad \bullet
 \end{aligned}$$

64. $a^{\frac{1}{2}}(b^{\frac{3}{2}} + c^{\frac{3}{2}})\cos A + b^{\frac{1}{2}}(c^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}})\cos B$
 $+ c^{\frac{1}{2}}(a^{\frac{3}{2}} + b^{\frac{3}{2}})\cos C$

$$= a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} c^{\frac{1}{2}} (a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}} + c^{\frac{1}{2}}), \text{ 試證之.}$$

【證】 設代用公式於原式左邊，則

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}(b^{\frac{3}{2}} + c^{\frac{3}{2}})(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc} + \frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}(c^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}})(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)}{2ca} \\ & + \frac{c^{\frac{1}{2}}(a^{\frac{3}{2}} + b^{\frac{3}{2}})(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab} \\ & = \frac{1}{2abc} \{ a^{\frac{3}{2}}(b^{\frac{3}{2}} + c^{\frac{3}{2}})(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + b^{\frac{3}{2}}(c^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ & \quad (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) + c^{\frac{3}{2}}(a^{\frac{3}{2}} + b^{\frac{3}{2}})(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \} \\ & = \frac{1}{2abc} \{ a^{\frac{3}{2}} b^{\frac{3}{2}} (b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + c^2 + a^2 - b^2) \\ & \quad + b^{\frac{3}{2}} c^{\frac{3}{2}} (c^2 + a^2 - b^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2) + c^{\frac{3}{2}} a^{\frac{3}{2}} (b^2 + c^2 \\ & \quad - a^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \} \\ & = \frac{1}{2abc} \{ 2a^{\frac{3}{2}} b^{\frac{3}{2}} c^2 + 2b^{\frac{3}{2}} c^{\frac{3}{2}} a^2 + 2c^{\frac{3}{2}} a^{\frac{3}{2}} b^2 \} \\ & = a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} c^{\frac{1}{2}} (c^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

65.
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{bc}{(b-a)(c-a)} \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ & + \frac{ca}{(c-b)(a-b)} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ & + \frac{ab}{(a-c)(b-c)} \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \\ & = 1. \text{ 試證之.} \end{aligned}$$

【證】
$$\because \frac{bc}{(b-a)(c-a)} \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{bc(s-a)^2}{s^2(b-a)(c-a)} + \frac{ca(s-b)^2}{s^2(c-b)(a-b)} - \frac{ab(s-c)^2}{s^2(a-c)(b-c)} \\
 &= -\frac{bc(s-a)^2}{s^2(a-b)(c-a)} - \frac{ca(s-b)^2}{s^2(b-c)(a-b)} - \frac{ab(s-c)^2}{s^2(c-a)(b-c)} \\
 &= -\frac{bc(b-c)(s-a)^2}{s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} - \frac{ca(c-a)(s-b)^2}{s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \\
 &\quad - \frac{ab(a-b)(s-c)^2}{s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \\
 &= \{s^2[(b^2c - b^2c) + (ca^2 - c^2a) + (ab^2 - a^2b)] \\
 &\quad + 2abcs[(b-c) + (c-a) + (a-b)] \\
 &\quad - abc[(ab-ca) + (bc-ab) + (ca-be)]\} \\
 &\quad \div [s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)] \\
 &= s^2[(bc^2 - b^2c) + (ca^2 - c^2a) + (ab^2 - a^2b)] \\
 &\quad \div [s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)] \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{66. } &\frac{a^2 \sin(B-C)}{\sin B + \sin C} + \frac{b^2 \sin(C-A)}{\sin C + \sin A} \\
 &+ \frac{c^2 \sin(A-B)}{\sin A + \sin B} = 0, \text{ 試證之.}
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】 令 $a/\sin A = b/\sin B = c/\sin C = K$ 則

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{K^2 \sin^2 A \sin \frac{1}{2}(B-C)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}A} \\
&= 2K^2 \sin A \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B-C}{2} \\
&= K^2 \sin A \left(\cos \frac{A-B+C}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B-C}{2} \right) \\
&= K^2 \sin A \{ \cos(90^\circ - B) - \cos(90^\circ - C) \} \\
&= K^2 \sin A (\sin B - \sin C)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \text{原式} &= K^2 \{ \sin A (\sin B - \sin C) + \sin B (\sin C - \sin A) \\
&\quad + \sin C (\sin A - \sin B) \} = K^2 \{0\} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$67. \quad (b^2 - c^2) \cot^2 \frac{A}{2} + (c^2 - a^2) \cot^2 \frac{B}{2}$$

$$+ (a^2 - b^2) \cot^2 \frac{C}{2} + 2s^3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)/S^2 = 0.$$

