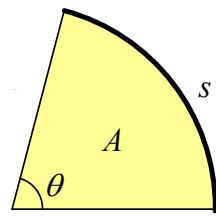


三角函數

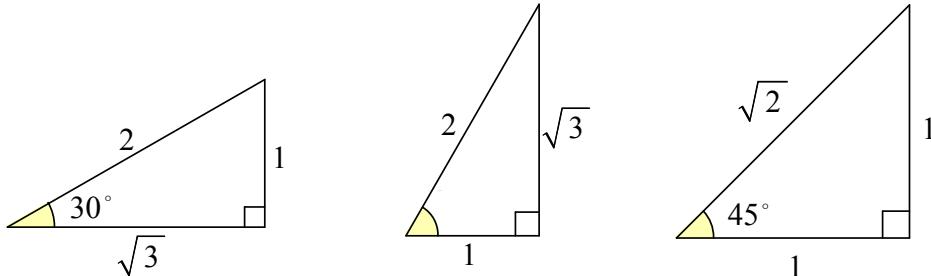
1 燈形弧長、面積：設扇形半徑 r , 圓心角 θ (弧度), 則

$$\begin{cases} \text{弧長 } s = r \cdot \theta \\ \text{扇形周長} = r + r + s = 2r + r \cdot \theta \\ \text{扇形面積} A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} r \cdot s \end{cases}$$



2 弧度(強度)換算： π (弧度) = $180^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ 弧度} \\ 1 \text{ 弧度} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} (\doteq \frac{180}{3.14} \doteq 57.29^\circ) \end{cases}$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \pi^\circ &\doteq 3.14^\circ \\ \pi \text{ 弧度} &\doteq 3.14 \text{ 弧度} = 180^\circ \end{aligned}}$$



3 特殊三角函數值：

$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

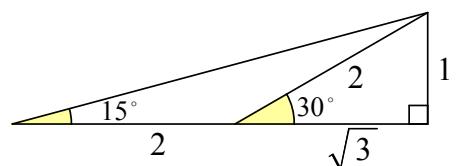
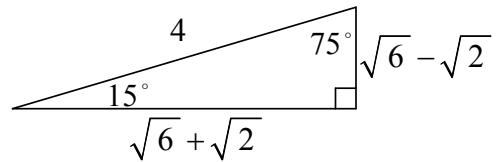
$$\sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

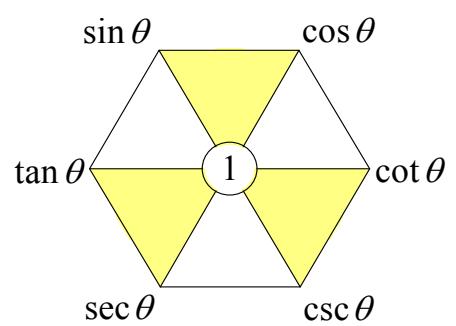


4 三角函數公式：

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 平方關係} : \begin{cases} \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \\ \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 商式關係} : \begin{cases} \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 倒數關係} : \begin{cases} \sin \theta \cdot \csc \theta = 1 \\ \cos \theta \cdot \sec \theta = 1 \\ \tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta = \cos(90^\circ - \theta) \\ \cos \theta = \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \theta = \cot(90^\circ - \theta) \\ \cot \theta = \tan(90^\circ - \theta) \\ \sec \theta = \csc(90^\circ - \theta) \\ \csc \theta = \sec(90^\circ - \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 + \sin 2\theta \\ (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - \sin 2\theta \\ \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = |\sin \theta + \cos \theta| \\ \sqrt{1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = |\sin \theta - \cos \theta| \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \\ \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \end{cases}$$

