# 3三角的和差角公式



### 1. 和角公式:

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

(2) 
$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

(3) 
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

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

(5) 
$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

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

### 2. 兩直線的夾角公式:

設 $L_1 \cdot L_2$  非鉛直線,且直線 $L_1 : a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ 的斜率為 $m_1$ ,

直線  $L_2: a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$  的斜率為  $m_2$ ,若  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  的夾角為  $\theta$  (  $\theta \neq 90^\circ$  ),

$$\exists \exists \tan \theta = \pm \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 \times m_2} \circ$$

### 3. 倍角公式:

(1)  $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$ 

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

(3)  $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan \theta}{1-\tan^2 \theta}$  。(其中  $\tan \theta$  有定義且  $\tan^2 \theta \neq 1$ )

### 4. 半角公式:

(1)  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$  (正負號由 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 所在的象限來決定)。

(2)  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$  (正負號由 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 所在的象限來決定)。

(3)  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$  (正負號由 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 所在的象限來決定)。



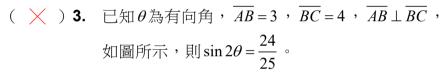
# 觀念是非題 試判斷下列敘述對或錯。(每題2分,共10分)

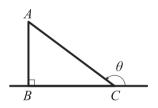
( 
$$\times$$
 ) **1.**  $\cos 40^{\circ} \cos 20^{\circ} + \sin 40^{\circ} \sin 20^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\cos 40^{\circ} \cos 20^{\circ} + \sin 40^{\circ} \sin 20^{\circ} = \cos \left(40^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}\right) = \cos 20^{\circ} \neq \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$$

( 
$$\times$$
 ) **2.** 已知 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$ 為銳角,且  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ ,則 $\alpha + \beta = 45$ °或135°。

$$\max (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = 1 , \quad \text{$\times 0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$ $\times 0^{\circ} < \beta + \beta < 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ}$ $\times$$$





$$\sin \theta = \sin \left(180^{\circ} - \angle ACB\right) = \sin \angle ACB = \frac{3}{5} ,$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos \left(180^{\circ} - \angle ACB\right) = -\cos \angle ACB = -\frac{4}{5} ,$$

$$\text{Ff } \boxtimes \sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{24}{25} ,$$

$$(\bigcirc)$$
 **4.**  $\frac{\sin 75^{\circ}}{\sin 25^{\circ}} - \frac{\cos 75^{\circ}}{\cos 25^{\circ}} = 2 \circ$ 

$$\frac{\sin 75^{\circ}}{\sin 25^{\circ}} - \frac{\cos 75^{\circ}}{\cos 25^{\circ}} = \frac{\sin 75^{\circ} \cos 25^{\circ} - \cos 75^{\circ} \sin 25^{\circ}}{\sin 25^{\circ} \cos 25^{\circ}} = 2 \times \frac{\sin (75^{\circ} - 25^{\circ})}{\sin 50^{\circ}} = 2 \times \frac{\sin (75^{\circ} - 25^{\circ$$

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- ( $\times$ ) **5.** 若 $\theta$ 為第二象限角時,則半角公式 $\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}}$ 的正負號取正。

例如: $\theta = 510^{\circ}$ 為第二象限角,但 $\frac{\theta}{2} = 255^{\circ}$ 為第三象限角,此時  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ 取負。

# 一、填充題(每題7分,共70分)

**1.** 
$$\triangle ABC$$
中,設  $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,則  $\angle C = \underline{\qquad 135}$  度。

$$\text{fin } \tan A = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} , \cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} ,$$

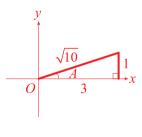
所以 
$$\cos C = \cos\left(\pi - (A+B)\right) = -\cos\left(A+B\right)$$
  

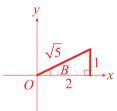
$$= -\left(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B\right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

所以 $\angle C = 135^{\circ}$ 。





**2.** 設 A , B 均 為 第二 象 限 角 , 且  $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$  ,  $\cos B = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$  , 求 A + B 的 值

$$= \frac{7\pi}{4} \quad \circ$$

解 因為 $\frac{\pi}{2} < A < \pi$  , $\frac{\pi}{2} < B < \pi$  ,所以 $\pi < A + B < 2\pi$  ,

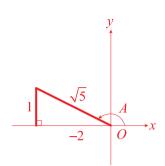
因為 
$$\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$
,所以  $\cos A = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,

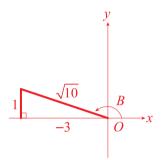
因為 
$$\cos B = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$
,所以  $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ ,

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

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \times \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$
$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ,$$

所以 
$$A+B=\frac{7\pi}{4}$$
。



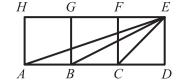


- 3. 設 $\alpha$ , $\beta$ 均為銳角, $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$ , $\cos (\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{11}{14}$ ,則 $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$
- 因為 $\alpha$ 為銳角且 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$ ,所以 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$ ,