試證之。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【證】} \quad \therefore (b^2 - c^2) \cot^2 \frac{A}{2} &= (b^2 - c^2) \times \frac{s(s-a)}{(s-b)(s-c)}, \\
&= \frac{(b^2 - c^2)s^2(s-a)^2}{S^2},
\end{aligned}$$

$$(c^2 - a^2) \cot^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{(c^2 - a^2)s^2(s-b)^2}{S^2},$$

$$(a^2 - b^2) \cot^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)s^2(s-c)^2}{S^2},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式左邊} = s^2 [(b^2 - c^2)(s-a)^2 + (c^2 - a^2)(s-b)^2 + (a^2 - b^2)(s-c)^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (s-c^2)] \div S^2 + 2s^3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \div S^2 \\
 & = s^2 \{ s^2 [(b^2-c^2) + (c^2-a^2) + (a^2-b^2)] - 2s [a \\
 & \quad (b^2-c^2) + b(c^2-a^2) + c(a^2-b^2)] + [a^2(b^2- \\
 & \quad c^2) + b^2(c^2-a^2) + c^2(a^2-b^2)] \} \div S^2 \\
 & \quad + 2s^3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \div S^2 \\
 & = -2s^3(ab^2 - c^2a + bc^2 - a^2b + ca^2 - b^2c) \div S^2 \\
 & \quad + 2s^3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \div S^2 \\
 & = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

68. 三邊爲 $m, n, \sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2}$, 則其最大角爲 120° . 試證之.

$$\text{【證】} \quad \therefore \cos A = \frac{m^2 + n^2 - (m^2 + mn + n^2)}{2mn} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos(180^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore 180^\circ - A = 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{即 } A = 120^\circ.$$

69. 三邊爲 $x^2 + x + 1, x^2 - 1, 2x + 1$, 則其最大角爲 120° . 試證之.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【證】} \quad \therefore \cos A &= \frac{(x^2-1)^2 + (2x+1)^2 - (x^2+x+1)^2}{2(x^2-1)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{-(2x+1)(x^2-1)}{2(x^2-1)(2x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos(180^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore 180^\circ - A = 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{即 } A = 120^\circ.$$

70. 三角形之周邊等於 $2 \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sec \frac{A+B}{2}$. 試證之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } a+b+c &= \frac{c \sin A}{\sin C} + \frac{c \sin B}{\sin C} + c \\ &= \frac{c}{\sin C} (\sin A + \sin B + \sin C) \\ &= \frac{c}{\sin(A+B)} 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \\ &= \frac{2c \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A+B}{2}} = 2c \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sec \frac{A+B}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

71. 設三邊爲 $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z}$, $\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}$, $\frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$,

則 $S = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}\right)}$. 試證之.

$$\text{【證】 } \because s = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}, \quad s-a = \frac{z}{x},$$

$$s-b = \frac{x}{y}, \quad s-c = \frac{y}{z},$$

$$\therefore S = \sqrt{\left\{ \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}\right) \frac{z}{x} \times \frac{x}{y} \times \frac{y}{z} \right\}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}\right)}.$$

~72. 已知三角形之三邊為 $m+r, m-n,$

$\sqrt{2(m^2+n^2)}$, 其一角之正弦為 $\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$, 試求其他之二角.

【解】 $\because \cos A = \frac{(m+n)^2 + (m-n)^2 - 2(m^2+n^2)}{2(m+n)(m-n)} = 0,$

$$\therefore A = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{又 } \sin B = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1),$$

$$\therefore B = 18^\circ.$$

$$\text{而 } C = 180^\circ - A - B,$$

$$\therefore C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 18^\circ$$

$$= 72^\circ.$$

~73. 設 a, b, c 為等差級數, 則

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3}. \text{ 試證之.}$$

【證】 $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\left\{ \frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)} \right.}$

$$\left. \times \frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)} \right\}}$$

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

~74. 設 a^2, b^2, c^2 成等差級數, 則

$\cot A, \cot B, \cot C$ 亦成等差級數試證之.

【證】 $\because 2b^2 = a^2 + c^2,$

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

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

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

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

$$= \sin A \sin B \cos C + \sin A \cos B \sin C$$

$$+ \sin C \sin A \cos B + \sin C \cos A \sin B,$$

$$\text{即 } \sin^2 B = 2\sin A \sin C \cos B.$$

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

$$\text{即 } \cot A + \cot C = 2\cot B.$$

75. 已知 $C = 90^\circ, b = 355, c = 923$, 試求其餘各項.