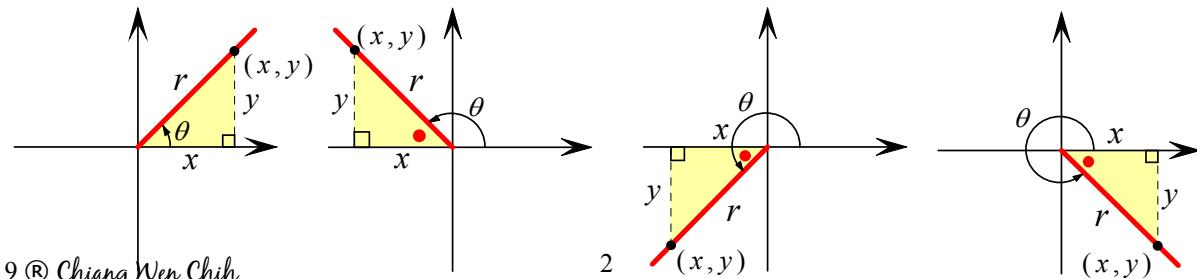
$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \\ \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

⑩ 廣義角三角函數的定義：

設 $P(x, y)$ 為 θ 角終邊上異於原點的一點， O 表原點， $\overline{OP} = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ，則我們定義：(分母中之 x, y 均不為 0)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}, \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}, \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}, \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}, \sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}, \csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}$$



(11) 象限角與三角函數值的正負關係：(倒數關係：不影響正負)

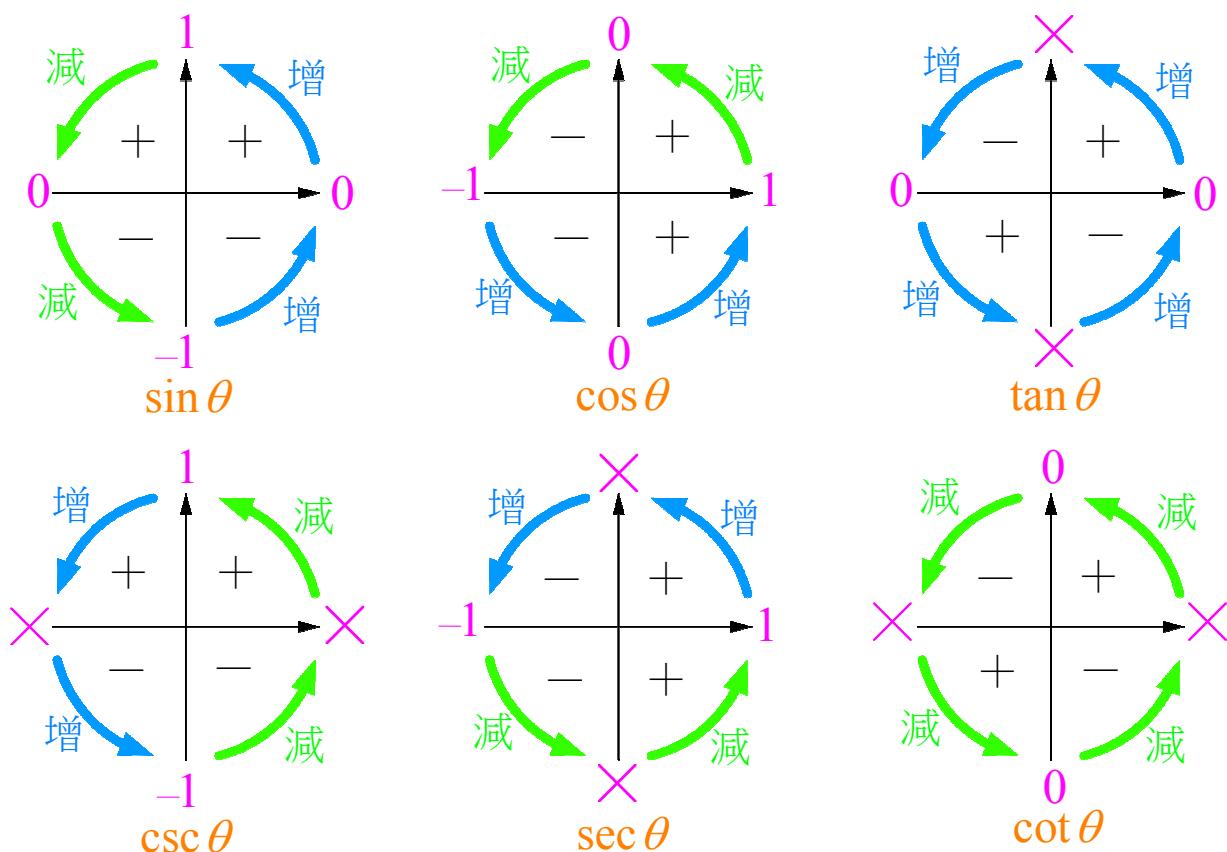
	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\csc \theta$
第一象限角	+	+	+	+	+	+
第二象限角	+	-	-	-	-	+
第三象限角	-	-	+	+	-	-
第四象限角	-	+	-	-	+	-

