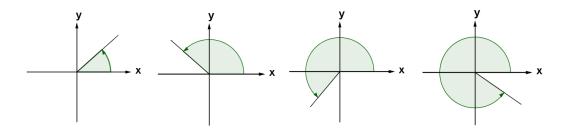
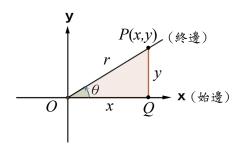
(10) 廣義角的三角函數

在過去的幾節中,我們討論的角都是銳角,也就是小於90°的角,但是我們可能有大於90°的角,如下圖所示:



這些角是廣義角,廣義角也有三角函數的,請看下圖



任何一個角都有一個始邊和終邊,我們將始邊放在x軸上,然後在終邊上任取一點P,設P點的座標為P(x,y), \overline{OP} 的長度為r,則

$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
$$cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$
$$tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

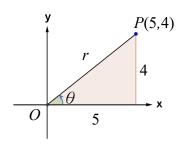
例 1
$$P(x,y) = (5,4)$$

$$r = \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25 + 16} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$



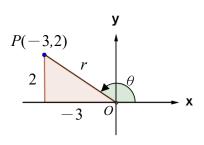
例 2
$$P(x,y) = (-3,2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{2}{-3} = \frac{-2}{3}$$



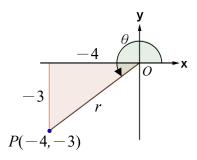
例 3
$$P(x,y) = (-4, -3)$$

$$r = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-4}{5}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$$



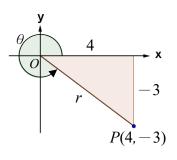
例 4
$$P(x,y) = (4,-3)$$

$$r = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{-3}{5}$$

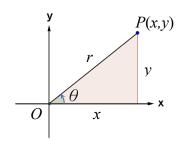
$$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{-3}{4}$$



我們現在看一下這些角函數的正負值:

第一象限



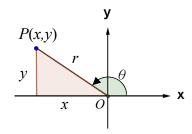
x和 y 都為正的,因此

$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
為正值

$$cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$
為正值

$$tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$
為正值

第二象限



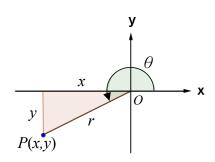
x 為負值,y 為正值,因此

$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
為正值

$$cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$
為負值

$$tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$
為負值

第三象限



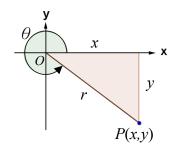
x和y都為負值

$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
為負值

$$cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$
為負值

$$tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$
 為正值

第四象限



x 為正值,y 為負值,故

$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
為負值

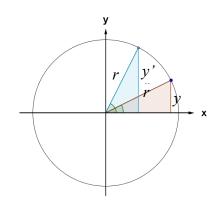
$$cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$
為正值

$$tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$
 為負值

sinθ在各象限的變化

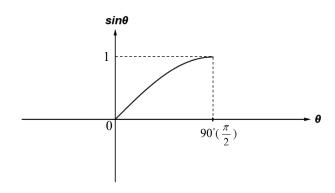
我們畫一個圓,圓的半徑為r

第一象限

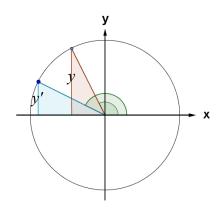


$$sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

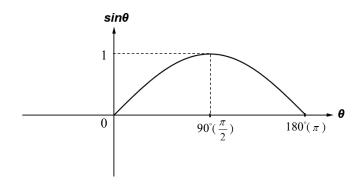
在第一象限,當 θ 增大時,y亦增大,所以 $sin\theta$ 是隨 θ 增加的,而且 $sin\theta$ 是正值。



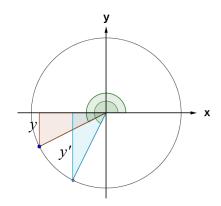
第二象限



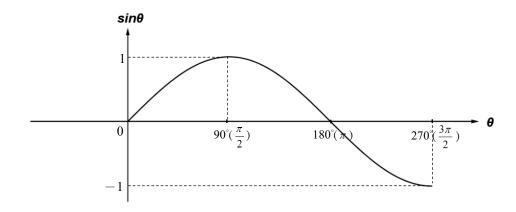
在第二象限,當 θ 增大時,y會變小,所以 $sin\theta$ 是隨 θ 增加而變小,而且 $sin\theta$ 在第二象限仍是正值。



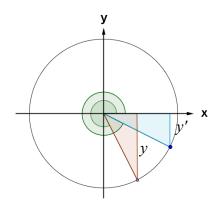
第三象限



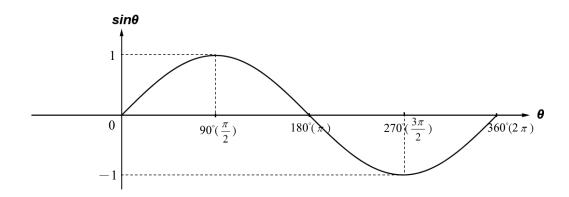
在第三象限,當 θ 增大時,|y|也變大,但y是負值,所以 $\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$ 會隨著 θ 變大而越來越小,而且 $\sin\theta$ 在第三象限是負值。