【解】 由公式

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

$$= \sqrt{(923+355)(923-355)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1278 \times 568}$$

$$= \sqrt{(71 \times 18 \times 71 \times 8)}$$

$$= \sqrt{71^2 \times 144} = 71 \times 12 = 852.$$

$$\text{又 } \cos A = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{355}{923} = \frac{5}{13} = .384615$$

$$= \cos 67^\circ 23' \text{ (從表)}$$

$$\therefore A = 67^{\circ}23'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } B &= 90^{\circ} - 67^{\circ}23' \\ &= 22^{\circ}37' \end{aligned}$$

76. 已知 $C = 90^{\circ}$, $a = 3\sqrt{7}$, $b = \sqrt{21}$, 試求其餘三項.

$$\text{【解】 } \because c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore c &= \sqrt{\{(3\sqrt{7})^2 + (\sqrt{21})^2\}} \\ &= \sqrt{(63 + 21)} = 2\sqrt{21}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{21}} = \sqrt{3} = \tan 60^{\circ},$$

$$\therefore A = 60^{\circ}.$$

$$\therefore B = 90^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$$

77. 已知 $C = 90^{\circ}$, $a = 29.37$, $b = 37.29$, 試用對數計算, 以求其餘各項.

$$\text{【解】 } \log \tan A = 10 + \log a - \log b$$

$$= 10 + 1.46790 - 1.57159$$

$$= 9.89631$$

$$= \log \tan 38^{\circ}13'$$

$$\therefore A = 38^{\circ}13'$$

$$B = 90^{\circ} - A = 51^{\circ}47'.$$

$$\text{又從 } \log c = 10 + \log a - \log \sin A,$$

$$\text{得 } c = 47.47.$$

✓ 78. 設 $a:b:c=4:7:9$, 則 A, B, C 之值如何?

【解】 令 $a/4 = b/7 = c/9 = K$,

則 $a = 4K, b = 7K, c = 9K$.

從公式得 $2bccosA = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$,

即 $2(7K)(9K)cosA = (7K)^2 + (9K)^2 - (4K)^2$.

$$\therefore cosA = \frac{7^2 + 9^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 7 \times 9} = \frac{114}{2 \times 7 \times 9} = \frac{19}{21}$$

$$= .904762$$

$$= cos25^{\circ}13'$$

由是 $A = 25^{\circ}13'$.

同樣 $B = 48^{\circ}12'$

$$C = 106^{\circ}35'$$

✓ 79. 有 $c:a-b=9:2, C=60^{\circ}$, 試求 A, B .

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

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

$$= \frac{a-b}{2\cos\frac{1}{2}(A+B)\sin\frac{1}{2}(A-B)},$$

$$\text{即 } \sin\frac{1}{2}(A-B) = \frac{a-b}{c} \times \frac{\sin C}{2\cos(90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2}C)}$$

$$= \frac{a-b}{c} \cos\frac{C}{2} = \frac{2}{9} \cos 30^{\circ}$$

$$= .192450 = \sin 11^{\circ}6'$$

$$\text{由是 } A = 71^{\circ}6'$$

$$B = 48^{\circ}54'$$

✓ 80. 三角形之三角成等差級數,其最大邊與最小邊之比,若 5:4;試求各角之大.

【解】 令最大角 = A, 最小角 = C.

$$\text{依題意 } B = \frac{1}{2}(A + C),$$

$$\text{即 } B = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} - B),$$

$$\therefore B = 60^{\circ}.$$

$$\text{又 } a:c = 5:4,$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-c}{a+c} = \frac{5-4}{5+4} = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - C) = \frac{a-c}{a+c} \cot \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{9} \cot 30^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1.732051}{9} = .192450$$

$$= \tan 10^{\circ}54'.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(A - C) = 10^{\circ}54'.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{2}(A + C) = \frac{1}{2}(180^{\circ} - B) = 60^{\circ}.$$

$$\text{由是 } A = 70^{\circ}54',$$

$$C = 49^{\circ}6'.$$

✓81. 三角形之一角爲 60° ，其夾邊之比爲 $5:3$ ，則其他之二角爲 $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{7}\sqrt{3}$ 及 $\tan^{-1}5\sqrt{3}$ 。試證之。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【證】 } \quad \therefore \tan \frac{B-C}{2} &= \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2} \\ &= \frac{5-3}{5+3} \cot 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{1}{2} \{180^\circ - (60^\circ + C) - C\} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{即 } \tan(60^\circ - C) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan C}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan C} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan C}{1 + \tan C \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$\text{從此 } \tan C = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{7},$$

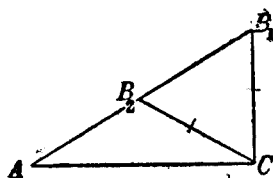
$$\text{又 } \tan \frac{1}{2} \{B - (180^\circ - 60^\circ - B)\} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3},$$

$$\text{從此 } \tan B = 5\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\therefore C = \tan^{-1} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{7}, \quad B = \tan^{-1} 5\sqrt{3}.$$

