

新標準

大學入學高中會考指導

遵照

部頒高中課程標準

各大學入學試題

各科問題精解

大中學升學會考指導社編輯

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新 標 準

大學入學高中會考指導

編 輯 大 意

- 一、本書以部頒高中課程標準爲經，以近年來全國各大學入學試題爲緯，編輯而成。
- 一、本書編輯時，復憑編者多年教學及指導升學會考之經驗，加以適宜之補充。
- 一、各科先列定理公式或指導要訣，次列問題及解答，閱覽極便，一目瞭然。
- 一、本書專供高中學生準備升學會考之用，務使讀者以極經濟之時間而得極完善之指導。
- 一、本書內容分三角，幾何，高等代數，解析幾何，物理，化學，生物，英文，國文，公民，本國歷史，外國歷史，本國地理，外國地理，等十四編，選題扼要，解答精詳，務使讀者有具體的了解，充分的準備。
- 一、本書各編，均從P1排起，以便逐年將重要新材料補入。
- 一、本書爲應讀者需要，匆促出版，忽略脫漏，在所難免，倘蒙海內明達，加以指正，尤所歡迎。

大學入學指導

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數 學

(I) 三角之部

(1) 三角函數及基本關係式

$$\sin A \csc A = 1,$$

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

$$\cos A \sec A = 1,$$

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

$$\tan A \cot A = 1,$$

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$

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

$$\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A,$$

1. 試證 $(1 - \sin^2 A) \tan^2 A = \sin^2 A$.

$$\text{證: 左式} = \cos^2 A \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \sin^2 A.$$

2. 試證 $\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A$.

$$\text{證: 左式} = \tan^2 A - \tan^2 A \cos^2 A = \tan^2 A (1 - \cos^2 A) = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A.$$

3. 試證 $\sec^2 A + \csc^2 A = \sec^2 A \csc^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{證: 左式} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A \sin^2 A} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A \sin^2 A} \\ &= \sec^2 A \csc^2 A. \end{aligned}$$

4. 設: $\sin \theta = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$, 求 $\cot \theta = ?$ (東吳大學)

$$\text{解: } \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \therefore \csc \theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \sqrt{\csc^2 \theta - 1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

5. 試證 $\cos A (2 \sec A + \tan A) (\sec A - 2 \tan A) = 2 \cos A - 3 \tan A$. (中大)

$$\text{證: 左式} = \cos A \left(\frac{2 + \sin A}{\cos A} \right) \left(\frac{1 - 2 \sin A}{\cos A} \right) = \frac{(2 + \sin A)(1 - 2 \sin A)}{\cos A},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式} &= 2 \cos A - \frac{3 \sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2 \cos^2 A - 3 \sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2 - 2 \sin^2 A - 3 \sin A}{\cos A} \\ &= \frac{(2 + \sin A)(1 - 2 \sin A)}{\cos A}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos A(2 \sec A + \tan A)(\sec A - 2 \tan A) = 2 \cos A - 3 \tan A.$$

6. 試證 $\sin^2 \theta \tan \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cot \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \tan \theta + \cot \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{證: 左式} &= \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta} + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{\sin^4 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^4 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \tan \theta + \cot \theta. \end{aligned}$$

7. 試證 $\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cot^2 A} - \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \sec^2 A} = \frac{\tan^4 A - \tan^2 A + 1}{\tan^2 A}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{證: } \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cot^2 A} - \frac{\cos^2 A}{1 - \sec^2 A} &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cot^2 A} + \frac{\cot^2 A}{\sec^2 A - 1} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cot^2 A} - \frac{\cos^2 A}{\tan^2 A} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A \tan^4 A + \cos^2 A}{\tan^2 A} = \frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} + \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{1 + \tan^6 A}{(1 + \tan^2 A) \tan^2 A} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \tan^2 A)(\tan^4 A - \tan^2 A + 1)}{(1 + \tan^2 A) \tan^2 A} = \frac{\tan^4 A - \tan^2 A + 1}{\tan^2 A}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 四象限角之化法