特殊角 $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ$ 的三角函數值：(倒數關係：0 ↔ X)

	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\csc \theta$
0°	0	1	0	無意義	1	無意義
90°	1	0	無意義	0	無意義	1
180°	0	-1	0	無意義	-1	無意義
270°	-1	0	無意義	0	無意義	-1

三角函數遞增、遞減：(倒數關係：增 ↔ 減)

	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\csc \theta$
第一象限角	增	減	增	減	增	減
第二象限角	減	減	增	減	增	增
第三象限角	減	增	增	減	減	增
第四象限角	增	增	增	減	減	減



(12) 廣義角化簡：

$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin\theta \\ \sin(180^\circ - \theta) = \sin\theta \\ \sin(360^\circ + \theta) = \sin\theta \\ \sin(360^\circ - \theta) = -\sin\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(180^\circ + \theta) = -\cos\theta \\ \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos\theta \\ \cos(360^\circ + \theta) = \cos\theta \\ \cos(360^\circ - \theta) = \cos\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan(180^\circ + \theta) = \tan\theta \\ \tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan\theta \\ \tan(360^\circ + \theta) = \tan\theta \\ \tan(360^\circ - \theta) = -\tan\theta \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cot(180^\circ + \theta) = \cot\theta \\ \cot(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cot\theta \\ \cot(360^\circ + \theta) = \cot\theta \\ \cot(360^\circ - \theta) = -\cot\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sec(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sec\theta \\ \sec(180^\circ - \theta) = -\sec\theta \\ \sec(360^\circ + \theta) = \sec\theta \\ \sec(360^\circ - \theta) = \sec\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \csc(180^\circ + \theta) = -\csc\theta \\ \csc(180^\circ - \theta) = \csc\theta \\ \csc(360^\circ + \theta) = \csc\theta \\ \csc(360^\circ - \theta) = -\csc\theta \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

記憶規則：① 判斷正負：將 θ 角視為銳角，依「 $180^\circ + \theta$ 為第三象限角， $180^\circ - \theta$ 為第二象限角， $360^\circ + \theta$ 為第一象限角， $360^\circ - \theta$ 為第四象限角」判斷原三角函數的正負！

② 決定函數：遇到 $180^\circ \pm \theta$ ， $360^\circ \pm \theta$ ，三角函數不變。

$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \cos\theta \\ \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos\theta \\ \sin(270^\circ + \theta) = -\cos\theta \\ \sin(270^\circ - \theta) = -\cos\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\cot\theta \\ \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot\theta \\ \tan(270^\circ + \theta) = -\cot\theta \\ \tan(270^\circ - \theta) = \cot\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sec(90^\circ + \theta) = -\csc\theta \\ \sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \csc\theta \\ \sec(270^\circ + \theta) = \csc\theta \\ \sec(270^\circ - \theta) = -\csc\theta \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(90^\circ + \theta) = -\sin\theta \\ \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin\theta \\ \cos(270^\circ + \theta) = \sin\theta \\ \cos(270^\circ - \theta) = -\sin\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cot(90^\circ + \theta) = -\tan\theta \\ \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan\theta \\ \cot(270^\circ + \theta) = -\tan\theta \\ \cot(270^\circ - \theta) = \tan\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \csc(90^\circ + \theta) = \sec\theta \\ \csc(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec\theta \\ \csc(270^\circ + \theta) = -\sec\theta \\ \csc(270^\circ - \theta) = -\sec\theta \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

