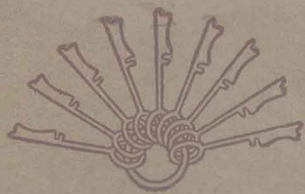


初中學生文庫

平面三角法問題解法指導

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平面三角法問題解法指導(全一冊)

◎ 實價國幣四角

(郵運匯費另加)



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平面三角法問題解法指導

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平面三角法問題解法指導

摘要 第一

1. 三角函數即 $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$, $\cot A$, $\sec A$, $\operatorname{cosec} A$, $\operatorname{vers} A$, $\operatorname{covers} A$.

2. 三角函數相互之關係.

$$(1) \sin A = 1/\operatorname{cosec} A, \cos A = 1/\sec A, \tan A = 1/\cot A.$$

$$(2) \tan A = \sin A/\cos A, \cot A = \cos A/\sin A.$$

$$(3) \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1, \tan^2 A + 1 = \sec^2 A, \\ \cot^2 A + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A.$$

3. 負角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin\alpha, \cos(-\alpha) = \cos\alpha,$$

$$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha, \cot(-\alpha) = -\cot\alpha,$$

$$\sec(-\alpha) = \sec\alpha, \operatorname{cosec}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha.$$

4. 餘角之公式.

$$\sin\alpha = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha), \cos\alpha = \sin(90^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$\tan\alpha = \cot(90^\circ - \alpha), \cot\alpha = \tan(90^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$\sec\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \alpha), \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \sec(90^\circ - \alpha).$$

5. 負角之餘角.

$$-\sin\alpha = \cos(90^\circ + \alpha), \cos\alpha = \sin(90^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$-\tan\alpha = \cot(90^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\cot\alpha = \tan(90^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$\sec\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \sec(90^\circ + \alpha).$$

6. 補角之公式.

$$\sin\alpha = \sin(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad -\cos\alpha = \cos(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$-\tan\alpha = \tan(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad -\cot\alpha = \cot(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$-\sec\alpha = \sec(180^\circ - \alpha), \quad \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ - \alpha).$$

7. 負角之補角.

$$-\sin\alpha = \sin(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\cos\alpha = \cos(180^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$\tan\alpha = \tan(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad \cot\alpha = \cot(180^\circ + \alpha),$$

$$-\sec\alpha = \sec(180^\circ + \alpha), \quad -\operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ + \alpha).$$

8. 弧度法之公式.

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \cos\alpha, \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \sin\alpha,$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \cot\alpha, \quad \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \tan\alpha,$$

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \operatorname{cosec}\alpha, \quad \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \sec\alpha.$$

9. 周期.

$$\sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n\alpha\} = \sin\alpha, \quad \cos\{2n\pi \pm \alpha\} = \cos\alpha,$$

$$\tan(n\pi + \alpha) = \tan\alpha, \quad \cot(n\pi + \alpha) = \cot\alpha,$$

$$\sec\{2n\pi \pm \alpha\} = \sec\alpha,$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}\{n\pi + (-1)^n\alpha\} = \operatorname{cosec}\alpha.$$

10. 和及差角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha \sin\beta,$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha \sin\beta,$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha \pm \tan\beta}{1 \mp \tan\alpha \tan\beta},$$

$$\cot(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\cot\alpha \cot\beta \mp 1}{\cot\beta \pm \cot\alpha}.$$

11. 和差及積之正餘弦.

$$\sin\theta + \sin\phi = 2\sin\frac{\theta+\phi}{2} \cos\frac{\theta-\phi}{2},$$

$$\cos\theta + \cos\phi = 2\cos\frac{\theta+\phi}{2} \cos\frac{\theta-\phi}{2},$$

$$\sin\theta - \sin\phi = 2\sin\frac{\theta-\phi}{2} \cos\frac{\theta+\phi}{2},$$

$$\cos\theta - \cos\phi = -2\sin\frac{\theta+\phi}{2} \sin\frac{\theta-\phi}{2}.$$

12. 二倍角之三角函數之公式.

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha,$$

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

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha}.$$

13. 三倍角之三角函數之公式.

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

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

$$\tan 3\alpha = \frac{3\tan\alpha - \tan^3\alpha}{1 - 3\tan^2\alpha}.$$

三角函數之關係

1. 設 $\text{vers}\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 則

$\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha + \tan\alpha + \cot\alpha + \sec\alpha + \csc\alpha$ 之值如何?

$$\text{【解】} \quad \because \cos\alpha = 1 - \text{vers}\alpha = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\sec\alpha = \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} = \sqrt{2},$$

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

$$\csc\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 1 = \cot\alpha.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2} + 2.$$

2. 試以 $\text{vers}\alpha$ 之項, 表示其他三角函數.

$$\text{【解】} \quad \cos\alpha = 1 - \text{vers}\alpha,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\alpha &= \sqrt{1 - (1 - \text{vers}\alpha)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}}{1 - \text{vers}\alpha},$$

$$\cot\alpha = \frac{1 - \text{vers}\alpha}{\sqrt{2\text{vers}\alpha - \text{vers}^2\alpha}},$$

$$\sec\alpha = \frac{1}{1 - \text{vers}\alpha},$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \operatorname{vers} \alpha - \operatorname{vers}^2 \alpha}}.$$

3. \int 設 $\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha} = 1$, 則

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

試證之.