(A) 三角函數之正負

函 數	1st. Q.	2nd. Q.	3rd Q.	4th. Q.
sin csc	+	+	-	-
cos sec	+	-	-	+
tan cot	+	-	+	-

(B) 餘角之三角函數

$$\sin(90^\circ - A) = \cos A, \cos(90^\circ - A) = \sin A, \tan(90^\circ - A) = \cot A,$$

定理：一銳角之函數，等於其餘角之餘函數。

(C) 第二象限角之化法

第一法

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(180^\circ - A) &= \sin A \\ \cos(180^\circ - A) &= -\cos A \\ \tan(180^\circ - A) &= -\tan A \end{aligned}$$

第二法

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(90^\circ + B) &= \cos B \\ \cos(90^\circ + B) &= -\sin B \\ \tan(90^\circ + B) &= -\cot B \end{aligned}$$

(D) 第三象限角之化法

第一法

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

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

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

第二法

$$\sin(270^\circ - B) = -\cos B$$

$$\cos(270^\circ - B) = -\sin B$$

$$\tan(270^\circ - B) = \cot B$$

(E) 第四象限角之化法

第一法

$$\sin(360^\circ - A) = -\sin A$$

$$\cos(360^\circ - A) = \cos A$$

$$\tan(360^\circ - A) = -\tan A$$

第二法

$$\sin(270^\circ + B) = -\cos A$$

$$\cos(270^\circ + B) = \sin A$$

$$\tan(270^\circ + B) = -\cot A$$

(F) 負角之化法

$$\sin(-A) = -\sin A, \cos(-A) = \cos A, \tan(-A) = -\tan A,$$

$$\cot(-A) = -\cot A, \sec(-A) = \sec A, \csc(-A) = -\csc A,$$

8. 寫出下列各式之值：(之江)

$$(a) \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(b) \cos \frac{10}{3}\pi = \cos\left(3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(c) \sin 7\frac{1}{2}\pi = \sin\left(7\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1.$$

$$(d) \sin \infty, \text{其值介於 } 1 \text{ 與 } -1 \text{ 之間。}$$

$$(e) \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ (詳反三角函數)}$$

$$(f) \sec^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = ?, \text{不可能, 因 } \sec \text{ 之值介於 } 1 \text{ 與 } \infty \text{ 之間。}$$

$$(g) \cot^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(h) \sin^{-1}(-2) = ?, \text{不可能, 因 } \sin \text{ 之值介於 } 1 \text{ 與 } -1 \text{ 之間。}$$

9. 求下列各值：(之江)

$$(a) \sin 150^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) \cos 900^\circ = \cos 180^\circ = -1$$

$$(c) \tan 600^\circ = \tan 240^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(d) \cot(+1200^\circ) = -\cot 1200^\circ = -\cot 120^\circ = -\cot(180^\circ - 60^\circ) \\ = \cot 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$(e) \sec 300^\circ = \sec(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = \sec 60^\circ = 2.$$

10. 寫出下列諸式之值：(東吳)(中大)

$$(a) \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad \sec 180^\circ = -1,$$

$$\csc 225^\circ = -\csc 45^\circ = -\sqrt{2},$$

$$\cot 135^\circ = -\tan 45^\circ = -1.$$

11. $\csc(-1465^\circ) = -\csc(4 \times 360^\circ + 25^\circ) = -\csc 25^\circ$, (東吳)

12. 求下列各三角函數之值：(北大)

$$(a) \cos 315^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$(b) \tan 570^\circ = \tan 210^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$(c) \cos \frac{23}{6}\pi = \cos \frac{11}{6}\pi = \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{1}{6}\pi\right) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

13. 化簡 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) \sin(\pi + \theta) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) \cos(\pi - \theta)$,

$$\text{解：原式} = \cos \theta (-\sin \theta) - \sin \theta (-\cos \theta) = 0,$$

14. 化簡 $\cos(90^\circ + \theta) \cos(270^\circ - \theta) - \sin(180^\circ - \theta) \sin(360^\circ - \theta)$.

$$\text{解：原式} = -\sin \theta (-\sin \theta) - \sin \theta (-\sin \theta) = 2 \sin^2 \theta.$$

