

上海科学技术出版社

陈德炯 吴敬耀 编著

三角法辞典

题解中心

中国书画函授大学肇庆分校

肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册

肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册

01-61
4
1-2

0
42
題

解

中

045441
心

三角法辞典

806223

[日本] 長澤龜之助原著

薛德炯

吳載燾

編譯



貴陽學院圖書館



GYXY806222

上海科学技术出版社

题 解 中 心
三 角 法 辞 典

〔日本〕长泽龟之助 原著
薛德炯 吴载耀 编译

*

上海科学技术出版社出版
(上海瑞金二路 450 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 江西印刷公司印刷

开本787×1092 1/32 印张29.125 插页4 字数830,000

(原新亚科技版共印33,500册 1935年第1版)

1959年10月新1版 1981年4月第3次印刷

印数: 16,501—151,500

统一书号: 17119·11 定价: 4.00元

限 国 内 发 行

內容提要

本書為“數學辭典”的第四冊，內容分平面三角法解法之部，球面三角法解法之部，名詞之部，三角法小史等四門，載有題解 3,354 題，插图 460 個，卷首附有三角公式集，三角法諸表，卷末附有英漢名詞對照表，全書約計 880 千字，附刊題解分類索引，記述簡明，易于查引。

本書出版于 1935 年，內容不尽正確，但為了目前各方面有需要，仍以旧版重印，供各地中、小學教師作各課時的參考。

132233

I. 三角法公式集 平面

測 角 法

- ◎度與法度之比較. $D = G - G/10, G = D + D/9.$
- ◎分與法分之關係. $27'' = 50m.$
- ◎秒與法秒之關係. $81'' = 250s.$
- ◎度與弧度之比較. $180^\circ = \pi r.$
- ◎法度與弧度之比較. $200'' = \pi y.$

餘角之三角函數

- ◎ $\sin(90^\circ - A) = \cos A.$
- ◎ $\cos(90^\circ - A) = \sin A.$
- ◎ $\tan(90^\circ - A) = \cot A.$
- ◎ $\cot A, \tan A$ 分別為 $\sin A, \cos A, \sec A, \csc A$ 之逆數, 故從略.

三角函數之定義

- ◎ $\sin A = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{斜邊}}$
- ◎ $\cos A = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{斜邊}}$
- ◎ $\tan A = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{底邊}}$
- ◎ $\cot A = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{垂線}}$
- ◎ $\sec A = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{底邊}}$
- ◎ $\csc A = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{垂線}}$

$$\text{vers} A = 1 - \cos A. \quad \text{covers} A = 1 - \sin A.$$

三角函數之基本關係

- ◎ $\sin A \times \csc A = 1.$
- ◎ $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1.$
- ◎ $\cos A \times \sec A = 1.$
- ◎ $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A.$
- ◎ $\tan A \times \cot A = 1.$
- ◎ $\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A.$
- ◎ $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$
- ◎ $\cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$
- ◎ $\sin A < \tan A < \sec A.$
- ◎ $\cos A < \cot A < \csc A.$

90°+A之三角函數

- ◎ $\sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A.$
- ◎ $\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$
- ◎ $\tan(90^\circ + A) = -\cot A.$

負角之三角函數

- ◎ $\sin(-A) = -\sin A.$
- ◎ $\cos(-A) = \cos A.$
- ◎ $\tan(-A) = -\tan A.$

補角之三角函數

- ◎ $\sin(180^\circ - A) = \sin A.$
- ◎ $\cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A.$
- ◎ $\tan(180^\circ - A) = -\tan A.$

180°+A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(180^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(180^\circ + A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan(180^\circ + A) = \tan A.$$

270°-A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(270^\circ - A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(270^\circ - A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan(270^\circ - A) = \cot A.$$

270°+A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(270^\circ + A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(270^\circ + A) = \sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan(270^\circ + A) = -\cot A.$$

360°-A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(360^\circ - A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(360^\circ - A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan(360^\circ - A) = -\tan A.$$

