

新三角學講義精解

朱鳳豪編著

香港 三育圖書文具公司 出版

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習 題 一 (6—8 頁)

1, 2, 3. 從略.

4. $v = 10$ 周/秒 $= 20\pi$ 本位弧/秒, $t = 2/v = 2/20\pi = 7/220$ 秒.

5. 高(弧長) $= R \times \theta = 1760 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = 30.73$ 碼.

(5, 6, 8 題均假定目的物爲圓弧, 觀測點爲圓心.)

6. $R = 6 / \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{1080}{\pi} = 344$ 呎.

7. 弧長 $= R\theta = 3950 \times \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60} = 1.149$ 哩.

8. 月之直徑(弧長) $= 238793 \times 1868 \times \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60 \times 60}$
 $= 2162$ 哩.

9. $\therefore$ 10 秒間轉過之弧長爲 $20 \left(\frac{10}{3600} \right) = \frac{1}{18}$ 哩.

$$\therefore \theta = \left(\frac{1}{18} / \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{rad} = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = 6.37^\circ$$

10. 今分針移過 30 格時, 時針在箭 15 $+ \frac{30}{12} = 17.5$ 格.

$\therefore$ 兩針相差爲 12.5 格.

又因每格爲 6° , 故兩針相差 $12.5 \times 6 = 75^\circ = \frac{5}{12} \pi \text{ rad}$.

11. 設五段弧長依次爲

$$x - 2y, x - y, x, x + y, x + 2y$$

$$\text{則由題意知 } \begin{cases} x - 2y + x - y + x + x + y + x + 2y = 2\pi & (1) \\ 6(x - 2y) = x + 2y & (2) \end{cases}$$

由(1)得 $5x = 2\pi \quad \therefore x = \frac{2}{5}\pi$

代入(2) $y = \frac{5}{14}x = \frac{1}{7}\pi$

故最小弧所對中心角爲

$$x - 2y = \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{7}\right)\pi = \frac{4}{35}\pi \text{ rad.}$$

12. 從幾何學知 n 邊正多邊形之一內角爲

$$\frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n} = \frac{(n-2)\pi}{n} \text{ rad}$$

故五邊形之內角爲 $\frac{3}{5}\pi \text{ rad}, \dots\dots\dots$

13. $\therefore x$ 本位弧 $= \frac{180x}{\pi}$ 度, x 百分度 $= \frac{180x}{200}$ 度

$$\therefore x + \frac{180x}{\pi} + \frac{180x}{200} = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 180 / \left(1 + \frac{180}{\pi} + \frac{9}{10}\right)$$

故最小角爲 $\frac{9}{10}x = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{180}{1 + \frac{180}{\pi} + \frac{9}{10}} = 2^\circ 44' 12''$

14. 灣曲之長度爲 $(2100 \times \frac{37^\circ}{2} + 2800 \times 21^\circ) \frac{\pi}{180^\circ}$

$$= 9765 \times \frac{\pi}{18} = 1705 \text{ 尺.}$$

習題二 (12頁)

1. 今 $a = \frac{2}{3}c$, 又 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, $\therefore b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}c$

從此可求矣。

2. 今 $a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{p^2 + q^2 - q^2} = p$ 下從略。

3. $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2y^2}{(x-y)^2} + (x+y)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2y^2 + (x^2 - y^2)^2}{(x-y)^2}}$
 $= \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x-y}$ 下從略。

4. $a - b = \frac{1}{4}c \dots\dots\dots (1) \quad a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

$(1)^2 - (2), \quad -2ab = -\frac{15}{16}c^2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$

$\sqrt{(2) - (3)}, \quad a + b = \frac{\sqrt{31}}{4}c \dots\dots\dots (4)$

從(1)(4)得 $a = \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{31} + 1)c, \quad b = \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{31} - 1)c$

故 $\sin A = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{31} + 1)$

$\cos A = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{31} - 1)$

$\tan A = \frac{\sqrt{31} + 1}{\sqrt{31} - 1} = \frac{16 + \sqrt{31}}{15}$

$\cot A = \frac{\sqrt{31} - 1}{\sqrt{31} + 1} = \frac{16 - \sqrt{31}}{15}$

$\sec A = \frac{4}{15}(\sqrt{31} + 1) \quad \csc A = \frac{4}{15}(\sqrt{31} - 1)$