82. 設 $\triangle AB_1C$ 爲 $\triangle AB_2C$ 之 n 倍，而 B_1 在 AB_2 之延綫內， $B_1C = B_2C$ ，則

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2na} \sqrt{4n^2 b^2 \sin^2 A - n(n+1)^2 (a^2 - b^2)}. \text{ 試證之.}$$



【證】 題言 $S_1 = nS_2$, $\therefore c_1 = nc_2$,

又 $B_1C = B_2C = a$,

依幾何定理,知

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - a^2 &= \left(\frac{c_1 + c_2}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{c_1 - c_2}{2}\right)^2, \\ &= c_1 c_2 = n c_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos B_2 = \frac{c_2^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2c_2 a} = \frac{(1-n)c_2}{2a},$$

$$1 - \sin^2 B_2 = 1 - \left(\frac{b}{a} \times \sin A\right)^2 = \frac{(1-n)^2 (b^2 - a^2)}{4na^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \times \sin^2 A &= \frac{(n^2 + 1)(b^2 - a^2) + 2n(a^2 + b^2)}{4na^2}, \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2 (a^2 - b^2) + 4nb^2}{4na^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \sin^2 A - \frac{(n+1)^2 (a^2 - b^2)}{4na^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2na} \sqrt{4n^2 b^2 \sin^2 A - n(n+1)^2 (a^2 - b^2)},$$

83. 有 $a = 55$, $A = 41^\circ 13'$, $B = 71^\circ 19'$;

以求 b 及 c .

【解】 $\therefore \log b = \log 55 + \log \sin 71^\circ 19'$

$$- \log \sin 41^\circ 13'$$

$$= 1.74036 + 9.97646 - 9.81882$$

$$= 1.89800 = \log 79.$$

$$\therefore b = 79.$$

同樣得 $c = 77.$

84. 有 $b = 643, c = 872, C = 52^\circ 10'$, 求 B .

【解】 $\because \log \sin B = \log 643 + \log \sin 52^\circ 10' - \log 872$

$$= 2.80821 + 9.8975 - 2.94052$$

$$= 9.76519$$

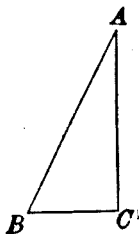
$$= \log \sin 35^\circ 37',$$

$$\therefore B = 35^\circ 37' \text{ 或 } 144^\circ 23'.$$

但 $b < c$,

$\therefore B < C$, 只有一值 $35^\circ 37'$ 合題.

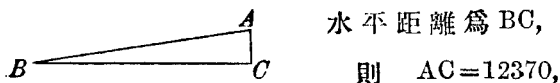
85. 塔高 150 尺, 其影 75 尺. 求太陽之高度.



【解】 令塔頂為 A , 底為 C , 影為 CB ,
 則 $AC = 150, BC = 75, \angle ACB = \angle R$,
 $\therefore \cot ABC = \frac{BC}{AC} = .5 = \cot 63^\circ 26'$ (高
 度).

86. 某海濱測高山 12370 尺, 得仰角 $8^\circ 22'$;
 問此海濱與該山頂之水平距離若干?

【解】 令山頂為 A , 測者之地點為 B ,

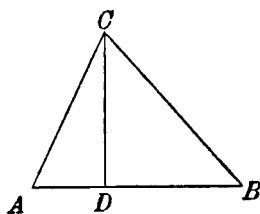


$$\angle ABC=8^{\circ}22'$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= AC \cot \angle ABC \\ &= 12370 \cot 8^{\circ}22' \\ &= 81114(\text{尺}) \end{aligned}$$

87. 在風船之正反對, 取地上相距 400 碼之二點 A, B , 測得風船之高度 $64^{\circ}15'$ 及 $48^{\circ}20'$, 試求風船之高.

【解】 令 C 為風船, D 為風船直下之點,



依題意 D 在直線 AB 之中間, 而 $CD \perp AB$, 故 CD 為風船之高, 而 $AB=400$, $\angle A=64^{\circ}15'$, $\angle B=48^{\circ}20'$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore AD &= CD \cot A, \quad BD = CD \cot B, \\ \therefore AB &= AD + BD = CD(\cot A + \cot B) \end{aligned}$$

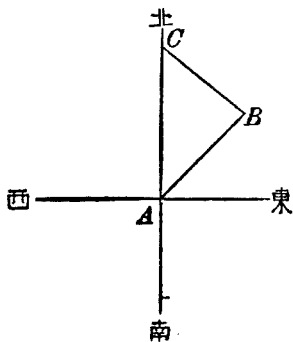
$$= \frac{CD \sin(A+B)}{\sin A \sin B},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore CD &= \frac{AB \sin A \sin B}{\sin(A+B)} \\ &= \frac{400 \sin 64^{\circ}15' \sin 48^{\circ}20'}{\sin 112^{\circ}35'} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 291 \text{ 碼.}$$

88. 有甲乙兩船同時同地出發,甲向北東行,每時 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 哩,乙向正北行,每時 10 哩,問船行 1 時 30 分之後,二船相離若干哩?