二角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

三角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin(A+B+C)$$

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

$$+ \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos(A+B+C)$$

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

$$- \sin A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan(A+B+C) = (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$$

$$- \tan A \tan B \tan C) / (1 - \tan A \tan B$$

$$- \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A).$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot(A+B+C) = (\cot A \times \cot B \times \cot C$$

$$- \cot A - \cot B - \cot C) / (\cot B \cot C$$

$$+ \cot C \cot A - \cot A \cot B - 1).$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \text{若 } A+B+C=90^\circ, \text{ 則}$$

$$\odot \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$\odot \tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$$

$$\odot \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\odot \frac{c-a}{c+a} \cot \frac{B}{2} = \tan \frac{C-A}{2}$$

$$\odot \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\odot \sin A = \frac{2\Delta}{bc}, \quad \sin B = \frac{2\Delta}{ca}, \quad \sin C = \frac{2\Delta}{ab}$$

$$\text{但 } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\odot r = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2}, \quad r_1 = s \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

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

$$\odot \text{至 } a \text{ 之中線} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A)}$$

$$\odot \text{角 } A \text{ 之內二等分線} = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\odot \text{角 } A \text{ 之外二等分線} = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b-c}$$

$$\odot \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{b^2 \sin A \sin C}{2 \sin B}$$

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = rs$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} ha = \frac{abc}{4R}$$

$$\odot \text{圓之內接四邊形之面積}$$

$$= \sqrt{\{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)\}}$$

$$\odot \text{任意四邊形之面積}$$

$$= \sqrt{\{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d) - abcd \times \cos^2 \frac{A+C}{2}\}}$$

$$\odot \text{外切四邊形之面積} = \sqrt{abcd} \cdot \sin \frac{A+C}{2}$$

$$\odot \text{內且外切四邊形之面積} = \sqrt{abcd}$$

$$\odot \text{正多角形之邊心距 } r = a/2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\odot \text{正多角形之半徑 } R = a/2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\odot \text{同面積} = \frac{n}{2} R^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = nr^2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$$

De Moivre 氏定理

$$\odot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

$$\odot \cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} - \frac{\alpha^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\odot \sin \alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \frac{\alpha^5}{5!} - \frac{\alpha^7}{7!} + \dots$$

三角函數之展開

$$\odot \sin n\theta = n \sin \theta - \frac{n(n^2-1)}{3!} \sin^3 \theta + \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-3^2)}{5!} \sin^5 \theta - \dots$$

$$\odot \cos n\theta = \cos \theta \left\{ 1 - \frac{n^2-1}{2!} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{(n^2-1)(n^2-3^2)}{4!} \sin^4 \theta - \dots \right\}$$

三角函數之指數值

$$\odot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\odot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\odot i \tan \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}$$

級數之和

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(\alpha + 4\beta) + \cdots + \cos\{\alpha \\ + 2(n-1)\beta\} &= \frac{\cos\{\alpha + (n-1)\beta\} \sin n\beta}{\sin \beta}, \\ \sin \alpha + \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin(\alpha + 4\beta) + \cdots + \sin\{\alpha \\ + 2(n-1)\beta\} &= \frac{\sin\{\alpha + (n-1)\beta\} \sin n\beta}{\sin \beta}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \cdots \\ + \cos\left\{\alpha + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right\} &= 0, \\ \sin \alpha + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \cdots \\ + \sin\left\{\alpha + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right\} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

三角函數式之因數分解

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} n \text{ 爲偶數時, } x^n - 1 &= (x-1)(x+1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-4}{n}\pi + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-2}{n}\pi + 1\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} n \text{ 爲奇數時, } x^n - 1 &= (x-1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-3}{n}\pi + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi + 1\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} n \text{ 爲偶數時, } x^n + 1 &= \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{5\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-3}{n}\pi + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi + 1\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} n \text{ 爲奇數時, } x^n + 1 &= (x+1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-4}{n}\pi + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-2}{n}\pi + 1\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} x^n - x^{-n} &= (x - x^{-n})\left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{n}\right)\left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} x^n + x^{-n} = \left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2n}\right)\left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n}\right) \cdots \left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos \theta + 1 &= \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\theta}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi + \theta}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi + \theta}{n} + 1\right) \\ &\times \cdots \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2n-4)\pi + \theta}{n} + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2n-2)\pi + \theta}{n} + 1\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\bullet} x^n + x^{-n} - 2 \cos n\theta &= \left(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \theta\right)\left\{x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right)\right\} \times \cdots \\ &\cdots \left\{x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2n-2}{n}\pi\right)\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

