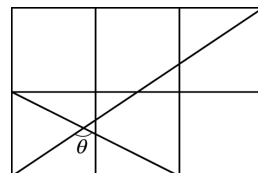


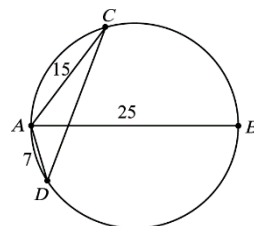
一、填充題：每題 15 分，共 105 分

1. 設在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = 22\sqrt{5}$ ， $\cos B = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\cos C = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ，則 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積為【 】

2. 將六個大小相同的正方形排成如圖所示，試求 $\tan \theta =$ 【 】



3. 如圖，以 \overline{AB} 為直徑畫圓，圓周上取兩點 C 、 D 在 \overline{AB} 異側，已知 $\overline{AB} = 25$ ， $\overline{AC} = 15$ ， $\overline{AD} = 7$ ，則 $\overline{CD} =$ 【 】



4. 若 $\sin x + \sin y = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $\cos x + \cos y = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\cos(x - y) =$ 【 】

5. 設 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ ，且 $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ，則：

(1) $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} =$ 【 】 (2) $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$ 【 】 (3) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} =$ 【 】

6. $\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 84^\circ =$ 【 】

7. 直線 L 過點 $P(3, 2)$ 且與直線 $2x - 5y + 6 = 0$ 夾 45° 角，試求直線 L 的方程式為【 】



一、填充題：每題 15 分，共 105 分

1.440

2. $-\frac{7}{4}$

3.20

4. $-\frac{59}{72}$

5. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$; (2) $-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$; (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$

6. $\frac{1}{16}$

7. $7x-3y-15=0$ 或 $3x+7y-23=0$

<< 解析 >>

1. 解析: $\cos B = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos C = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

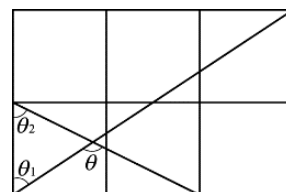
$$\sin(B+C) = \sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}$$

$$\text{由正弦定理知 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow b = a \times \frac{\sin B}{\sin A} = 22\sqrt{5} \times \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{11\sqrt{5}}{25}} = 40$$

$$\text{所以 } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 22\sqrt{5} \times 40 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = 440$$

2. 解析: 設 $\theta = \theta_1 + \theta_2$, 由圖可知 $\tan \theta_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, $\tan \theta_2 = 2$

$$\text{則 } \tan \theta = \tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2}{1 - \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + 2}{1 - \frac{3}{2} \times 2} = \frac{\frac{7}{2}}{-2} = -\frac{7}{4}$$



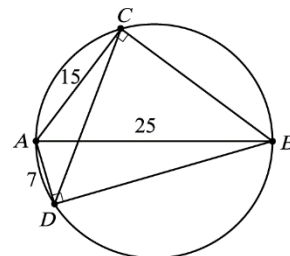
3. 解析: 由圖可知

$$\sin \angle CAB = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \angle CAB = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \angle DAB = \frac{24}{25}, \cos \angle DAB = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \angle CAD = \cos(\angle CAB + \angle DAB)$$

$$= \cos \angle CAB \cdot \cos \angle DAB - \sin \angle CAB \cdot \sin \angle DAB = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{25} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{24}{25} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\overline{CD}^2 = 15^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 15 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos \angle CAD = 400 \Rightarrow \overline{CD} = 20$$



4. 解析: $\sin x + \sin y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \sin y + \sin^2 y = \frac{1}{4}$ ①

$$\cos x + \cos y = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \cos y + \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{9}$$
②

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \text{ 得 } 1 + 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) + 1 = \frac{13}{36} \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \cos(x-y) = \frac{13}{36} \Rightarrow \cos(x-y) = -\frac{59}{72}$$

5. 解析: $\because 270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ \Rightarrow 135^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 180^\circ$

$$\therefore (1) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

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

$$(3) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

6. 解析: 令 $p = \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ$

$$\text{則 } 16p \sin 12^\circ = 16 \sin 12^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ$$

$$= 8 \sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ$$

$$= 4 \sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ = 2 \sin 96^\circ \cos 96^\circ = \sin 192^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 16p \sin 12^\circ = -\sin 12^\circ, \text{ 得 } p = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 84^\circ = -(\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ) = -\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{1}{16}$$

7. 解析: 設此直線斜率為 $m = \tan \theta$, 直線 $2x - 5y + 6 = 0$ 斜率為 $m_1 = \tan \theta_1 = \frac{2}{5}$, 因為兩直線夾角為 45°

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \theta_1 \pm 45^\circ \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan(\theta_1 \pm 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan \theta_1 \pm \tan 45^\circ}{1 \mp \tan \theta_1 \cdot \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} \pm 1}{1 \mp \frac{2}{5} \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \pm 5}{5 \mp 2} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ 或 } -\frac{3}{7}$$

又此直線過點 $(3, 2)$, 故此直線方程式為 $7x - 3y - 15 = 0$ 或 $3x + 7y - 23 = 0$