

# 一個三角恆等式的推廣

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在高中基礎數學課程裏，簡易三角恆等式中常出現這類恆等式：

$$4 \cos \theta \cos (60^\circ + \theta) \cos (60^\circ - \theta) = \cos 3\theta$$

和

$$4 \sin \theta \sin (60^\circ + \theta) \sin (60^\circ - \theta) = \sin 3\theta$$

以及求值

$$\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

或  $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ$

等等的計算。本文的目的是將這些常見的演習題加以有系統的歸納與分析整理出一個有規則的恆等式來。

首先看一些例子：

例1： $4 \cos \theta \cos (60^\circ + \theta) \cos (60^\circ - \theta) = \cos 3\theta$

由積化和差公式，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左式} &= 4 \cos \theta [\cos^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 \theta] \\ &= 4 \cos \theta [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 60^\circ] \\ &= \cos \theta [4 \cos^2 \theta - 3] \\ &= 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \\ &= \cos 3\theta \end{aligned}$$

又

$$4 \sin \theta \sin (\theta + 60^\circ) \sin (60^\circ - \theta)$$

$$= \sin 3\theta$$

$$\text{由左式} = 4 \sin \theta (\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta (3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= \sin 3\theta$$

將上二式換個寫法即

$$4 \cos \theta \cos \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= -\cos 3\theta$$

$$4 \sin \theta \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sin 3\theta$$

例2： $8 \cos \theta \cos \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{4}\right)$

$$+ \frac{2\pi}{4} \cos \left(\theta + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 8 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \cos \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\cdot \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 4 \sin 2\theta \cdot [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$= 2 \sin 2\theta [2 \cos^2 \theta - 1]$$

$$= 2 \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos 2\theta$$

$$= \sin 4\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 8 \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{4} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= 8 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \sin \left( -\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= 2 \sin 2\theta (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \\
 &= 2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \\
 &= \sin 4\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

例3:  $16 \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{5} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{5} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{5} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 16 \cos \theta \left[ \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \right] \cdot \left[ \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} \right] \\
 &= 16 \cos^5 \theta - 20 \cos^3 \theta + 5 \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

又如

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( 6 \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{5} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{5} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{5} \right) \right) \\
 &= 16 \sin \theta \left( \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \right) \cdot \left( \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \\
 &= 16 \sin \theta \left[ \sin^4 \theta - \frac{10}{8} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{5}{16} \right] \\
 &= 16 \sin^5 \theta - 10 \sin^3 \theta + 5 \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

再由棣美弗定理及二項式定理:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^5 \\
 &= \cos 5\theta + i \sin 5\theta \\
 &= \cos^5 \theta + 5 \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta i \\
 &\quad - 10 \cos^3 \theta \sin^2 \theta \\
 &\quad - 10 \cos^2 \theta \sin^3 \theta i \\
 &\quad + 5 \cos \theta \sin^4 \theta + \sin^5 \theta i
 \end{aligned}$$

比較前式及實部、虛部的相等可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 16 \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{5} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{5} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{5} \right) \\
 &= \cos 5\theta \\
 & 16 \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{5} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{5} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{5} \right) \\
 &= \sin 6\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

例4:  $32 \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 32 \sin \theta \cdot \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \theta \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \theta \right) \right] \cdot \left[ \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{6} + \theta \right) \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{6} - \theta \right) \right] \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= 32 \sin \theta \cdot \left( \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \theta \right) \cdot \left( \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^2 \theta \right) \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= 16 \sin^2 \theta \left( \frac{1}{4} - \sin^2 \theta \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 \theta \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2 \theta ) \\ & = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta ( 3 - 4 \cos^2 \theta ) \\ & \quad \cdot ( 4 \sin^2 \theta - 3 ) \\ & = 2 \sin 3\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta \\ & = \sin 6\theta \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} & 32 \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) \\ & = -32 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \left[ \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] \\ & \quad \cdot \left[ \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{6} \right) \right] \\ & = -32 \cos \theta \sin \theta \left[ \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \theta \right] \\ & \quad \cdot \left[ \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \theta \right] \\ & = -2 \left[ 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta \right] \\ & \quad \cdot \left[ 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \right] \\ & = -2 \sin 3\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta \\ & = -\sin 6\theta \circ \end{aligned}$$