II. 三角法公式集 球面

基 本 公 式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos b = \cos c \cos a + \sin c \sin a \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C.$$

sin A 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin A = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 a - \cos^2 b - \cos^2 c + 2 \cos a \times \cos b \cos c) / (\sin b \sin c)}$$

$$= 2n / (\sin b \sin c).$$

$$\text{但 } \{\sin s \sin(s-a) \sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= n \text{ 及 } 2s = a + b + c.$$

餘切正弦之公式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot b \sin a = \cot B \sin C + \cos a \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot b \sin c = \cot B \sin A + \cos c \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot c \sin b = \cot C \sin A + \cos b \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot c \sin a = \cot C \sin B + \cos a \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cot a \sin c = \cot A \sin B + \cos c \cos B.$$

正 弦 比 例

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin A / \sin a = \sin B / \sin b = \sin C / \sin c$$

$$= 2n / (\sin a \sin b \sin c).$$

半 角 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)}{\sin b \sin c}}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin(s-a)}{\sin b \sin c}}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)}{\sin s \sin(s-a)}}.$$

半 弧 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \sin \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{\cos S \cos(S-A)}{\sin B \sin C}}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \cos \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos(S-B) \cos(S-C)}{\sin B \sin C}}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{\cos S \cos(S-A)}{\cos(S-B) \cos(S-C)}}.$$

$$\text{但 } 2S = A + B + C.$$

Napier 氏 公 式

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{\bullet} \tan \frac{1}{2}(a+b) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{c}{2}.$$

$$\odot \tan \frac{1}{2}(a-b) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{c}{2}$$

Delambre 氏比例式

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

$$\odot \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \sin \frac{1}{2}c = \sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \cos \frac{1}{2}C$$

$$\odot \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}c = \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \sin \frac{1}{2}C$$

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

球面直角三角形

[C 爲直角]

$$\odot \sin b = \sin B \sin c$$

$$\odot \sin a = \sin A \sin c$$

$$\odot \tan a = \cos B \tan c$$

$$\odot \tan b = \cos A \tan c$$

$$\odot \tan b = \tan B \sin a$$

$$\odot \tan a = \tan A \sin b$$

$$\odot \tan A \tan B = 1/\cos c$$

$$\odot \cot A \cot B = \cos c$$

內切圓傍切圓外接圓

$$\odot \tan r = \frac{n}{\sin s} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin(s-a)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}B \sin \frac{1}{2}C}{\cos \frac{1}{2}A} \sin a$$

$$= \frac{N}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}A \cos \frac{1}{2}B \cos \frac{1}{2}C}$$

$$\text{但 } N = \{-\cos S \cos(S-A) \cos(S-B)$$

$$\times \cos(S-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\odot \cot r = \frac{1}{2N} \{ \cos S + \cos(S-A) + \cos(S-B) + \cos(S-C) \}$$

$$\odot \tan r_1 = \frac{n}{\sin(s-a)} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin s$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}B \cos \frac{1}{2}C}{\cos \frac{1}{2}A} \sin a$$

$$= \frac{N}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}A \sin \frac{1}{2}S \sin \frac{1}{2}C}$$

$$\odot \cot r_1 = \frac{1}{2N} \{ -\cos S - \cos(S-A)$$

$$+ \cos(S-B) + \cos(S-C) \}$$

$$\odot \tan R = -\frac{\cos S}{N} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}a}{\sin A \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}a}{\cos(S-A)} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}a \sin \frac{1}{2}b \sin \frac{1}{2}c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \{ \sin(s-a) + \sin(s-b)$$

$$+ \sin(s-c) - \sin s \}$$

$$\odot \tan R_1 = \frac{\cos(S-A)}{N} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}a}{\sin A \sin \frac{1}{2}b \sin \frac{1}{2}c}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}a}{-\cos S} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \{ \sin s - \sin(s-a) + \sin(s-b)$$

$$+ \sin(s-c) \}$$

$$\odot (\cot r + \tan R)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} (\sin a + \sin b + \sin c)^2 - 1$$

$$\odot (\cot r_1 - \tan R)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} (\sin b + \sin c - \sin a)^2 - 1$$