記憶規則：① 判斷正負：將 θ 角視為銳角，依「 $90^\circ + \theta$ 為第二象限角， $90^\circ - \theta$ 為第一象限角， $270^\circ + \theta$ 為第四象限角， $270^\circ - \theta$ 為第三象限角」判斷原三角函數的正負！

② 決定函數：遇到 $90^\circ \pm \theta$ ， $270^\circ \pm \theta$ ，改為餘函數，即 $\sin\theta \leftrightarrow \cos\theta$ ， $\tan\theta \leftrightarrow \cot\theta$ ， $\sec\theta \leftrightarrow \csc\theta$ 。

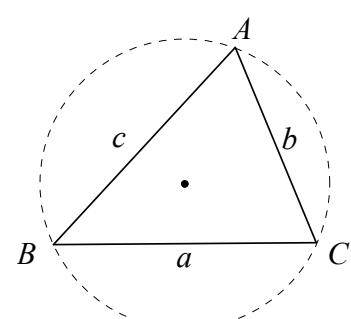
(13) 負角化簡：

$$\begin{array}{ll} ① \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta \\ \tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta \\ \cot(-\theta) = -\cot\theta \\ \csc(-\theta) = -\csc\theta \end{array} \right. & ② \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta \\ \sec(-\theta) = \sec\theta \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

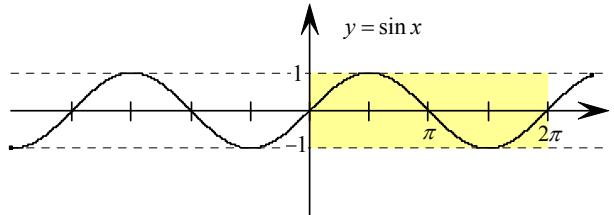
(14) 正弦定理：如右圖， ΔABC 中，

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C \\ \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{其中 } R \text{ 是 } \Delta ABC \text{ 外接圓半徑})$$

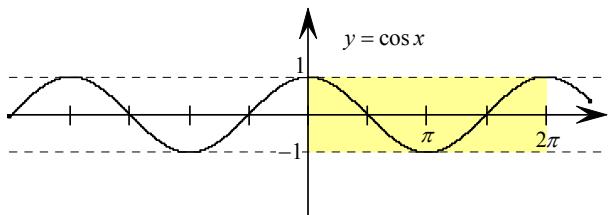
(15) 餘弦定理：如右圖， ΔABC 中， $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$



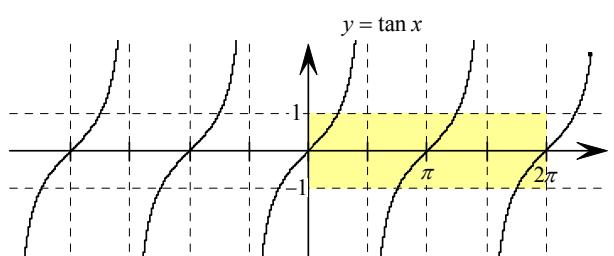
⑯ 三角函數的圖形：



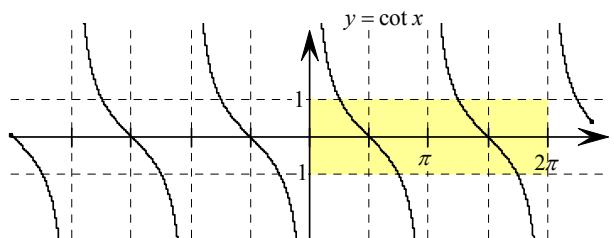
正弦函數 $y = \sin x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | -1 \leq y \leq 1 \}$
 週 期 = 2π



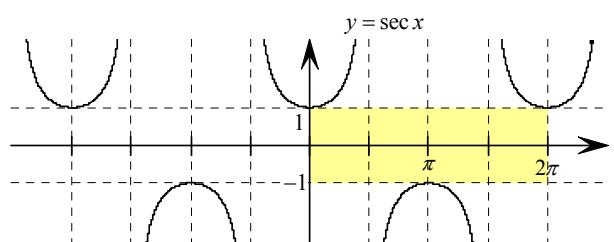
餘弦函數 $y = \cos x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | -1 \leq y \leq 1 \}$
 週 期 = 2π



