直角三角形的三角比

Trigonometric Ratio of Right Triangle

| 第 1 節 | |
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| Material | 1st Period |
| | Note Word: Hypotenuse (斜邊), Opposite (對邊), Adjacent |
| | (鄰邊), Trigonometric Ratio (三角比), Similar (相似), |
| | Pyramid (金字塔), Parallel (平行), Solar Altitude (太陽高角度). |
| 成以下三個式子: $\frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{BC'}{A'B'}, \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{A'C}{A'B'}, \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{B'C'}{A'C'} ,$ | |
| 也就是說、當 ZA 國定時,這些趣對應的比值與三角形的大小無關,我們稱這些比值如 ZA 的「三角上」。 在 直角三角形 ABC 中(ZC = 90°), BC 標作 ZA 的對 達,AC 標作 ZA 的鄰邊,因 經 標件計邊,對 ZA 而言,將上途 的三侧三角比分別輸定下列名稱。 | We use the height and shadow of a pole to |
| | measure the height of the pyramid. (我們用竿子 |
| | 的高度及影子去測量金字塔的高度) |
| | 2. The angle of the sun's rays relative to the Earth's |
| | horizon is fixed. (太陽光與地平線形成固定角度) |
| | 3. In a pair of similar triangles, the corresponding |
| | sides are proportional. (兩個相似三角形,其對 |
| | 應邊成比例) |
| 欽角三角比的定義 在 直角三角形 AB cm(AC = 90°),當 $\triangle A$ 的對達長 為 a ・ 都達長為 b 、且三角形的斜達長為 c 時,定義 $\triangle A$ 的三 個三角比的下。 (1) $\sin A = (\triangle A)$ 的對邊長 a 、 | Word: Sine (正弦), Cosine (餘弦), Tangent (正切), |
| | Mnemonic (記憶法). |
| | Translation: |
| | In a right triangle ABC. Set angel BAC is angle A. |
| | The opposite side, a , is the side across from the angle. |
| | The adjacent side, b , is the side closest to the angle. |
| | The hypotenuse is the side, c , of the triangle opposite |

the right angle. The three trigonometric ratios of angle A is as follows:

(1)
$$\sin A = \frac{opposite A}{hypotenuse} = \frac{a}{c}$$
, called **Sine** A.

(2)
$$\cos A = \frac{adjacent \ to \ A}{hypotenuse} = \frac{b}{c}$$
, called **Cosine** A.

(3)
$$\tan A = \frac{opposite A}{adjacent to A} = \frac{a}{b}$$
, called **Tangent** A.

Note:

A common mnemonic for remembering these relationships is **SohCahToa**, formed from the first letters of "**S**ine is **o**pposite over **h**ypotenuse (**Soh**), **C**osine is **a**djacent over **h**ypotenuse (**Cah**), **T**angent is **o**pposite over **a**djacent (**Toa**)."

Video: Jonathan Mann - Soh Cah Toa Song.



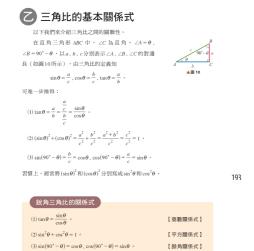
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PIWJo5uK3Fo



Translation:

By the definition of trigonometric ratio, we have

$$\sin A = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{5}{13}$$
, $\cos A = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{12}{13}$, $\tan A = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{5}{12}$.

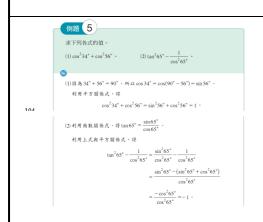


Word: Identity(恆等式), Quotient(商數), Pythagorean (畢達哥拉斯), Cofunction (餘函數), Complementary Angle (餘角), Supplementary Angle (補角).

Sentence:

- The relationship between trigonometric ratios.
 (三角比之間的關係)
- 2. Further, we infer that... (進一步推論...)
- 3. $(\sin \theta)^2$ and $(\cos \theta)^2$ are written respectively as $\sin^2 \theta$ and $\cos^2 \theta$.

Note: $\sin^2\theta$ is usually said: sine squared θ or sine θ quantity squared.



Translation:

- (1) Since $34^{\circ} + 56^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$, $\cos 34^{\circ} = \cos (90^{\circ} - 56^{\circ}) = \sin 56^{\circ}$. By Pythagorean Identity, we have $\cos^2 34^{\circ} + \cos^2 56 = \sin^2 56^{\circ} + \cos^2 56^{\circ} = 1$
- (2) By Quotient Identity we have $\tan 65^\circ = \frac{\sin 65^\circ}{\cos 65^\circ}$. And then, use this formula and Pythagorean Identity we have

$$\tan^{2} 65^{\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{2} 65^{\circ}}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}} - \frac{1}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{2} 65^{\circ}}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}} - \frac{\left(\sin^{2} 65^{\circ} + \cos^{2} 65^{\circ}\right)}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}}{\cos^{2} 65^{\circ}} = -1$$

自古即有利用三角學測量高度的例子,例如古埃及測金字塔高度、劉鳖的 《海島算器》測量了遠處或無法到達地點之物的高度;此外,天文學家亦使用三 角學測量地球的大小,進而定位並製作成地圖;直到今日。三角學仍是測量所倚 重的理論基礎。

測量上有一些常用的名詞,例如:物體與地心的連線稱作**鉛垂線**,和鉛垂線垂直的線都稱為**水平線**:觀測高歲或低處目標時,視線與水平線所形成的夾 角,分別稱作**仰角和俯角**,如圖11所示。



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Word: Vertical Line (鉛垂線), Horizontal Line (水平線), Angle of Elevation (仰角), Angle of Depression (俯角).

Sentence:

- Angle of Depression: The angle measured down from the horizon or a horizontal line. (俯角:從水平線往下測量的角)
- Angle of Elevation: The angle measured up from the horizon or a horizontal line. (你角:從水平線 往上測量的角)

補充題

Material

A surveyor stands 35 meters from the base of the Washington

Monument, as shown in the figure on the right. The surveyor measures the angle of elevation to the top of the monument to be 78.3° . How tall is the Washington Monument?



Solution From the figure we know

$$\tan 78.3^{\circ} = \frac{opp}{adj} = \frac{y}{35}$$

Where y is the height of the monument. So, the height of the Washington Monument is

 $y = 35 \tan 78.3^{\circ}$

 $\approx 35(4.8288)$

 \approx 169 *meters*.

Note

Word: surveyor (測量員), height (高度).

Sentence: ...measures the angle of elevation to the top of ... (測量…的仰角)

參考資料

References

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- 3. Ron Larson. (2018). *Precalculus 10th Edition.* Cengage Learning.

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