因為 $\alpha$  ,  $\beta$ 均為銳角 $\Rightarrow$ 0 <  $\alpha$  +  $\beta$  <  $\pi$   $\Rightarrow$  sin( $\alpha$  +  $\beta$ ) > 0 ,

 $\Rightarrow \cos \beta = \cos \left[ (\alpha + \beta) - \alpha \right] = \cos (\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \circ$ 

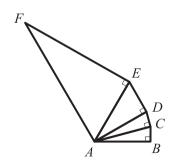
4. 右圖為三個大小相同的連續正方形。若 $\angle EAD = \alpha$ ,  $\angle EBD = \beta$ , $\angle AEB = \gamma$ ,則  $\tan \gamma = \frac{1}{7}$  。



 $\operatorname{fill} \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \; , \; \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2} \; ,$ 

$$\triangle ABE \Leftrightarrow \beta = \gamma + \alpha \Rightarrow \tan \beta = \tan(\gamma + \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\tan \gamma + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \gamma \tan \alpha} = \frac{\tan \gamma + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \tan \gamma} \Rightarrow \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{7}$$

- **5.** 試求  $\tan 37^{\circ} + \tan 23^{\circ} + \sqrt{3} \tan 37^{\circ} \tan 23^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$
- $\tan 60^{\circ} = \tan (37^{\circ} + 23^{\circ}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{\tan 37^{\circ} + \tan 23^{\circ}}{1 \tan 37^{\circ} \tan 23^{\circ}}$   $\Rightarrow \tan 37^{\circ} + \tan 23^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3} \tan 37^{\circ} \tan 23^{\circ}$   $\Rightarrow \tan 37^{\circ} + \tan 23^{\circ} + \sqrt{3} \tan 37^{\circ} \tan 23^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$
- **6.** 已知  $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{5}{3}$  ,  $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$  , 則  $\frac{\cos(\alpha \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2}{5}$
- $\frac{\cos(\alpha \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta}{\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta} = \frac{\frac{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} + \frac{\sin\alpha\sin\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}}{\frac{\sin\alpha\cos\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} + \frac{\cos\alpha\sin\beta}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}}$  $= \frac{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta}{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{2}{5}$



 $\overline{BC} = \overline{AC} \sin 15^\circ = \overline{AD} \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ = \overline{AE} \cos 30^\circ \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ$   $= \overline{AF} \cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ = 8 \cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ$   $= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ) = \sqrt{3} \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

$$\sin\theta = \frac{8}{5}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{8}{5}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \times \left(2\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{8}{5}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \implies \cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

**9.** 設 
$$\theta$$
 為銳角,且  $\sqrt{1+\sin\theta}-\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}=\frac{4}{5}$ ,求  $\cos\theta=\frac{17}{25}$ 

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

所以 
$$0^{\circ} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 45^{\circ} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} < \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$
,

$$\sqrt{1+\sin\theta}-\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}=\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2} - \sqrt{\left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} - \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| - \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} - \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

所以 
$$\cos \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - 2 \times \frac{4}{25} = \frac{17}{25}$$
 。

**10.** 設 
$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,求  $\frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta}$  的值為 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4},$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{25},$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \frac{\frac{7}{25}}{1 + \frac{24}{25}} = \frac{7}{49} = \frac{1}{7} \circ$$

## 二、素養混合題(共20分)

#### 第 11 至 12 題為題組

某空拍機的「跟拍模式」會對著拍攝物維持固定的水平距離與俯角來跟隨拍攝,某天小龍操作該空拍機的「跟拍模式」並設定空拍機與小龍維持5公尺的水平距離且俯角為6,但拍攝的過程中遇到上方遮蔽物的關係,所以須將空拍機更改設定為空拍機與小龍維持5公尺的水平距離

角為 $\theta$ ,但拍攝的過程中遇到上方遮蔽物的關係,所以須將空拍機更改設定為空拍機與小龍維持5公尺的水平距離且俯角為 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 。若已知更改設定後,空拍機與小龍的直線距離恰為6公尺,試回答下列問題。



(  $\mathbf{E}$  ) **11.**  $\cos\frac{\theta}{2}$  的值應為何?(單選題,8 分)

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (B)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (E)  $\frac{5}{6}$  °

12. 更改設定之前,空拍機與小龍的直線距離為何? (非選擇題,12分)

B 為小龍的位置,

D 為空拍機一開始設定的位置,

C為空拍機更改設定後的位置,

且
$$\overline{AB} = 5$$
公尺, $\overline{BC} = 6$ 公尺, $\angle CBA = \frac{\theta}{2}$ , $\angle ABD = \theta$ ,

可得
$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{5}{6}$$
。

12. 
$$\cos \theta = 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = 2 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$\triangle ABD \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{5}{\overline{BD}} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \frac{5}{\cos \theta} = \frac{5}{\frac{7}{18}} = \frac{90}{7} \ (\triangle \nearrow) \circ$$