5. $b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{16 - 8 + 2\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{12}}$

$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$

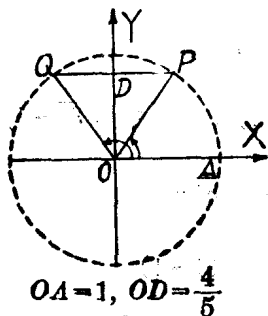
$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan A &= \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2}{6 - 2} \\ &= \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

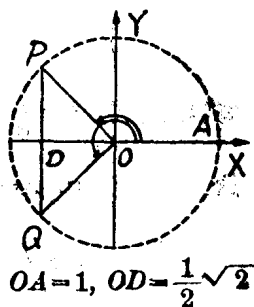
習題三 (17—18 頁)

1.

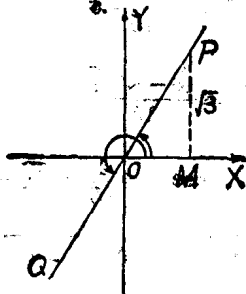
a.



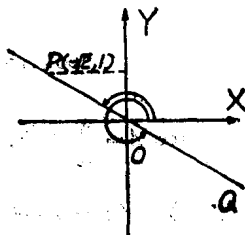
b.



c.

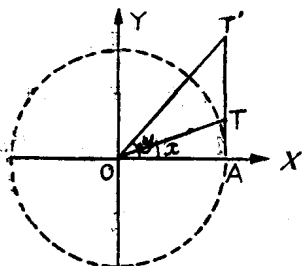
兩角 $\angle XOP, \angle XOQ$

d.

 $\angle XOP$ 及 $\angle XOQ$

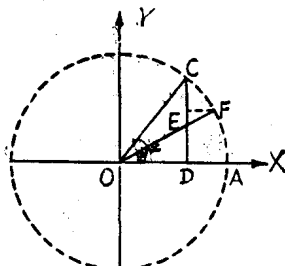
2.

a.



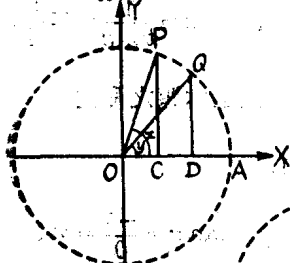
$AT = 3AT$, y 爲 $\angle AOT$

b.



$DE = \frac{1}{m} DC$, y 爲 $\angle AOF$

c.

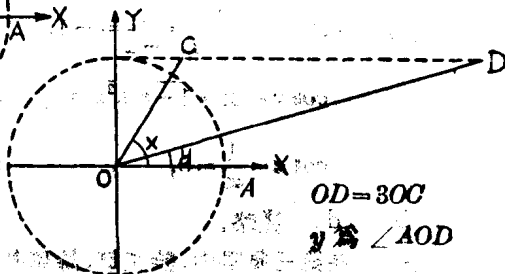


$QD = 2OC$

(設 $45^\circ < x < 90^\circ$)

y 爲 $\angle AOQ$

d.



$OD = 3OC$

y 爲 $\angle AOD$

3. 今 $\sin \theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$, 即 $x^2 - x \sin \theta + 1 = 0$

若 x 爲實數, 則 $\Delta \geq 0$,

即 $\sin^2 \theta - 4 \geq 0$, 即 $|\sin \theta| \geq 2$

但此不合理, 故 x 必不能爲實數。

或從證 $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} > 1$, 因而得 $\sin \theta > 1$ 爲不可能。

$$4. \quad \because x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy \quad \therefore (x+y)^2 \geq 4xy$$

$$\therefore \frac{4xy}{(x+y)^2} \leq 1, \quad \text{即} \quad \sec^2 \theta \leq 1$$

但 $\sec \theta$ 必大於 1, 即 $\sec^2 \theta$ 不能小於 1, 至少等於 1.

此時 $4xy = (x+y)^2$, 即 $(x-y)^2 = 0$, $\therefore x = y$.

習題四 (22—23 頁)

$$1. (a) \cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x} = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \sin x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\tan x = \left(\pm \frac{4}{5}\right) / \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = \mp \frac{4}{3}, \quad \cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \mp \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \pm \frac{5}{4}. \quad (\text{注意本題之符號})$$

$$(c) \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1,$$

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = 0, \quad \tan x = \frac{-1}{0} = \infty,$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0, \quad \sec x = \frac{1}{0} = \infty.$$

(b) (d) 從略.