以上這些演算的目的，是想歸納出下列兩個乘積的結果：

設

$$\begin{aligned} p_n &= 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \dots \\ & \quad \dots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$q_n = 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \frac{2\pi}{n} \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \dots \dots \\ & \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

經由前面少數特例的結果：

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= \cos \theta, & p_2 &= -\sin 2\theta \\ p_3 &= -\cos 3\theta, & p_4 &= \sin 4\theta \\ p_5 &= \cos 5\theta, & p_6 &= -\sin 6\theta \\ q_1 &= \sin \theta, & q_2 &= \sin 2\theta \\ q_3 &= \sin 3\theta, & q_4 &= \sin 4\theta \\ q_5 &= \sin 5\theta, & q_6 &= \sin 6\theta \end{aligned}$$

是否有  $p_{4k+1} = \cos ( 4k + 1 ) \theta$  ,  $k \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{4k+2} &= -\sin ( 4k + 2 ) \theta \\ p_{4k+3} &= -\cos ( 4k + 3 ) \theta \\ p_{4k+4} &= \sin ( 4k + 4 ) \theta \end{aligned}$$

及  $q_n = \sin n\theta$  的結果呢？

這個答案是肯定的，下面用到二項式定理及棣美弗定理，以及方程式中根與係數關係等性質就可證明這種推測是正確的。

**定理 1:**  $n = 2k$  時， $q_n = \sin n\theta$  ,

$$p_n = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin n\theta \circ$$

**證明:** 由二項式及棣美弗定理知：

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n \\ & = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta \\ & = [ C_0^n \cos^n \theta - C_2^n \cos^{n-2} \theta \sin^2 \theta \\ & \quad + C_4^n \cos^{n-4} \theta \sin^4 \theta - \dots \\ & \quad + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos^n \theta \sin^n \theta ] \\ & \quad + i [ C_1^n \cos^{n-1} \theta \sin \theta \\ & \quad - C_3^n \cos^{n-3} \theta \sin^3 \theta \\ & \quad + C_5^n \cos^{n-5} \theta \sin^5 \theta - \dots \\ & \quad + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cos \theta \sin^{n-1} \theta ] \end{aligned}$$

(A)比較虛部得：

$$\sin n\theta = \cos \theta [ C_1^n \cos^{n-2} \theta \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -C_3^n \cos^{n-4} \sin^3 \theta \\
 & + C_5^n \cos^{n-6} \theta \sin^5 \theta - \dots \\
 & + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \sin^{n-1} \theta \} \\
 = & \cos \theta [ C_1^{2k} (1-\sin^2 \theta)^{k-1} \sin \theta \\
 & - C_3^{2k} (1-\sin^2 \theta)^{k-2} \sin^3 \theta \\
 & + C_5^{2k} (1-\sin^2 \theta)^{k-3} \sin^5 \theta \\
 & - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} C_{2k-1}^{2k} \sin^{2k-1} \theta ]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin n \theta}{\cos \theta} = & (-1)^{k-1} (C_1^{2k} + C_3^{2k} \\
 & + C_5^{2k} + \dots + C_{2k-1}^{2k}) \sin^{2k-1} \theta \\
 & + \dots + (-1) (C_1^{2k} C_1^{k-1} \\
 & + C_3^{2k} C_3^{k-2}) \sin^3 \theta \\
 & + \sin \theta \cdot C_1^{2k} \\
 = & (-1)^{k-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} \sin^{n-1} \theta \\
 & + \dots + (-C_1^{2k} C_1^{k-1} \\
 & - C_3^{2k} C_3^{k-2}) \sin^3 \theta \\
 & + n \sin \theta \quad \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式左為  $\sin \theta$  之  $n-1$  次多項式，令  $\sin \theta = x$ ，則①式為

$$\frac{\sin n \theta}{\cos \theta} = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} 2^{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + nx$$