【解】 令 A 為出發點, B, C 為甲,乙之位置,



$$\text{則 } AB = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ 哩} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{45}{4} \text{ (哩)}$$

$$AC = 10 \text{ 哩} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 15 \text{ (哩)}$$

又北東,由北而東 45° ,

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 45^\circ.$$

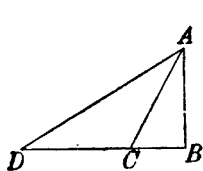
$$\therefore \overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - 2AB \times AC \cos BAC$$

$$= \left(\frac{45}{4}\right)^2 + 15^2 - 2\left(\frac{45}{4}\right) \times 15 \cos 45^\circ.$$

$$\therefore BC = 10.6 \text{ (哩)}.$$

89. 從河岸望對岸之木,得仰角 60° ; 退後河岸 40 尺,再望前木,得仰角 30° , 問木之高及河之闊.

【解】 令 AB 為木高, BC 為河闊,



BC引長線上之一點為D.

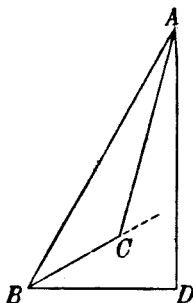
而 $\angle ACB=60^\circ$, $\angle ADB=30^\circ$, $CD=40$,

則 $\angle CAD=60^\circ-30^\circ=30^\circ$.

$\therefore AC=CD=40$.

由是 $AB=20\sqrt{3}$ (尺).

$EC=20$ (尺).



90. 自山麓B測得山頂A之仰角為 60° ,自B上行1哩至C,再測之,得 $\angle BCA=135^\circ$.問山高若干碼?但BC與水平面成角 30° .

【解】 從B引水平線與A之直下線,

相會於D,

則 $\angle CBD=30^\circ$, $\angle ABD=60^\circ-30^\circ=30^\circ$,

$\angle ACB=135^\circ$.

$\therefore \angle BAC=15^\circ$.

$\therefore AB = \frac{BC \sin 135^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ}$,

即 $AB = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \div \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{3}+1$,

$AD = AB \sin 60^\circ$

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

∴ 山高 = $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}+3)$ 哩.

$$= 880(3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ 碼.}$$

✓91. 初測立木之仰角得 θ 度, 向此進行 a 尺, 再測仰角得 2θ ; 又進行 b 尺, 測得仰角 4θ , 則自三測點中第二點至立木之距離為 $a^2/(2h)$. 試證之. 2 但 h 為立木之高.

【證】 令立木 DE 之底為 D ,

三測處順次為 A, B, C

則 $AB = a, BC = b$.

又令 $BD = x, DE = h$,

$$\text{則 } \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{h}{x+a} = \tan\theta,$$

$$\frac{DE}{BD} = \frac{h}{x} = \tan 2\theta.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{h}{x} = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta} = 2\left(\frac{h}{x+a}\right) / \left\{1 - \left(\frac{h}{x+a}\right)^2\right\},$$

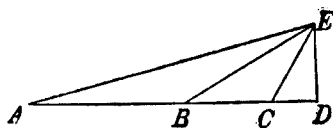
$$a^2 - x^2 = h^2.$$

$$\text{又從 } \frac{DE}{CD} = \frac{h}{x-b} = \tan 4\theta = \frac{2\tan 2\theta}{1-\tan^2 2\theta},$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{h}{x}\right) / \left\{1 - \left(\frac{h}{x}\right)^2\right\}, \text{ 得 } 2hx - x^2 = h^2.$$

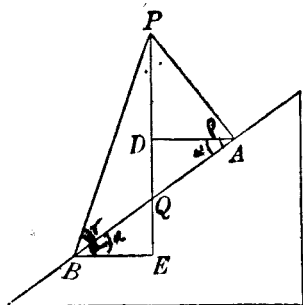
$$\therefore 2hx - x^2 = a^2 - x^2.$$

$$\therefore x = a^2 / (2h).$$



92. 山道中間有塔 PQ. 從此山道上取正反對之二點 A, B, 測得距塔底 Q 爲 a, b 尺, 又測得其向塔之角度爲 β 及 γ . 設塔高爲 h , 山道之傾度爲 α , 則 $a+b = h(\cos\beta + \cos\gamma)\cos\alpha$, 及 $2\sin\alpha = (\cos\gamma - \cos\beta)\cos\alpha + (a-b)/h$. 試證之.