第四象限



在第四象限,當 θ 增大時,|y|也變大,但y是負值,所以 $\sin\theta=\frac{y}{r}$ 會隨著 θ 變大而變大,而且 $\sin\theta$ 在第四象限仍是負值。

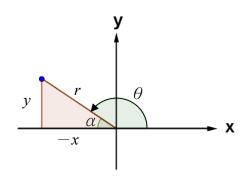


廣義角和銳角有關三角函數的關係

我們如果知道了銳角的三角函數,就可以知道所有廣義角的三角函數。

第二象限

$$90^{\circ} \le \theta \le 180^{\circ}$$



$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin \alpha = \sin(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = -\cos \alpha = -\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$
, 因為 x 為負

$$\tan \theta = -\tan \alpha = -\tan(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$
, 因為 x 為負

例:
$$\theta = 120^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$

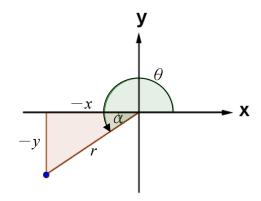
$$\therefore sin120^{\circ} = sin60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$cos120^{\circ} = -cos60^{\circ} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$tan120^{\circ} = -tan60^{\circ} = -\sqrt{3}$$

第三象限

$180^{\circ} \le \theta \le 270^{\circ}$



$$\alpha = \theta - 180^{\circ}$$

$$sin \theta = -sin(\theta - 180^\circ) = -sin \alpha$$
,因為 y 為負 $cos \theta = -cos(\theta - 180^\circ) = -cos \alpha$,因為 x 為負 $tan \theta = tan(\theta - 180^\circ) = tan \alpha$,因為 $x \cdot y$ 皆為負

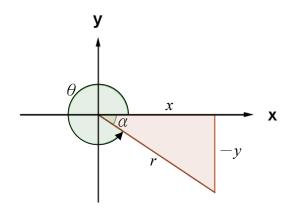
例:
$$\theta = 240^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \theta - 180^{\circ} = 240^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$
$$\therefore \sin 240^{\circ} = -\sin 60^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$\cos 240^{\circ} = -\cos 60^{\circ} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$tan240^{\circ} = tan60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$

第四象限

$270^{\circ} < \theta \le 360^{\circ}$



$$\alpha = 360^{\circ} - \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = -\sin \alpha = -\sin(360^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos \alpha = \cos(360^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\tan\theta = -\tan(360^{\circ} - \theta) = -\tan\alpha$$

例:
$$\theta=330^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 360^{\circ} - 330^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \sin 330^{\circ} = -\sin 30^{\circ} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 330^{\circ} = \cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$tan330^{\circ} = -tan30^{\circ} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

我們可以將以上的討論總結如下:

(1)第二象限

$$90^{\circ} < \theta < 180^{\circ}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = -\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\tan \theta = -\tan(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$

(2)第三象限

$$180^{\circ} \le \theta \le 270^{\circ}$$

$$\sin \theta = -\sin(\theta - 180^{\circ})$$

$$\cos \theta = -\cos(\theta - 180^{\circ})$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\theta - 180^{\circ})$$

(3)第四象限

$$270^{\circ} \le \theta \le 360^{\circ}$$

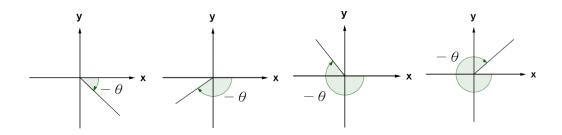
$$\sin \theta = -\sin(360^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\cos\theta = \cos(360^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$\tan\theta = -\tan(360^{\circ} - \theta)$$

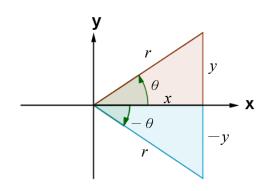
負角的三角函數

負角是指終邊的旋轉是順時針方向的,如下圖所示



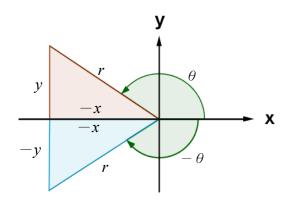
 $-\theta$ 的三角函數是有關的。

第四象限



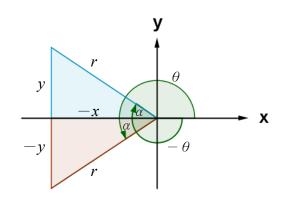
我們可知
$$sin(-\theta) = -sin\theta$$
 $cos(-\theta) = cos\theta$ $tan(-\theta) = -tan\theta$

第三象限



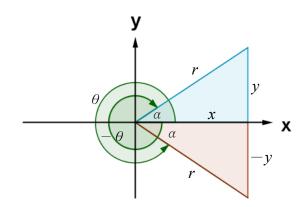
我們可知
$$sin(-\theta) = -sin\theta$$
 $cos(-\theta) = cos\theta$ $tan(-\theta) = -tan\theta$

第二象限



我們可知
$$sin(-\theta) = -sin\theta$$
 $cos(-\theta) = cos\theta$ $tan(-\theta) = -tan\theta$

第一象限



我們可知
$$sin(-\theta) = -sin\theta$$
 $cos(-\theta) = cos\theta$

$$tan(-\theta) = -tan\theta$$

結論:

$$sin(-\theta) = -sin\theta$$

$$cos(-\theta) = cos\theta$$

$$tan(-\theta) = -tan\theta$$