(3) 二角或三角之函數，倍角或半角之函數

(A) 兩角和及差之三角函數：

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

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

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

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

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}, \quad \cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B},$$

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}, \quad \cot(A-B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A},$$

(B) 兩角函數之和與差：

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

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

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

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

$$\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cos \frac{C-D}{2},$$

$$\sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \sin \frac{C-D}{2},$$

$$\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cos \frac{C-D}{2},$$

$$\cos C - \cos D = -2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \sin \frac{C-D}{2}.$$

(C) 三角之三角函數:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(A+B+C) &= (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C) \\ &\quad / (1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan A \tan C), \end{aligned}$$

(D) 倍角之三角函數:

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A,$$

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

$$\tan 2A = 2 \tan A / (1 - \tan^2 A),$$

$$\cot 2A = (\cot^2 A - 1) / 2 \cot A,$$

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

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

$$\tan 3A = (3 \tan A - \tan^3 A) / (1 - 3 \tan^2 A),$$

$$\cot 3A = (\cot^3 A - 3 \cot A) / (3 \cot^2 A - 1),$$

(E) 半角之三角函數:

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

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}},$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}}.$$

15. 應用公式 $\sin 15^\circ = \sin \frac{30^\circ}{2}$ 及 $\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$ 均可求得 $\sin 15^\circ$ 之值, 形式雖異, 實際相同, 試藉代數化法, 以驗斯言之不謬。(復旦)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \sin 15^\circ &= \sin \frac{30^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 2\sqrt{3} + 1}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4},\end{aligned}$$

16. 設 $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$, 求 $\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2}$ 之值。(浙大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{4}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \\ \sin \frac{5A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 5A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (16\cos^5 A - 20\cos^3 A + 5\cos A)}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{243}{64} + \frac{135}{16} - \frac{15}{4}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{121}{128}}}{2} = \frac{11}{8\sqrt{2}} \\ \therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2} &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{11}{8\sqrt{2}} = \frac{11}{32}.\end{aligned}$$

17. 求證 $\frac{\sin 3A + \sin A}{\cos 3A + \cos A} = \tan 2A$. (交大)

$$\text{證: 左式} = \frac{2 \sin 2A \cos A}{2 \cos 2A \cos A} = \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} = \tan 2A.$$

18. 設: $A + B + C = 180^\circ$,

求證 $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$. (暨大)

$$\text{證: } \because A + B = 180^\circ - C, \therefore \frac{A+B}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos \left(90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故左式} &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + 1 \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \\
 &= 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

19. 求證 $\frac{1+2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x}$ (上海商學院)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x} \right)^2}{\frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{(1 + \tan x)^2}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{(1 + \tan x)^2}{(1 + \tan x)(1 - \tan x)} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 設 $A+B+C=180^\circ$,

求證 $\cos 4A + \cos 4B + \cos 4C = 4 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C - 1$,
(上海醫學院)

證: $\because A+B=180^\circ-C, \therefore 2(A+B)=360^\circ-2C,$
 $\therefore \cos 2(A+B) = \cos 2C.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故左式} &= 2 \cos 2(A+B) \cos 2(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 2C - 1 \\
 &= 2 \cos 2C \cos 2(A-B) + 2 \cos 2C \cos 2(A+B) - 1 \\
 &= 2 \cos 2C [\cos 2(A-B) + \cos 2(A+B)] - 1 \\
 &= 4 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

21. 求證 $\frac{\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ$ (聖約翰)

證: 左式 $= \frac{2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ}{2 \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ} = \cot 30^\circ = \tan 60^\circ.$

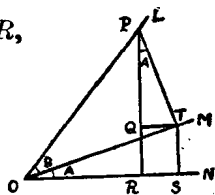
22. 證明 $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$. (滬江)

證: 設 $\angle LOM = B, \angle MON = A,$
作 $PT \perp OM, PR$ 及 $TS \perp ON, TQ \perp PR,$
則 $\angle QPT = A,$

故: $\sin(A+B) = \sin POS = \frac{PR}{OP}$

$$= \frac{RQ + QP}{OP} = \frac{ST}{OP} + \frac{QP}{OP}$$

$$= \frac{ST}{TO} \cdot \frac{TO}{OP} + \frac{PQ}{PT} \cdot \frac{PT}{OP} = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$



23. 求證 $\frac{\sin 2A}{1+\cos 2A} = \tan A$, (東吳)

證: 左式 $= \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{1+2 \cos^2 A - 1} = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{2 \cos^2 A} = \tan A$.