(e) 在第三象限中, 除正切, 餘切外均為負值解從略.

$$2. \quad \because \operatorname{vers} x = 1 - \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

故 x 在第一或第四象限內. 若 x 在第一象限內, 則可求其餘各函數之值, 代入右端後即得所求之答案; 若 x 在第四象限內, 則所得之答案為 -2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ 左邊} &= (\sin \theta + \cos^2 \theta / \sin \theta) + (\cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta / \cos \theta) - \sec \theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \sec \theta = \csc \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}} = \frac{a}{b}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \sec^2 \phi &= 1 + \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{b^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right)^2 = 1 + \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \\
 \therefore \sec \phi &= \frac{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{\frac{1}{3}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

同理
$$\csc \phi = \frac{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad a \csc \phi + b \sec \phi &= a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}) (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 如圖在 $\triangle PBX$, $\triangle PAB$,

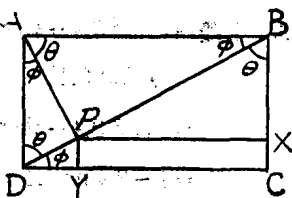
$$\triangle ADB \text{ 中, } \sin \theta = \frac{PX}{PB},$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{PB}{BA}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{BA}{BD},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \sin^3 \theta = \frac{PX}{BD}, \quad \therefore \sin \theta = \left(\frac{PX}{BD} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

又在 $\triangle PDY$, $\triangle PAD$, $\triangle ADB$ 中,

$$\sin \phi = \frac{PY}{PD}, \quad \sin \phi = \frac{PD}{AD}, \quad \sin \phi = \frac{AD}{BD}.$$



故 $\sin^3 \phi = \frac{PY}{BD}$, $\therefore \sin \phi = \left(\frac{PY}{BD}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

但在 $\triangle ADB$ 中, $\sin \theta = \frac{AB}{BD}$, $\sin \phi = \frac{AD}{BD}$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \phi = \frac{AB^2}{BD^2} + \frac{AD^2}{BD^2} = \frac{AB^2 + AD^2}{BD^2} = \frac{BD^2}{BD^2} = 1$$

故 $\left(\frac{PX}{BD}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{PY}{BD}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$

即 $\frac{PX^{\frac{2}{3}}}{BD^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{PY^{\frac{2}{3}}}{BD^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{BD^{\frac{2}{3}}}{BD^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 1$ ($\because AC = BC$)

習題五 (34—36 頁)

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

2. 右邊 $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \cot^2 x$

3. 左邊 $= (\cos^2 3A + \sin^2 3A)(\cos^4 3A + \cos^2 3A \sin^2 3A + \sin^4 3A)$

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

$$= 1 - 3 \sin^2 3A \cos^2 3A = \text{右邊}$$

4. $\therefore \sin^2(x+y) + \cos^2(x+y) = \sin^2(x-y)$

$$+ \cos^2(x-y) (=1)$$

移項得 $\cos^2(x+y) - \sin^2(x-y)$

$$= \cos^2(x-y) - \sin^2(x+y)$$

$$5. \text{ 左邊} = \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} \cdot \frac{\cot A}{\cot A} = \frac{\cot A - 1}{\cot A + 1}$$

$$6. \text{ 左邊} = \frac{2 \csc^2 A}{\csc^2 A - 1} = \frac{2 \csc^2 A}{\cot^2 A} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 A} = 2 \sec^2 A$$

$$7. \text{ 左邊} = \frac{(\sec A + \tan A)(\sec A - \tan A)}{\sec A - \tan A} \\ = \frac{\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A}{\sec A - \tan A} = \frac{1}{\sec A - \tan A}$$

或從 $\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = (\sec A - \tan A)(\sec A + \tan A) = 1$