【證】 第一式之 1, 順次以

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha, \text{ 及 } \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \text{ 代之,}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{及 } \frac{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta (\sin \alpha - \sin \theta)}{\sin \alpha}.$$

由除法得

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta},$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} \right) \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta} + 1 \right) = 0.$$

4. \int 試求下列各角在何象限內:

$$370^\circ, 420^\circ, \frac{7}{3}\pi, -40^\circ, -100^\circ, -365^\circ, -750^\circ,$$

$$-\frac{5}{2}\pi.$$

$$\therefore 370^\circ = 360^\circ + 10^\circ,$$

\therefore 在第一象限內.

$\therefore 420^\circ = 360^\circ + 60^\circ, \quad \therefore$ 在第一象限內.

$\therefore \frac{7}{3}\pi = 2\pi + \frac{1}{3}\pi, \quad \therefore$ 在第一象限內.

而 $-40^\circ - 365^\circ - 750^\circ$ 均在第四象限內.

-100° 則在第三象限內,

$-\frac{5}{2}\pi$ 在第三第四兩象限之間.

5. $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta.$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= (\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta)(\sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta) \\ &= \sin^2\alpha\cos^2\beta - \cos^2\alpha\sin^2\beta \\ &= \sin^2\alpha(1 - \sin^2\beta) - (1 - \sin^2\alpha)\sin^2\beta \\ &= \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

6. $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta.$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= (\cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta)(\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta) \\ &= \cos^2\alpha\cos^2\beta - \sin^2\alpha\sin^2\beta \\ &= \cos^2\alpha(1 - \sin^2\beta) - (1 - \cos^2\alpha)\sin^2\beta \\ &= \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

7. $\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) \equiv \sin 2\alpha\sin 2\beta.$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= (\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta)^2 - (\sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta)^2 \\ &= 4\sin\alpha\cos\alpha\sin\beta\cos\beta \\ &= \sin 2\alpha\sin 2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta.$$

【證】

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

$$9. \quad \cos 5\alpha = 16\cos^5\alpha - 20\cos^3\alpha + 5\cos\alpha.$$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 5\alpha &= \cos(4\alpha + \alpha) \\ &= \cos 4\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin 4\alpha \sin \alpha \\ &= (2\cos^2 2\alpha - 1)\cos \alpha - 2\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\ &= \{2(2\cos^2 \alpha - 1)^2 - 1\}\cos \alpha \\ & \quad - 4\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha (2\cos^2 \alpha - 1) \\ &= (8\cos^4 \alpha - 8\cos^2 \alpha + 1)\cos \alpha \\ & \quad - 4(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)\cos \alpha (2\cos^2 \alpha - 1) \\ &= 16\cos^5 \alpha - 20\cos^3 \alpha + 5\cos \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \quad \sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)(2\cos 4\alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha - 1).$$

【證】

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 5\alpha + \cos 5\alpha &= \cos(4\alpha + \alpha) + \sin(4\alpha + \alpha) \\ &= \cos 4\alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) - \sin 4\alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos 4\alpha(\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha) \\
 &\quad - 2\sin 2\alpha(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)(\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha) \\
 &= (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)\{\cos 4\alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha(\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha)^2\} \\
 &= (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)\{\cos 4\alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha(1 - \sin 2\alpha)\} \\
 &= (\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha)(2\cos 4\alpha + 2\sin 2\alpha - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \quad 8(\cos^8\alpha - \sin^8\alpha) \equiv \cos 6\alpha + 7\cos 2\alpha.$$

【證】 $8(\cos^8\alpha - \sin^8\alpha) = 8\{(\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha)^2$
 $- 2\cos^2\alpha\sin^2\alpha\} \times (\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha)(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)$
 $= 8(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 2(4 - 2\sin^2 2\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 2(3 + \cos 4\alpha)\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 6\cos 2\alpha + 2\cos 4\alpha\cos 2\alpha$
 $= 6\cos 2\alpha + \cos 6\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$
 $= \cos 6\alpha + 7\cos 2\alpha$

$$12. \quad 64(\cos^8\alpha + \sin^8\alpha) \equiv \cos 8\alpha + 28\cos 4\alpha + 35.$$

【證】 $64(\cos^8\alpha + \sin^8\alpha)$
 $= 64\{(\cos^4\alpha + \sin^4\alpha)^2 - 2\sin^4\alpha\cos^4\alpha\}$
 $= 64\{(1 - 2\sin^2\alpha\cos^2\alpha)^2 - 2\sin^4\alpha\cos^4\alpha\}$
 $= 8\{8(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\alpha)^2 - \sin^4 2\alpha\}$
 $= 8(8 - 8\sin^2 2\alpha + \sin^4 2\alpha)$
 $= 8\{8 - 4(1 - \cos 4\alpha) + \sin^4 2\alpha\}$
 $= 32 + 32\cos 4\alpha + 2(1 - \cos 4\alpha)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 34 + 28\cos 4\alpha + 2\cos^2 4\alpha \\
 &= 35 + 28\cos 4\alpha + (2\cos^2 4\alpha - 1) \\
 &= 35 + 28\cos 4\alpha + \cos 8\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. $\tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + 8\cot 8\alpha = \cot\alpha.$