24. 求 $\sin 37.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ$ 之值. (東吳)

解: 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} (2 \sin 37.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{2} + 1).$

25. 求 $\cos 52.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ$ 之值. (東吳)

解: 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos 52.5^\circ \cos 7.5^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 60^\circ + \cos 45^\circ)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{2} + 1)$

26. 設 $A+B+C=180^\circ$,

求證 $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$. (復旦)

證: $\because A+B=180^\circ-C$,

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

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

$$\text{故左式} = 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C$$

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

$$= 2 \sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

$$= 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

27. 已知 $\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\tan B = \frac{3}{4}$,

求 $\tan(A-B)$ 及 $\sin(A+B)$ 之值, (復旦)

解: $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{7}{24}$

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

$$= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 1.$$

28. 已知 $\cos \phi - \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \phi - \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$,

求 $\sin(\theta + \phi)$ 之值. (大同)

解: 求二式平方之和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2(\cos \phi \cos \theta - \sin \phi \sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{13}{36}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \cos(\theta - \phi) = 2 - \frac{13}{36}, \quad \cos(\theta - \phi) = \frac{59}{72}.$$

求二式之積, 得

$$\sin \phi \cos \phi + \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \phi \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \phi = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{即 } \sin(\phi + \theta) \cos(\theta - \phi) - \sin(\phi + \theta) = -\frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{即 } \sin(\phi + \theta) [1 - \cos(\theta - \phi)] = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{將上式代入, } \sin(\phi + \theta) \left(1 - \frac{59}{72}\right) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\therefore \sin(\phi + \theta) = \frac{12}{13}.$$

29. 設 $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3},$

求 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \cos C & \cos B & 1 \\ \cos C & 1 & \cos A & 1 \\ \cos B & \cos A & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 之值 (光華)

解: $\therefore \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{3},$

$$\therefore A = B = C, \quad \cos A = \cos B = \cos C,$$

故原式 = $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 & 0 \\ \cos C & 1 - \cos C & \cos A - \cos C & 1 - \cos C \\ \cos B & \cos A - \cos B & 1 - \cos B & 1 - \cos B \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 & 0 \\ 1 - \cos C & \cos A - \cos C & 1 - \cos C \\ \cos A - \cos B & 1 - \cos B & 1 - \cos B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 & 0 \\ 1 - \cos C & 0 & 1 - \cos C \\ 0 & 1 - \cos B & 1 - \cos B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 - \cos B)(1 - \cos C) \begin{vmatrix} \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1 - \cos B)(1 - \cos C) \begin{vmatrix} \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1 - \cos B)(1 - \cos C) \begin{vmatrix} \cos C - 1 & \cos B - 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1 - \cos B)(1 - \cos C)(1 - \cos C + 1 - \cos B) \\
 &= \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}\right) \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}\right) \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}\right) \\
 &= 16 \sin^6 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{16}{729}.
 \end{aligned}$$

30. 求證 $1 + \tan 2x \tan x = \sec 2x$. (大夏)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= 1 + \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos 2x \cos x + \sin 2x \sin x}{\cos 2x \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{\cos(2x - x)}{\cos 2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{\cos 2x} = \sec 2x.
 \end{aligned}$$

31. 等腰 $\triangle$ 之底為20, 其面積為 $100 \div \sqrt{3}$. 求其各角. (大夏)

$$\text{解: 設底上之高為 } h, \text{ 則 } \frac{1}{2} \times 20 h = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}, \therefore h = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\text{設底角為 } B, \text{ 則 } \tan B = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \div \frac{20}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\therefore B = 30^\circ, \text{ 頂角 } A = 180^\circ - 2B = 120^\circ.$$