而此多項方程式

$$(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} 2^{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + nx = 0$$

有  $x = \pm \sin \frac{\pi}{2k}$ ， $+\sin \frac{2\pi}{2k}$ ， $\dots \pm \sin \frac{k-1}{2k} \pi$

及  $\sin \frac{2k}{2k} \pi$  之  $n-1$  個相異根。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{\sin n \theta}{\cos \theta} = & (-1)^{k-1} 2^{n-1} (\sin \theta \\
 & - \sin \frac{\pi}{2k}) (\sin \theta - \sin \frac{2\pi}{2k}) \\
 & \cdot (\sin \theta - \sin \frac{3\pi}{2k}) \dots \\
 & \dots (\sin \theta - \frac{k-1}{2k} \pi) \\
 & \cdot (\sin \theta - 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{2k}) \\
 & \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \frac{2\pi}{2k}) \dots \\
 & \dots (\sin \theta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \pi) \dots \dots \textcircled{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{又 } 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin (\theta + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin (\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \\
 & \cdot \sin (\theta + \frac{3\pi}{n}) \dots \sin (\theta + \frac{k-1}{n} \pi) \\
 & \cdot \sin (\theta + \frac{k\pi}{n}) \sin (\theta + \frac{k+1}{n} \pi) \\
 & \dots \sin (\theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi) \\
 = & (-1)^{k-1} 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin (\theta \\
 & + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin (\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \sin (\theta + \frac{3\pi}{n}) \\
 & \dots \sin (\theta + \frac{k-1}{n} \pi) \sin (\theta - \frac{k-1}{n} \pi) \\
 & \dots \sin (\theta - \frac{k-2}{n} \pi) \dots \sin (\theta - \frac{\pi}{n}) \\
 = & (-1)^{k-1} 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta \\
 & - \sin \frac{\pi}{n}) (\sin \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{n}) \\
 & \cdot (\sin \theta - \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}) (\sin \theta + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}) \\
 & \dots (\sin \theta - \sin \frac{k-1}{n} \pi) \\
 & \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \frac{k-1}{n} \pi) \dots \dots \textcircled{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式中，利用

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin (A+B) \sin (A-B) \\
 = & \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \\
 = & (\sin A + \sin B) (\sin A - \sin B)
 \end{aligned}$$

比較②式及③式知

$$\sin n \theta = 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin (\theta + \frac{\pi}{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \dots \\ & \dots \sin\left(\theta + \frac{n-1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & = q_{2k} \\ & = q_n \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4} \end{aligned}$$

(B)比較實部得：

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2k\theta &= \cos n\theta \\ &= C_0^{2k} \cos^{2k}\theta \\ &\quad - C_2^{2k} \cos^{2k-2}\theta \sin^2\theta \\ &\quad + C_4^{2k} \cos^{2k-4}\theta \sin^4\theta \\ &\quad + \dots + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k} \sin^{2k}\theta \\ &= C_0^{2k} \cos^{2k}\theta \\ &\quad - C_2^{2k} \cos^{2k-2}\theta (1 - \cos^2\theta) \\ &\quad + C_4^{2k} \cos^{2k-4}\theta (1 - \cos^2\theta)^2 \\ &\quad - \dots + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k} (1 \\ &\quad - \cos^2\theta)^k \\ &= (C_0^{2k} + C_2^{2k} + C_4^{2k} + \dots \\ &\quad + C_{2k}^{2k}) \cos^{2k}\theta + \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^k \\ &= 2^{2k-1} \cos^{2k}\theta + \dots + (-1)^k \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cos^n\theta + \dots + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

上式為  $\cos \theta$  的  $n$  次整係數多項式，而此多項式方程式：

$$2^{n-1} \cos^n\theta + \dots + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \cos 2k\theta = 0$$

有  $n$  個相異根（非同界角解），即

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{\pi}{2n}, \frac{3\pi}{2n}, \frac{5\pi}{2n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2n}\pi, \\ &\quad \frac{n+1}{2n}\pi, \dots, \frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