【證】 原式之左端 $= \tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + \frac{8}{\tan 8\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + \frac{8(1 - \tan^2 4\alpha)}{2\tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + \frac{4}{\tan 4\alpha} \\
 &= \tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + \frac{4(1 - \tan^2 2\alpha)}{2\tan 2\alpha} \\
 &= \tan\alpha + \frac{2}{\tan 2\alpha} \\
 &= \tan\alpha + \frac{2(1 - \tan^2 \alpha)}{2\tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \cot \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

14. $\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan(\alpha - \beta)\tan(\alpha - \gamma)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan(\beta - \gamma)\tan(\beta - \alpha)} \\
 &+ \frac{\tan \gamma}{\tan(\gamma - \alpha)\tan(\gamma - \beta)} = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

【證】 $\therefore \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan(\alpha - \beta)\tan(\alpha - \gamma)}$

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

$$= \frac{\tan\alpha(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma) + \tan^2\alpha(\tan^2\beta - \tan^2\gamma) + \tan^2\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma)}{-\left(\tan\alpha - \tan\beta\right)\left(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma\right) - \tan\gamma\left(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma\{\tan^2\alpha(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma) \\ &+ \tan^2\beta(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha) + \tan^2\gamma(\tan\alpha - \tan\beta)\} \\ &\div \{-\left(\tan\alpha - \tan\beta\right)\left(\tan\beta - \tan\gamma\right)\left(\tan\gamma - \tan\alpha\right)\} \\ &= \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

15. $\sin\alpha = p\sin\beta, \cos\alpha = q\cos\beta$ 及 $\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = r(\sin\beta + \cos\beta)$ 則

$$(p-r)^2(1-q^2) + (q-r)^2(1-p^2) = 0.$$

【證】 $\therefore p^2\sin^2\beta + q^2\cos^2\beta = \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1,$

即 $p^2\tan^2\beta + q^2 = 1 + \tan^2\beta,$

$$\therefore \tan^2\beta = \frac{-(1-q^2)}{1-p^2}.$$

又 $p\sin\beta + q\cos\beta = r(\sin\beta + \cos\beta),$

$$\therefore \tan \beta = \frac{-(q-r)}{p-r},$$

$$\therefore \frac{-(1-q^2)}{1-p^2} = \frac{(q-r)^2}{(p-r)^2},$$

$$\therefore (p-r)^2(1-q^2) + (q-r)^2(1-p^2) = 0.$$

16. $\cos \theta + \cos \phi + \cos \psi + \cos \theta \cos \phi \cos \psi = 0$, 則
 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \psi \pm 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \operatorname{cosec} \phi \operatorname{cosec} \psi = 1.$

【證】 令 $\cos \theta = x$, $\cos \phi = y$, $\cos \psi = z$,

$$\sin \theta = m, \sin \phi = n, \sin \psi = p.$$

則 $x + y + z = -xyz$,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx) = x^2 y^2 z^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } (1-m^2) + (1-n^2) + (1-p^2) + 2(xy + yz + zx) \\ = (1-m^2)(1-n^2)(1-p^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 2(xy + yz + zx) = m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 \\ + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 4\{x^2 y^2 + y^2 z^2 + z^2 x^2 + 2xyz(x + y + z)\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 4\{(1-m^2)(1-n^2) + (1-n^2)(1-p^2) \\ + (1-p^2)(1-m^2) - 2x^2 y^2 z^2\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 4\{3 - 2(m^2 + n^2 + p^2) + m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 \\ + p^2 m^2 - 2(1-m^2)(1-n^2)(1-p^2)\} \\ = (m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 - 2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore m^2 n^2 + n^2 p^2 + p^2 m^2 - m^2 n^2 p^2 = \pm 2mnp.$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \pm \frac{2}{mnp} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \psi \pm 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \operatorname{cosec} \phi \operatorname{cosec} \psi = 1.$$

摘要 第二

1. 三角和之三角函數之公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta \cos\gamma + \sin\beta \cos\gamma \cos\alpha \\ &\quad + \sin\gamma \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta \sin\gamma, \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta \cos\gamma - \sin\alpha \sin\beta \cos\gamma \\ &\quad - \sin\beta \sin\gamma \cos\alpha - \sin\gamma \sin\alpha \cos\beta, \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma - \tan\alpha \tan\beta \tan\gamma}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta - \tan\beta \tan\gamma - \tan\gamma \tan\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 特別角之三角函數之值.

(a) 45° 之三角函數之值.

$$\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tan 45^\circ = \cot 45^\circ = 1,$$

$$\sec 45^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}.$$

從此可求得 135° , 225° 及 315° 等之三角函數之值.

(b) 30° 之三角函數之值.

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

從此可求得 60° , 120° , 150° , 210° , 240° , 300° 等之三角函數之值.