【證】 自 A, B 向塔引水平線 AD, BE.



則 $\angle QAD = \angle QBE = \alpha$, $\angle PAD = \angle PAQ - \angle QAD$

$= \beta - \alpha$, $\angle PBE = \angle PBQ +$

$\angle QBE = \gamma + \alpha$.

$\therefore \angle APQ = 90^\circ - \angle PAD = 90^\circ - (\beta - \alpha)$,

$\angle BPQ = 90^\circ - \angle PBE = 90^\circ$

$- (\gamma + \alpha)$.

$$\therefore AQ = \frac{PQ \sin \angle APQ}{\sin \angle PAQ}, \text{ 即 } a = \frac{h \cos(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \beta},$$

$$BQ = \frac{PQ \sin \angle BPQ}{\sin \angle PBQ}, \text{ 即 } b = \frac{h \cos(\gamma + \alpha)}{\sin \gamma}.$$

$$\therefore a + b = h \left\{ \frac{\cos(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \beta} + \frac{\cos(\gamma + \alpha)}{\sin \gamma} \right\},$$

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

從此即得證明題式.

93. 有船行到 A 處,初望見山頂 S,由此向山之方向進行,到 B 處,測 S 之仰角爲 α 度,而地球之中心爲 O,OS 截地球表面之點爲 C,弧 AC = a , 弧 BC = b , 則地球之半徑及山高殆等於

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2b} \cot \alpha, \frac{a^2 b \tan \alpha}{a^2 - b^2}.$$

【證】 令 AS 爲 A 點之切線, BE 爲 B 點之切線, 則 $\angle SBE = \alpha$.

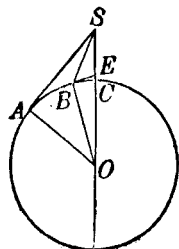
又令地球半徑爲 R , 山高爲 x , 從直角三角形 SOA 得

$$\begin{aligned} OA &= OS \cos AOC, \text{ 即 } R = (R+x) \cos \frac{a}{R} \\ &= (R+x) \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{2R^2}\right), \quad \therefore R+x = \frac{2R^3}{2R^2 - a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \angle OBS &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha, \quad \angle BSO = \pi - (\angle OBS + \angle BOC) \\ &= \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha + \frac{b}{R}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\alpha + \frac{b}{R}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{OS}{OB} &= \frac{\sin OBS}{\sin BSO} \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) / \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha - \frac{b}{R}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \frac{R+x}{R} &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{b}{R}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cos \frac{b}{R} - \sin \alpha \sin \frac{b}{R}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore \frac{2R^3}{2R^2 - a^2} = \frac{R \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{2R^2}\right) - \sin \alpha \left(\frac{b}{R} - \frac{b^3}{6R^3}\right)},$$

簡之得

$$R = \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \cot \alpha}{2b} + \frac{b^2}{6R}, \text{ 因 } b \text{ 與 } R \text{ 之比甚小,}$$

$$\text{故省略 } \frac{b^2}{6R} \text{ 而得 } R = \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \cot \alpha}{2b},$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= R \left(\frac{2R^2}{2R^2 - a^2} - 1 \right) = \frac{2a^2 b^2}{(a^2 - b^2)^2 \cot^2 \alpha - 2a^2} \times R \\ &= \frac{2a^2 b^2 \tan^2 \alpha}{(a^2 - b^2)^2 - a^2 b^2 \tan^2 \alpha} \times R \\ &\approx \frac{2a^2 b^2 \tan^2 \alpha}{(a^2 - b^2)^2} \times R \\ &= \frac{a^2 b \tan \alpha}{a^2 - b^2}. \end{aligned}$$

94. 設 s_1, s_2, s_3 爲 $(s-a), (s-b), (s-c)$,

$$\text{則 } r = \sqrt{\frac{s_1 s_2 s_3}{s}}, \quad r_1 = \sqrt{\frac{s s_2 s_3}{s_1}},$$

$$r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_3 + r_3 r_1 = s^2, \quad s = \sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3}, \text{ 試證之.}$$

$$\left[\text{證} \right] \quad r = \frac{S}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \sqrt{s s_1 s_2 s_3} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1 s_2 s_3}{s}}.$$

$$r_1 = \frac{S}{s_1} = \frac{1}{s_1} \sqrt{s_1 s s_2 s_3} = \sqrt{\frac{s s_2 s_3}{s_1}}.$$

$$r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_3 + r_3 r_1 = \frac{S^2}{s_1 s_2} + \frac{S^2}{s_2 s_3} + \frac{S^2}{s_3 s_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{S^2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)}{s_1 s_2 s_3} \\
 &= s(s - a + s - b + s - c) \\
 &= s^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \sqrt{ss_1 s_2 s_3} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{S}{r} \times \frac{S}{r_1} \times \frac{S}{r_2} \times \frac{S}{r_3}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{S^2}{\sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3}} \\
 &= \sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$95. \quad 3\sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 r_3}{r}} - \sqrt{\frac{r r_2 r_3}{r_1}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r r_3}{r_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 r}{r_3}}$$