亦即

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n\theta &= \cos 2k\theta \\ &= 2^{n-1} \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \dots \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{n-1}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{n+1}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{n+3}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \dots \left( \cos\theta - \cos\frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & = 2^{n-1} \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{n-1}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{n-3}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{n-5}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \dots \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta - \sin\frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta + \sin\frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta + \sin\frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \dots \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta + \sin\frac{n-3}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos\theta + \sin\frac{n-1}{2n}\pi \right) \\ & = 2^{n-1} \left( \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \left( \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \left( \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 = & 2^{n-1} \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta - \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 = & 2^{n-1} (-1)^k \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-5}{2n} \pi \right) \cdots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n+3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n+1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 = & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n+1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n+3}{2n} \pi \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $n = 2k$  時

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2^{n-1} \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n+1}{2n} \pi \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\
 = & (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos n \theta \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

若以  $\theta + \frac{\pi}{2n}$  代換⑤式中的  $\theta$ ，則得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos n \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\
 = & \cos \left( n \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\sin n \theta \\
 = & -\sin 2k \theta \\
 = & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{3\pi}{n}\right) \\ & \cdots \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k-1}{n}\pi\right) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k\pi}{n}\right) \\ & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k+1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k+2}{n}\pi\right) \\ & \cdots \cos\left(\theta + \frac{n-1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{n\pi}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{n-1} \cos\theta \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \\ & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{3\pi}{n}\right) \cdots \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k-1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k\pi}{n}\right) \cos\left(\theta + \frac{k+1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & \cdots \cos\left(\theta + \frac{n-1}{n}\pi\right) \\ & = (-1)^k \sin n\theta \\ & = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin n\theta \end{aligned}$$

上面計算過程中用到

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B \\ & = \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) \\ & = (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 B)(\cos A - \sin B). \end{aligned}$$

定理2:  $n = 2k + 1$  時

$$p_n = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos n\theta, \quad q_n = \sin n\theta$$

證明: 由  $(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)^n$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta \\ & = (C_0^{2k+1} \cos^{2k+1}\theta \\ & \quad - C_2^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-1}\theta \sin^2\theta \\ & \quad + C_4^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-3}\theta \sin^4\theta - \cdots \\ & \quad + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k+1} \cos\theta \sin^{2k}\theta) \\ & \quad + i [C_1^{2k+1} \cos^{2k}\theta \sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - C_3^{2k+1} \cos^{2k+1}\theta \sin^3\theta \\ & \quad + C_5^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-4}\theta \sin^5\theta - \cdots \\ & \quad + (-1)^{k-1} \cos^2\theta \sin^{2k-1}\theta) \end{aligned}$$

(A)比較虛部得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin n\theta & = \sin(2k+1)\theta \\ & = C_1^{2k+1} \sin\theta (1 - \sin^2\theta)^k \\ & \quad - C_3^{2k+1} \sin^3\theta (1 - \sin^2\theta)^{k-1} \\ & \quad + \cdots + (-1)^k C_{2k+1}^{2k+1} \sin^{2k+1}\theta \\ & = (-1)^k [C_1^{2k+1} + C_3^{2k+1} \\ & \quad + C_5^{2k+1} + \cdots + C_{2k+1}^{2k+1}] \sin^{2k+1}\theta \\ & \quad + \cdots + (-C_1^{2k+1} - C_3^{2k+1}) \sin^3\theta \\ & \quad + C_1^{2k+1} \sin\theta \\ & = (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \sin^n\theta + \cdots \\ & \quad + (-C_1^n - C_3^n) \sin^3\theta \\ & \quad + n \sin\theta \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{6} \end{aligned}$$

上式為  $\sin\theta$  之  $n$  次多項式, 而方程式

$\sin n\theta = 0$  的  $n$  根為

$$\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{n}, \pm \frac{2\pi}{n}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{n}, \dots, \pm \frac{k\pi}{n}, 0,$$

$$k = \frac{n-1}{2} \quad (\text{此 } n \text{ 根非同界角且相異})$$

$$\text{即 } \pm \sin \frac{\pi}{n}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}, \dots, \pm \sin \frac{k\pi}{n},$$