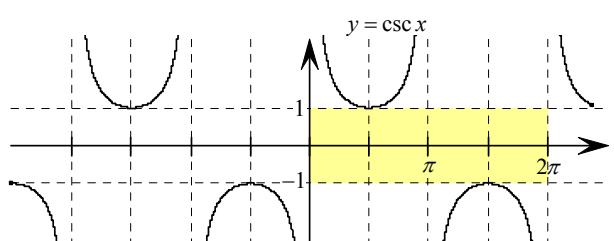
正切函數 $y = \tan x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \text{ 但 } x \neq n\pi + \pi/2, n \in Z \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | y \in R \}$
 週 期 = π



餘切函數 $y = \cot x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \text{ 但 } x \neq n\pi, n \in Z \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | y \in R \}$
 週 期 = π



正割函數 $y = \sec x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \text{ 但 } x \neq n\pi + \pi/2, n \in Z \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | y \geq 1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1 \}$
 週 期 = 2π



餘割函數 $y = \csc x$
 定義域 = $\{ x | x \in R \text{ 但 } x \neq n\pi, n \in Z \}$
 值 域 = $\{ y | y \geq 1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1 \}$
 週 期 = 2π

⑯ 三角函數週期：

① 基本型：

函數	$y = \sin x$	$y = \cos x$	$y = \tan x$	$y = \cot x$	$y = \sec x$	$y = \csc x$
週期	2π	2π	π	π	2π	2π

② 絶對值型：

函數	$y = \sin x $	$y = \cos x $	$y = \tan x $	$y = \cot x $	$y = \sec x $	$y = \csc x $
週期	π	π	π	π	π	π

③ 偶次方型：(和絕對值型相同)

函數	$y = \sin^2 x$ $y = \sin^4 x$ \vdots	$y = \cos^2 x$ $y = \cos^4 x$ \vdots	$y = \tan^2 x$ $y = \tan^4 x$ \vdots	$y = \cot^2 x$ $y = \cot^4 x$ \vdots	$y = \sec^2 x$ $y = \sec^4 x$ \vdots	$y = \csc^2 x$ $y = \csc^4 x$ \vdots
週期	π	π	π	π	π	π

④ 奇次方型：(和基本型相同)

函數	$y = \sin^3 x$ $y = \sin^5 x$ \vdots	$y = \cos^3 x$ $y = \cos^5 x$ \vdots	$y = \tan^3 x$ $y = \tan^5 x$ \vdots	$y = \cot^3 x$ $y = \cot^5 x$ \vdots	$y = \sec^3 x$ $y = \sec^5 x$ \vdots	$y = \csc^3 x$ $y = \csc^5 x$ \vdots
週期	2π	2π	π	π	2π	2π

⑤ 平移、伸縮後三角函數的週期：

函數	$y = a \cdot \sin(bx + c) + d$ $y = a \cdot \cos(bx + c) + d$ $y = a \cdot \sec(bx + c) + d$ $y = a \cdot \csc(bx + c) + d$	$y = a \cdot \tan(bx + c) + d$ $y = a \cdot \cot(bx + c) + d$
週期	$\frac{2\pi}{ b }$	$\frac{\pi}{ b }$

三角不等式

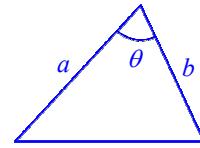
1 $-\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \leq a \sin x + b \cos x \leq \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

2 $y = a \sin x + b \cos x$ 的最大值為 $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ ，最小值為 $-\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

3 $y = a \sin x + b \cos x$ 週期為 2π

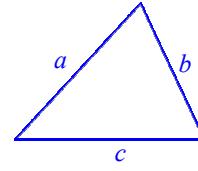
三角形面積公式

1 設三角形二邊長 a, b 及其夾角 θ ，則三角形面積為 $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin\theta$

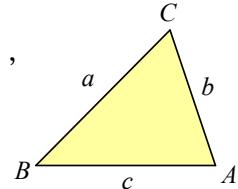


2 海龍公式：設 ΔABC 三邊長 a, b, c ，則 ΔABC 面積為

$$\sqrt{s \cdot (s-a) \cdot (s-b) \cdot (s-c)} \text{，其中 } s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$$