32. 求證 $\tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A + \tan A \tan B = 1$,

已知 $A + B + C = 90^\circ$, (清華)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= \tan[90^\circ - (A + B)](\tan A + \tan B) + \tan A \tan B \\
 &= \cot(A + B)(\tan A + \tan B) + \tan A \tan B \\
 &= \frac{(\cot A \cot B - 1)(\tan A + \tan B)}{\cot A + \cot B} + \tan A \tan B \\
 &= \frac{\cot A + \cot B - \tan A - \tan B + \tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} \\
 &= \frac{\cot A + \cot B}{\cot A + \cot B} = 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

33. 求證 $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$, (北平大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{證: 左式} &= \frac{\sin 3A \cos A - \cos 3A \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{\sin(3A-A)}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A \cos A} = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{\sin A \cos A} = 2,\end{aligned}$$

31. 試求 $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \cos 140^\circ$ 之值。(河南大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 左式} &= 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \cos 140^\circ \\ &= \cos 40^\circ + \cos 140^\circ = 2 \cos 90^\circ \cos 50^\circ = 0.\end{aligned}$$

35. 求證 $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$ 。(北平大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{證: } \sin 3A &= \sin(2A+A) = \sin 2A \cos A + \cos 2A \sin A \\ &= 2 \sin A \cos^2 A + (1-2 \sin^2 A) \sin A \\ &= 2 \sin A (1-\sin^2 A) + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A \\ &= 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A.\end{aligned}$$

36. 已知 $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 求 $\cos 15^\circ$ 及 $\tan 15^\circ$ 之值。(浙大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \cos 15^\circ &= \sqrt{1-\sin^2 15^\circ} = \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{6+2\sqrt{12}+2}{4^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8-4\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2-\sqrt{3}.$$

37. 求證 $\sin^2(A+45^\circ) + \sin^2(A-45^\circ) = 1$ (浙大)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{證: 左式} &= \sin^2(A+45^\circ) + \cos^2[90^\circ + (A-45^\circ)] \\ &= \sin^2(A+45^\circ) + \cos^2(A+45^\circ) = 1\end{aligned}$$

38. 設 A, B, C 爲 $\triangle$ 之三角,

$$\text{求證 } \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}. \quad (\text{東吳})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{證: 左式} &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left[\cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right] \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \right] = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2},\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\because A+B=180^\circ-C, \quad \frac{A+B}{2}=90^\circ-\frac{C}{2}, \right]$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{C}{2},$$

39. 求證 $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$. (齊魯)

(設 $A+B+C=180^\circ$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= 1 - \cos^2 A + 1 - \cos^2 B + 1 - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 3 - (\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C) \\
 &= 3 - \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2A + 1 + \cos 2B + 1 + \cos 2C) \right] \\
 &= 3 - \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C) \right] \\
 &= 3 - \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \{ 2\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) + 2\cos^2 C - 1 \} \right] \\
 &= 3 - \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \{ -2\cos C \cos(A-B) - 2\cos C \cos(A+B) - 1 \} \right] \\
 &= 3 - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [-2\cos C \{ \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) \} - 1] \right\} \\
 &= 3 - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [-4\cos A \cos B \cos C - 1] \right\} \\
 &= 3 - [1 - 2\cos A \cos B \cos C] = 2 + 2\cos A \cos B \cos C.
 \end{aligned}$$

40. 求證 $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C - \sin(A+B+C)$

$$= 4 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \sin \frac{A+C}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= (\sin A + \sin B) - \{ \sin(A+B+C) - \sin C \} \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B+2C}{2} \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \left\{ \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B+2C}{2} \right\} \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{A+C}{2} \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \\
 &= 4 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A+C}{2} \sin \frac{B+C}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

41. 求證 $\cos x + \cos y + \cos z + \cos(x+y+z)$

$$= 4 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{y+z}{2} \cos \frac{x+z}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證: 左式} &= 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{x+y+2z}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \left\{ \cos \frac{x-y}{2} + \cos \frac{x+y+2z}{2} \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{x+z}{2} \cos \frac{y+z}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$