$\sin \pi$  為方程式

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} x^n + \cdots + (-C_1^n - C_3^n) x^3 \\ & \quad + nx = 0 \text{ 之 } n \text{ 個相異根。} \end{aligned}$$

故  $\sin n\theta = (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \sin^n\theta + \cdots$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad + n \sin\theta \\ & = (-1)^k 2^{n-1} (\sin\theta - 0) \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\sin\theta - \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\sin\theta - \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \\ & \quad \cdots \left(\sin\theta - \sin \frac{k\pi}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \left( \sin \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \left( \sin \theta + \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 = & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \sin \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \sin \left( \theta - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 = & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 = & (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \left[ -\sin \left( \theta + \pi - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right] \\
 & \cdot \left[ -\sin \left( \theta + \pi - \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \right] \\
 & \cdots \left[ -\sin \left( \theta + \pi - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \right] \\
 = & 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-2}{n} \pi \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k+1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 = & 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{k+1}{n} \pi \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-2}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \cdots \textcircled{7} \\
 = & q_{2k+1} \\
 = & q_n
 \end{aligned}$$

(B)比較實部得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos n \theta &= \cos (2k+1) \theta \\
 &= C_0^{2k+1} \cos^{2k+1} \theta \\
 &\quad - C_2^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-1} \theta \sin^2 \theta \\
 &\quad + C_4^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-3} \theta \sin^4 \theta - \cdots \\
 &\quad + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k+1} \cos \theta \sin^{2k} \theta \\
 &= C_0^{2k+1} \cos^{2k+1} \theta \\
 &\quad - C_2^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-1} \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &\quad + C_4^{2k+1} \cos^{2k-3} \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 \\
 &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k+1} \cos \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^k \\
 &= (C_0^{2k+1} + C_2^{2k+1} + C_4^{2k+1} \\
 &\quad + \cdots + C_{2k}^{2k+1}) \cos^{2k+1} \theta \\
 &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k+1} \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2^{n-1} \cos^n \theta + \dots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n \cos \theta \dots \textcircled{8}$$

∴  $\cos n\theta$  為  $\cos \theta$  的  $n$  次整係數多項式。  
而  $\cos n\theta = 0$  的  $n$  個相異非同界角根為

$$\frac{\pi}{2n}, \frac{3\pi}{2n}, \frac{5\pi}{2n}, \dots, \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi。$$

如令  $\cos \theta = x$

$$\text{則 } 2^{n-1} x^n + \dots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n x = 0$$

有  $n$  個相異根為

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2n}, \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n}, \cos \frac{5\pi}{2n}, \dots,$$

$$\cos \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos n\theta &= 2^{n-1} \left( \cos \theta - \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \cos \frac{5\pi}{2n} \right) \\ &\quad \dots \left( \cos \theta - \cos \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \left( \cos \theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sin \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{n-5}{2n} \pi \right) \dots \\ &\quad \dots \left[ \cos \theta - \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \cos \theta + \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \cos \theta + \sin \frac{4\pi}{2n} \right] \\ &\quad \dots \left[ \cos \theta + \sin \frac{n-3}{2n} \pi \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cdot \left[ \cos \theta + \sin \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \right] \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{k-2}{n} \pi \right) \dots \\ &\quad \dots \left( \cos \theta - \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta + \sin \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \dots \\ &\quad \dots \left( \cos \theta + \sin \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \cos \theta + \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \dots \\ &\quad \dots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\ &= 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta - \frac{k-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-2}{n} \pi \right) \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{(k+2)\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k+1}{n} \pi \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^k 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k+1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{k+2}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-2}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & \therefore 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 & \cdot \cos \left( \theta + \frac{3\pi}{n} \right) \cdots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) \\
 & = (-1)^k \cos n\theta = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos n\theta \\
 & = p_n \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

證畢。

推論：1.  $\sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2n} \cdots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \sin \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \\
 & = \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} \cos \frac{2}{2n} \pi \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n} \cdots \\
 & \cdots \cos \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^{n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\sin \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \sin \frac{n\pi}{2n+1} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdots \cos \frac{n\pi}{2n+1} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