$= 2s.$

【證】 原式之左邊 $= \left(\frac{3}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_3}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\quad \sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_3}\right) S \\
 &= \frac{3S}{r} - \frac{S}{r_1} - \frac{S}{r_2} - \frac{S}{r_3} \\
 &= 3s - s_1 - s_2 - s_3 \\
 &= 3s - (s - a) - (s - b) - (s - c) \\
 &= a + b + c = 2s.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$96. \quad r\left(\cot\frac{B}{2} + \cot\frac{C}{2}\right) = r_1\left(\tan\frac{B}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2}\right) = a.$$

【證】 三角形為 ABC, 其內切圓及傍切圓之中心為

O 及 O_1 , 其切圓周 BC
 之點為 D 及 E ,

則 $BD = OD \cot DBO$

$$= r \cot \frac{1}{2} B,$$

$$CD = r \cot \frac{1}{2} C,$$

$$EE = O_1 E \cot EBO_1$$

$$= \gamma_1 \cot \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - B)$$

$$= r_1 \tan \frac{1}{2} B,$$

$$CE = r_1 \tan \frac{1}{2} C,$$

$$\text{而 } r \left(\cot \frac{1}{2} B + \cot \frac{1}{2} C \right) = BD + CD = BC = a,$$

$$r_1 \left(\tan \frac{1}{2} B + \tan \frac{1}{2} C \right) = BE + CE = BC = a,$$

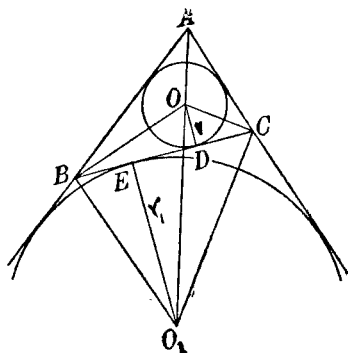
故題云云

✓97. 自三角形之各角頂向 a, b, c 引垂線

h_1, h_2, h_3 , 則 $\frac{1}{S} =$

$$\sqrt{\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} - \frac{1}{h_3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{h_1} - \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} \right) \right.}$$

$$\left. \left(\frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} - \frac{1}{h_1} \right) \right\}}. \text{ 試證之.}$$



【證】 $\therefore a = \frac{2S}{h_1}, b = \frac{2S}{h_2}, c = \frac{2S}{h_3},$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)\}},$$

以前式 a, b, c 之值代入後式而變化之，則

$$S = S^2 \sqrt{\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} - \frac{1}{h_1} \right) \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{1}{h_3} + \frac{1}{h_1} - \frac{1}{h_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} - \frac{1}{h_3} \right) \right\}}.$$

從此即能證明原式。

✓ 93. $h_1 = \frac{b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B}{2a}$. 試證之。

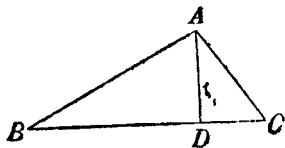
【證】 從 A 作 BC 或 BC 延綫之垂綫，交於 D ，
則 $S = \triangle ABD \pm \triangle ACD$ 。

$$\text{但 } S = \frac{1}{2} h_1 a,$$

$$\text{則 } \triangle ABD = \frac{1}{2} h_1 BD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} c \sin B \times BD$$

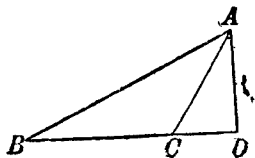
$$= \frac{1}{4} c^2 \sin 2B,$$



$$\text{同樣 } \triangle ACD = \pm \frac{1}{4} b^2 \sin 2C.$$

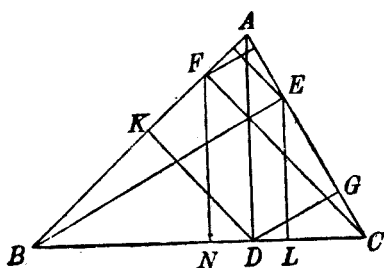
$$\text{由是 } 2h_1 a = c^2 \sin 2B + b^2 \sin 2C.$$

$$\therefore h_1 = \frac{b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B}{2a}.$$



99. 從 $\triangle ABC$ 之三垂綫足 D, E, F , 引各二鄰邊之垂線之六足, 同在一圓周上, 則其圓之半徑爲 $R(\cos^2 A \cos^2 B \cos^2 C + \sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 試證之.