面積

$$\odot \text{球面三角形 } ABC = (A+B+C-\pi)r^2$$

$$\odot \text{多角形} = \{ \Sigma - (n-2)\pi \} r^2$$

[但 Σ 爲多角形各角之和]

Cagnoli 氏 定 理

$$\odot \sin \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{\sqrt{\{\sin s \sin(s-a) \sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)\}}}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}. \text{ 但 } E = A+B+C-\pi.$$

Lhuillier 氏 定 理

$$\odot \tan \frac{1}{4}E = \sqrt{\{\tan \frac{1}{2}s \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-a) \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-b) \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-c)\}}.$$

III. 三角法諸表

三角函數相互之關係

	$\sin \theta = x$	$\cos \theta = x$	$\tan \theta = x$	$\cot \theta = x$	$\sec \theta = x$	$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = x$
$\sin \theta =$	x	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cos \theta =$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$
$\tan \theta =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\cot \theta =$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$
$\sec \theta =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\operatorname{cosec} \theta =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	x

逆三角函數相互之關係

	$\sin^{-1}$	$\cos^{-1}$	$\tan^{-1}$	$\cot^{-1}$	$\sec^{-1}$	$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}$
$\sin^{-1}x =$	x	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cos^{-1}x =$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	x	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan^{-1}x =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$
$\cot^{-1}x =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$
$\sec^{-1}x =$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	x

雙曲線函數相互之關係

	$\sinh u = x$	$\cosh u = x$	$\tanh u = x$	$\coth u = x$	$\operatorname{sech} u = x$	$\operatorname{cosech} u = x$
$\sinh u =$	x	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cosh u =$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$
$\tanh u =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$\coth u =$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$
$\operatorname{sech} u =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$\operatorname{cosech} u =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	x

三角函數之符號及變化

象限 函數	第 一		第 二		第 三		第 四	
正 弦	正	由 0 至 1	正	由 1 至 0	負	由 0 至 -1	負	由 -1 至 0
餘 割		由 ∞ 至 1		由 1 至 ∞		由 $-\infty$ 至 -1		由 -1 至 $-\infty$
餘 弦	正	由 1 至 0	負	由 0 至 -1	負	由 -1 至 0	正	由 0 至 1
正 割		由 1 至 ∞		負 $-\infty$ 至 -1		由 -1 至 $-\infty$		由 ∞ 至 1
正 切	正	由 0 至 ∞	負	由 $-\infty$ 至 0	正	由 0 至 ∞	負	由 $-\infty$ 至 0
餘 切		由 ∞ 至 0		由 0 至 $-\infty$		由 ∞ 至 0		由 0 至 $-\infty$

三 角 函 數 大 小

函 數 \ 度	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	度 \ 函 數
sin.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	正 弦
cos.	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	餘 弦
tan.	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	正 切
cot.	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	∞	餘 切
sec.	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	正 割
cosec.	∞	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	餘 割

特 別 角 之 三 角 函 數

	sin	cos	tan	cot	
$\frac{1}{12}\pi = 15^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$2-\sqrt{3}$	$2+\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{5}{12}\pi = 75^\circ$
$\frac{1}{10}\pi = 18^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{5}}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}\pi = 72^\circ$
$\frac{1}{5}\pi = 36^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}-2\sqrt{5}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$	$\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{3}{10}\pi = 54^\circ$
	cos	sin	cot	tan	

特 別 角 之 正 弦

$\sin\left(3^\circ = \frac{1}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)-2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}\}$
$\sin\left(6^\circ = \frac{1}{30}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{30}-6\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}-1)$
$\sin\left(9^\circ = \frac{1}{20}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5})$
$\sin\left(12^\circ = \frac{1}{15}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3})$
$\sin\left(15^\circ = \frac{1}{12}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})$
$\sin\left(18^\circ = \frac{1}{10}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$
$\sin\left(21^\circ = \frac{7}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}-(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+1)\}$
$\sin\left(24^\circ = \frac{2}{15}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{10}-2\sqrt{5})$
$\sin\left(27^\circ = \frac{3}{20}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2})$
$\sin\left(30^\circ = \frac{1}{6}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\sin\left(33^\circ = \frac{11}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)+2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}\}$