證明：由①及④式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin 2n\theta \\ &= \cos\theta [(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n-1} \sin^{2n-1}\theta + \dots \\ & \quad + (-C_1^{2n} C_1^{n-1} - C_3^{2n} C_3^{n-2}) \sin^3\theta \\ & \quad + C_1^{2n} \sin\theta] \\ &= 2^{2n-1} \sin\theta \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \\ & \quad \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n}\right) \sin\left(\theta + \frac{3\pi}{2n}\right) \\ & \quad \dots \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi\right) \end{aligned}$$

消去  $\sin\theta$  再將  $\theta$  以 0 代入得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \dots \sin \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \sin \frac{n\pi}{2n} \\ & \cdot \sin \frac{n+1}{2n} \pi \dots \sin \frac{2n-1}{2n} \pi \\ &= \frac{2n}{2^{2n-1}} = \frac{n}{2^{2n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

由  $\sin A = \sin(\pi - A)$

及  $\sin A = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \dots \sin \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^{n-1}} \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n} \dots \cos \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi \end{aligned}$$

又由⑥式及⑦式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(2n+1)\theta \\ &= (-1)^n 2^{2n} \sin^{2n+1}\theta + \dots \\ & \quad + (-C_1^{2n+1} - C_3^{2n+1}) \sin^3\theta \\ & \quad + C_1^{2n+1} \sin\theta \\ &= 2^{2n} \sin\theta \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2n+1}\right) \\ & \quad \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}\right) \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2n}{2n+1}\pi\right)$$

消去  $\sin\theta$ ，再以  $\theta = 0$  代入得

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2n+1} \dots$$

$$\dots \sin \frac{2n}{2n+1} \pi = \frac{2n+1}{2^{2n}}$$

即 
$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \dots \sin \frac{n\pi}{2n+1} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

又由⑧及⑨式

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{2n} \cos\theta \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2n+1}\right) \cos(\theta \\ & \quad + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}) \dots \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2n}{2n+1}\pi\right) \\ &= (-1)^n \cos(2n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

以  $\theta = 0$  代入，可得

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n+1} \dots$$

$$\dots \cos \frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n}}$$

即 
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n+1} \dots$$

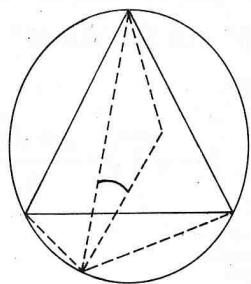
$$\dots \cos \frac{n\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

由定理 1.2. 及推論，可得一些簡易的應用：

例 1：若  $\triangle ABC$  內接於半徑為  $r$  的圓， $P$  為圓周上任一點，求  $PA$ 、 $PB$ 、 $PC$  之最大值。

解：設圓心， $\angle APO = \theta$ ，則  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\angle BPO = \theta + \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$\angle CPO = \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta$$

由餘弦定律

$$r^2 = x^2 + r^2 - 2xr \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore x = 2r \cos \theta$$

同理

$$y = 2r \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z = 2r \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta \right)$$

$\Rightarrow xyz$

$$= 8r^3 \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta \right)$$

$$= 2r^3 \cos 3\theta \leq 2r^3$$

最大值  $2r^3$  當  $\theta = 0$  即  $P$  為一弧  $\widehat{BC}$  之中點時。

同法可求得一正  $n$  邊形  $A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n$  ( $n \geq 3$ ) 內接於半徑為  $r$  的圓, 若  $P$  為圓圓上任一點, 可求得  $PA_1 \cdot PA_2 \cdot PA_3 \cdots PA_n$  之最大值為  $2r^n$ 。