【證】 從 D 引 $DG \perp AC, DK \perp AB$, 從 E 及 F 引



$EL \perp BC, FN \perp BC,$

則 $BN = BF \cos B = a \cos^2 B,$

$BK = BD \cos B = c \cos^2 B.$

又 $\overline{KN}^2 = \overline{BN}^2 + \overline{BK}^2$

$- 2BN \cdot BK \cos B$

$= \cos^4 B (a^2 + c^2 -$

$2ac \cos B) = b^2 \cos^4 B,$

$\therefore KN = b \cos^2 B,$ 由是 $BN:KN:BK = a:b:c.$

$\therefore \triangle BNK \sim \triangle BCA,$ 而 $\angle BNK = C.$

同樣 $\triangle CGL, \triangle AGK$ 亦與 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 而

$\angle CGL = A, \angle AGK = B, \therefore \angle LGK = 180^\circ - A - B = C,$

由是 $\angle LGK = \angle BNK,$ 由幾何學知 N, L, G, K 同在一圓周上. 同樣從 E, F 引 AB, AC 之垂線之足亦在其圓周上.

$\angle NKG = 180^\circ - \angle BKN - \angle AKG = 180^\circ - A - C = B,$

$CN = a - BN = a - BF \cos B = a - a \cos^2 B = a \sin^2 B,$

$CG = b \cos^2 C,$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{則 } \overline{NG}^2 &= \overline{CN}^2 + \overline{CG}^2 - 2CN \cdot CG \cos C = a^2 \sin^4 B + b^2 \\
&\quad \cos^4 C - 2ab \sin^2 B \cos^3 C \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 I (\sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^4 C - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos^3 C) \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 B \{ \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^3 C [-\cos(A+B) \\
&\quad - 2 \sin A \sin B] \} \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 B \{ \sin^2 A \sin^2 B - \cos^3 C \cos(A-B) \} \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 B \{ \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 C \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) \} \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 I \{ \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B \cos^2 C \\
&\quad - \sin^2 A \sin^2 B \cos^2 C \} \\
&= 4R^2 \sin^2 B (\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B \cos^2 C).
\end{aligned}$$

令所求之圓之半徑爲 x , 則 $\triangle NKG$ 之外切圓之半徑爲 x .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{由是 } 2x &= \frac{NG}{\sin \angle NKG} = \frac{NG}{\sin B} \\
&= 2R (\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B \cos^2 C)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

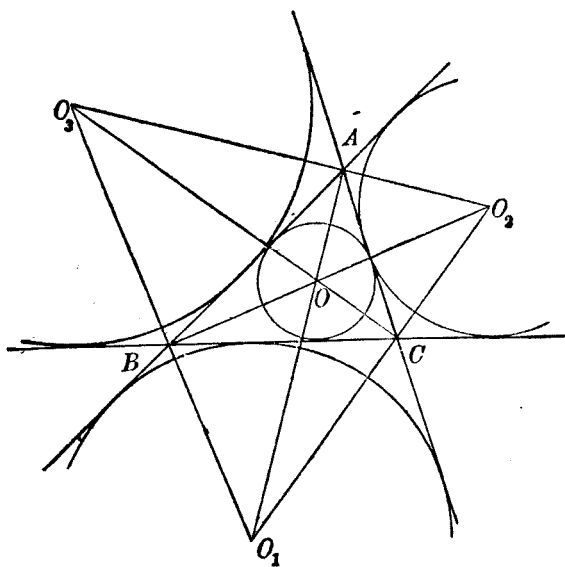
$$\text{100. } \frac{\triangle BOC}{\triangle BO_1C} + \frac{\triangle COA}{\triangle CO_2A} + \frac{\triangle AOB}{\triangle AO_3B} = 1.$$

試證之.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{【證】 } \because \frac{\triangle BOC}{\triangle BO_1C} &= \frac{r}{r_1} = \frac{s_1 r}{S}, \\
\frac{\triangle COA}{\triangle CO_2A} &= \frac{s_3 r}{S},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\triangle AOB}{\triangle AO_3B} = \frac{s_3 r}{S},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\triangle BOC}{\triangle LO_1C} + \frac{\triangle COA}{\triangle CO_2A} + \frac{\triangle AOB}{\triangle AO_3B} \\ = \frac{r(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)}{S} = \frac{rs}{S} = \frac{S}{S} = 1. \end{aligned}$$



(完)