兩邊以 $\sec A - \tan A$ 除之即得。

$$8. \text{ 左邊} = \sin^2 x + 2 + \csc^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 + \sec^2 x \\ = 5 + (1 + \cot^2 x) + (1 + \tan^2 x) = \text{右邊}$$

$$9. \text{ 左邊} = [\sec \beta (\sec x + \tan x) + \tan \beta (\sec x + \tan x)] \\ \times [\sec \beta (\sec x - \tan x) + \tan \beta (\sec x - \tan x)] \\ = (\sec \beta + \tan \beta)(\sec x + \tan x)(\sec \beta - \tan \beta) \\ \times (\sec x - \tan x) \\ = (\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)(\sec^2 \beta - \tan^2 \beta) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$10. \text{ 左邊} = \frac{(\csc x + \cot x)(\sec x - \tan x)}{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x} \\ = \frac{(\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x)(\sec x - \tan x)}{\csc x - \cot x} = \frac{\sec x - \tan x}{\csc x - \cot x}$$

或從 $\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x (=1)$ 做。

(用例一，證五法)

$$11. \text{ 左邊} = \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)^2}{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} \quad (\text{以 } \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \text{ 代 } 1)$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \quad (\text{以 } \cos x \text{ 除分子, 分母})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{ 左邊} &= \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)^2}{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{ 左邊} &= (2 + \sin A)(\sec A - 2 \tan A) \\ &= 2 \sec A + \tan A - 4 \tan A - \frac{2 \sin^2 A}{\cos A} \\ &= 2(1 - \sin^2 A) \sec A - 3 \tan A \\ &= 2 \cos A - 3 \tan A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{ 今 } \sec \theta &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos x + \sin x} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sin x + \cos x)}{2} \\ \therefore \sin \theta &= \tan \theta \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sin x - \cos x)}{2} \\ \therefore \sqrt{2} \sin \theta &= \sin x - \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{ 從已知式移項得 } &(\sqrt{2} + 1) \sin \theta = \cos \theta \\ \text{兩邊以 } \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ 乘之 } &\sin \theta = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cos \theta \\ \text{移項得 } &\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \text{ 今 } 2 \tan x &= m + n, \quad 2 \sin x = m - n \\ \text{前式除後式得 } &\cos x = (m - n) / (m + n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \quad \therefore \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} &= \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \\ \text{移項 } \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} \quad (1) \\ \text{又因 } \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta)}{\sin \alpha} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta)} \\ (2) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \text{ 左邊} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos^4 \theta & 0 \\ 1 & (1 + \sin^2 \theta)^2 & 0 \\ 1 & \cos^4 \theta & (1 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - \sin^4 \theta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= [(1 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - \sin^4 \theta][(1 + \sin^2 \theta)^2 - \cos^4 \theta] \\ &= (1 + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)(1 + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \\ &\quad \times (1 + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(1 + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \theta = 16 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

習 題 六 (37—38 頁)

1. 2. 3. 4. 從略.

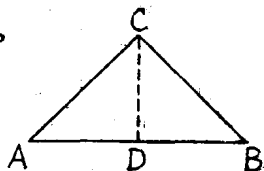
習 題 七 (42—43 頁)

1. a, b, c 從略. (a 之答數 $c=3.1194$, $b=2.2223$)

2. 今 $\overline{AC} = 30\sqrt{2}$ 尺, $\overline{AB} = 60$ 尺,

$\overline{AD} = 30$ 尺.

$$\cos A = \frac{30}{30\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



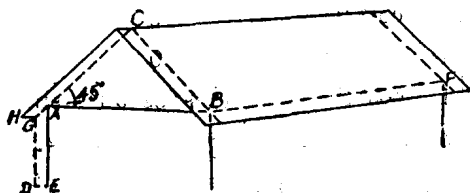
$\therefore A = 45^\circ$ (屋頂之傾斜)

$\therefore \overline{CD} = 30 \tan 45^\circ = 30$ 尺 (屋脊距屋簷之高)

3. $\therefore \overline{AB} = 40$ 尺, $\overline{BF} = 80$ 尺, $\angle A = 45^\circ$

$\overline{DE} = 1$ 尺, $\angle H = \angle A = 45^\circ$

$\overline{AC} = 20\sqrt{2}$ 尺, $\overline{GA} = \sqrt{2}$ 尺.



$\therefore$ 緣子 $\overline{CG}$ 長 $20\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 21\sqrt{2} = 29.694$ 尺.