註: 本例子的另一個想法亦可由  $x^n - r^n = 0$  的  $n$  個根為  $r, rw, \cdots, rw^{n-1}$ ,

$$(w = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n})$$

令  $A_i (rw^i) i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1$ , 則

$$x^n - r^n = (x - r)(x - rw) \cdots (x - rw^{n-1})$$

令  $x = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$  代入左式, 再兩邊取絕對值, 則得

$$PA_1 \cdot PA_2 \cdots PA_n = |x^n - r^n|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= r^n |\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta - 1| \\ &= |r-0| |r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) - rw| \\ &\quad \times \cdots \times |r(\cos(\theta + i \sin \theta) - rw^{n-1})| \\ &= r^n \sqrt{(\cos n\theta - 1)^2 + (\sin n\theta)^2} \\ &= r^n \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos n\theta} \\ &= r^n \cdot 2 \left| \sin \frac{n\theta}{2} \right| \\ &\leq 2r^n \quad \text{最大值當 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{n} \text{ 時發生} \end{aligned}$$

例2: 求值  $\sin 6^\circ \sin 14^\circ \sin 26^\circ \sin 34^\circ \sin 46^\circ \sin 54^\circ \sin 66^\circ \sin 74^\circ \sin 86^\circ$

解1: 由恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin \theta \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{9} - \theta \right) \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{9} - \theta \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{9} - \theta \right) \sin \left( \frac{4\pi}{9} - \theta \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{9} + \theta \right) \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{9} + \theta \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{9} + \theta \right) \sin \left( \frac{4\pi}{9} + \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^8} \sin 9\theta \end{aligned}$$

將  $\theta = 6^\circ$  代入, 即得其值為

$$\frac{1}{2^8} \sin 54^\circ = \frac{1}{2^8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2^{10}}$$

解2: 由直接計算

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \sin 6^\circ \sin 66^\circ &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos 60^\circ - \cos 72^\circ] \\ &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin 54^\circ = \cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \textcircled{3} \sin 14^\circ \sin 26^\circ \sin 34^\circ \sin 46^\circ \\
& \quad \cdot \sin 74^\circ \sin 86^\circ \\
& = (\sin 14^\circ \sin 46^\circ) \\
& \quad \cdot (\sin 26^\circ \sin 86^\circ) \\
& \quad \cdot \sin 74^\circ \sin 34^\circ \\
& = \frac{\cos 32^\circ - \cos 60^\circ}{2} \\
& \quad \times \frac{\cos 60^\circ - \cos 112^\circ}{2} \\
& \quad \cdot \sin 34^\circ \sin 74^\circ \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \cos 32^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sin 74^\circ \right] \\
& \quad \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 68^\circ \right) \sin 34^\circ \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\sin 106^\circ + \sin 42^\circ}{2} - \frac{\sin 74^\circ}{2} \right] \\
& \quad \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 68^\circ \right) \sin 34^\circ \\
& = \frac{1}{8} (\sin 34^\circ \sin 42^\circ) \\
& \quad \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 68^\circ \right) \\
& = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{\cos 8^\circ - \cos 76^\circ}{4} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left( \frac{\cos 8^\circ - \cos 76^\circ}{2} \right) \cos 68^\circ \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{\cos 8^\circ - \cos 76^\circ}{4} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 76^\circ - \cos 144^\circ - \cos 8^\circ}{2} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore \sin 6^\circ \sin 14^\circ \sin 26^\circ \sin 34^\circ \\
& \quad \cdot \sin 46^\circ \sin 54^\circ \sin 66^\circ \sin 74^\circ \\
& \quad \cdot \sin 86^\circ \\
& = \frac{1}{2^8} (3 - \sqrt{5}) \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4} \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2^{10}}
\end{aligned}$$

同法可得  $\sin 5^\circ \sin 25^\circ \sin 35^\circ$   
 $\quad \cdot \sin 55^\circ \sin 65^\circ \sin 85^\circ = \frac{1}{64}$

最後將定理 1.2 合述如下：

$$(1) 2^{n-1} \cos \theta \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\dots \cos \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos n\theta & n \text{ 奇數} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin n\theta & n \text{ 偶數} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) 2^{n-1} \sin \theta \sin \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \sin \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\dots \sin \left( \theta + \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right)$$

$$= \sin n\theta \quad n \in N$$

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