$\sin\left(36^\circ = \frac{1}{5}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$
$\sin\left(39^\circ = \frac{13}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+1)-2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}\}$
$\sin\left(42^\circ = \frac{7}{30}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{30}+6\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}+1)$
$\sin\left(45^\circ = \frac{1}{4}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$
$\sin\left(48^\circ = \frac{4}{15}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{15}-\sqrt{3})$
$\sin\left(51^\circ = \frac{17}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}+(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+1)\}$
$\sin\left(54^\circ = \frac{3}{10}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}+1)$
$\sin\left(57^\circ = \frac{19}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}-(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)\}$
$\sin\left(60^\circ = \frac{1}{3}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$
$\sin\left(63^\circ = \frac{7}{20}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{2})$
$\sin\left(66^\circ = \frac{11}{30}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{30}-6\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}+1)$
$\sin\left(69^\circ = \frac{23}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+1)+2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}\}$
$\sin\left(72^\circ = \frac{2}{5}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{5}$
$\sin\left(75^\circ = \frac{5}{12}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})$
$\sin\left(78^\circ = \frac{13}{30}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{30}+6\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}-1)$
$\sin\left(81^\circ = \frac{9}{20}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5})$
$\sin\left(84^\circ = \frac{14}{30}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{10}-2\sqrt{5})$
$\sin\left(87^\circ = \frac{29}{60}\pi\right)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}+(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)\}$

三角法辭典

第一門 平面三角解法之部

第一節 測角法

I. 六十分法及百分法

1. 一任意角之度數用公制表示與用法制表示,其數的關係若何?

圖 設一任意角之度數在公制爲 D , 在法制爲 G . 因公制一直角爲 90 度, 故所設角與直角之比爲 $D/90$. 又因法制一直角爲 100 度, 故所設角與直角之比爲 $G/100$.

因此, $\frac{D}{90} = \frac{G}{100}$, 故 $D = \frac{90}{100} G = \frac{9}{10} G = G$

$-\frac{1}{10} G \dots\dots 1$, 又 $G = \frac{100}{90} D = \frac{10}{9} D = D$

$+\frac{1}{9} D \dots\dots (2)$. 據公式 (1), 由一任意角之

法制度數, 減其十分之一, 則其所餘數即

此角之公制度數. 據公式 (2), 由一任意角

之公制度數, 加其九分之一, 則其和即此

角之法制度數.

2. 一任意角之分數用公制表示與用法制表示,其數的關係若何?

圖 設一任意角之分數在公制爲 m , 在法

制爲 μ . 因公制一直角爲 (90×60) 分, 故所設角與直角之比, 得以 $m/(90 \times 60)$ 表之. 又因法制一直角爲 (100×100) 分, 故所設角與直角之比, 又得以 $\mu/(100 \times 100)$

表之. 由是可知, $\frac{m}{90 \times 60} = \frac{\mu}{100 \times 100}$, 故

$$m = \frac{9 \times 6}{10 \times 10} \mu = \frac{27}{50} \mu, \text{ 又 } \mu = \frac{50}{27} m.$$

3. 一任意角之秒數用公制表示與用法制表示,其數的關係若何?

圖 設一任意角之秒數在公制爲 s , 在法制爲 σ , 則與前題同理,

$$\frac{s}{90 \times 60 \times 60} = \frac{\sigma}{100 \times 100 \times 100},$$

$$\text{故 } s = \frac{81}{250} \sigma, \sigma = \frac{250}{81} s.$$

4. 直角之二分之一, 三分之一, 四分之一, 五分之一, 六分之一, 分別爲幾度?

圖 直角爲 90° , 故其二分之一, 三分之一, 四分之一, 五分之一, 六分之一分別爲 $90^\circ \times \frac{1}{2} = 45^\circ$, $90^\circ \times \frac{1}{3} = 30^\circ$, $90^\circ \times \frac{1}{4} = 22.5^\circ$, $90^\circ \times \frac{1}{5} = 18^\circ$, $90^\circ \times \frac{1}{6} = 15^\circ$.

5. 一直角之六十分之十一爲幾度?

圖 一直角爲 90° , 故所求度數爲 $90^\circ \times \frac{11}{60} = 16.5^\circ$.