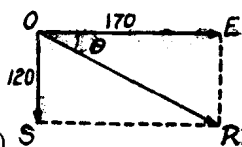
全屋面之面積為 $21\sqrt{2} \times 82 \times 2 = 3444\sqrt{2}$

$= 4870.5$ 平方尺.

4. 合力 $\overline{OR} = \sqrt{170^2 + 120^2} = 208$ 磅

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{120}{170} = \frac{12}{17} = .7059$$

$\therefore \theta = 35^\circ 13'$ (東 $35^\circ 13'$ 南)



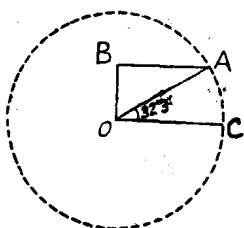
5. $\therefore \angle AOC = 32^\circ 8'$, $\therefore \angle AOB = 57^\circ 57'$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \overline{AB} &= \overline{AO} \sin 57^{\circ} 57' \\ &= 4000 \times .8476 \\ &= 3390.4 \text{ 英里}\end{aligned}$$

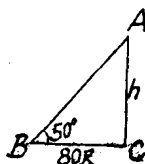
$\therefore$ 緯度圈為以 BA 為半徑之一圓周長為

$$2\pi \times 3390.4 = 21310 \text{ 英里}$$

6. 桿高 $= 80 \tan 50^{\circ} = 80 \times 1.1918$
 $= 95.34 \text{ 尺}.$



7. 設 $\overline{AB} = c$, $\overline{BE} = b$, $\overline{BD} = \frac{c}{2}$

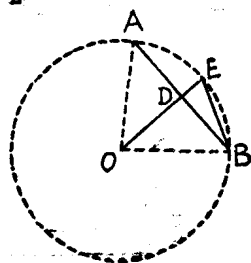


則 $\angle BOE = \angle AOE = \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$

今 $\angle AOE$ 以 $\widehat{AE}$ 度之

即 $\angle EBA$ 以 $\frac{1}{2}\widehat{AE}$ 度之

故 $\angle EBA = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{180^{\circ}}{n} = \frac{90^{\circ}}{n}$



$$\therefore \frac{c/2}{b} = \cos \frac{90^{\circ}}{n}$$

$$\therefore b = c/2 \cos \frac{1}{n} 90^{\circ}$$

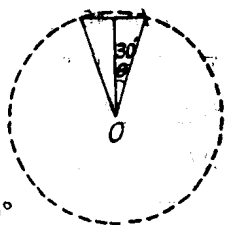
8. 設 p 為周界, 則

$$\frac{p}{720} \div 1 = \sin 30'$$

($\because$ 中心角為一度)

$$\therefore p = 720 \times 0.00873 = 6.283$$

9. $\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{BO} \tan \frac{180^{\circ}}{n} = r \tan \frac{180^{\circ}}{n}$

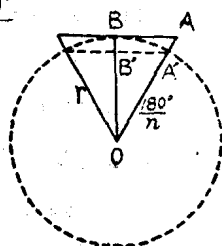


$$\therefore S = nr \cdot r \tan \frac{180^\circ}{n} = nr^2 \tan \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

$$\therefore A'B' = r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

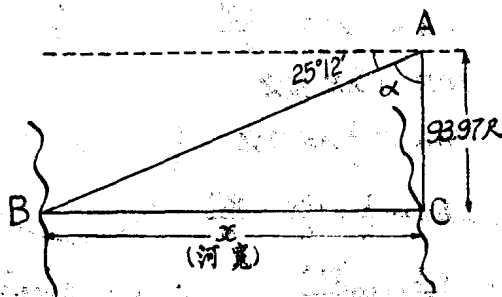
$$B'O' = r \cos \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

$$\therefore S' = nr^2 \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n} \cos \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$



習題八 (53—57 頁)

1. $x = BC = \text{河寬} = AC \cdot \tan \alpha = 93.97 \tan(90^\circ - 25^\circ 12')$
 $= 93.97 \tan 64^\circ 48' = 93.97 \times 2.1251 = 200 \text{ 尺}$



2. 今 $\angle A$ 爲直角

$$\angle L = 45^\circ + 15^\circ = 60^\circ$$

又 $LA = 4 \text{ 哩}$

故二舟距離爲

$$AB = LA \tan 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 6.928$$

故 A, B 之距離爲 6.928 哩。