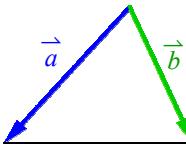


3 設 ΔABC 三邊長 a, b, c ，利用餘弦定理求出 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$ ，



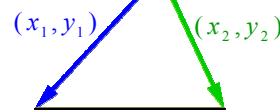
再求得 $\sin C$ 之值，則 ΔABC 面積為 $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

4 由 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 所構成的三角形面積為 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2|\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2}$

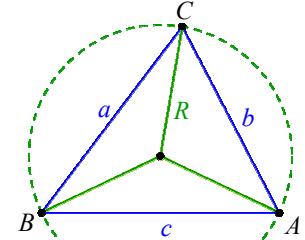


5 由 $\vec{a} = (x_1, y_1), \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2)$ 所構成的

$$\text{三角形面積為 } \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |x_1y_2 - x_2y_1|$$

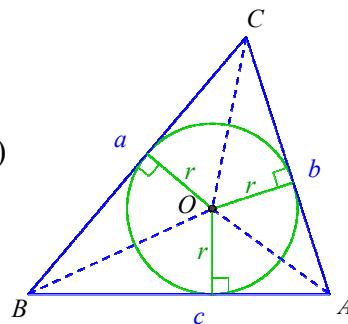


6 設 ΔABC 三邊長 a, b, c ，外接圓半徑 R ，則 ΔABC 面積為 $\frac{abc}{4R}$



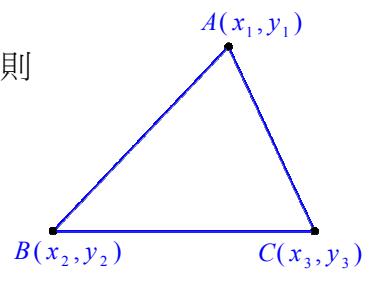
7 設 ΔABC 三邊長 a, b, c ，內切圓半徑 r ，

則 ΔABC 面積為 $r \cdot s$ ，其中 $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$



8 設 ΔABC 之三頂點坐標分別為 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3)$ ，則

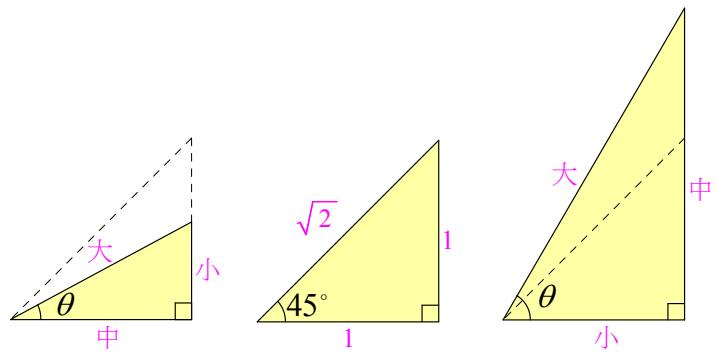
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta ABC \text{ 面積} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_1 \end{matrix} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3) \right| \end{aligned}$$



三角函數比大小

1

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |\sin \theta| \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |\cos \theta| \leq 1 \\ \tan \theta \in R \\ \cot \theta \in R \\ \sec \theta \geq 1 \text{ 或 } \sec \theta \leq -1 \Leftrightarrow |\sec \theta| \geq 1 \\ \csc \theta \geq 1 \text{ 或 } \csc \theta \leq -1 \Leftrightarrow |\csc \theta| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



2

$0^\circ < \theta < 45^\circ$	$\theta = 45^\circ$	$45^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$
$0 < \sin \theta < \cos \theta < 1$	$\sin \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$1 > \sin \theta > \cos \theta > 0$
$0 < \tan \theta < 1 < \cot \theta$	$\tan \theta = \cot \theta = 1$	$\tan \theta > 1 > \cot \theta > 0$
$\csc \theta > \sec \theta > 1$	$\csc \theta = \sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$	$1 < \csc \theta < \sec \theta$

