

数学Ⅱ 第4章 三角関数

第1節 三角関数

1 限目	P 1 0 4 ~ P 1 0 7	角の拡張
2 限目	P 1 0 8 ~ P 1 1 0	三角関数の相互関係
3 限目	P 1 1 1 ~ P 1 1 2	三角関数を含む等式
4 限目	P 1 1 3 ~ P 1 1 5	三角関数のグラフ
5 限目	P 1 1 6 ~ P 1 1 8	いろいろな三角関数のグラフ
6 限目	P 1 1 9 ~ P 1 2 0	三角関数の性質
7 限目	P 1 2 1 ~ P 1 2 2	三角関数を含む方程式
8 限目	P 1 2 3	三角関数を含む不等式
9 限目	P 1 2 4	補充問題

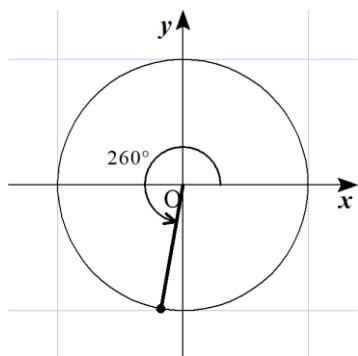
第2節 加法定理

1 限目	P 1 2 5 ~ P 1 2 6	正弦・余弦の加法定理
2 限目	P 1 2 7 ~ P 1 2 8	正接の加法定理
3 限目	P 1 2 9 ~ P 1 3 0	2倍角の公式, 半角の公式
4 限目	P 1 3 1	三角関数を含む方程式 (2倍角)
5 限目	P 1 3 2 ~ P 1 3 3	三角関数の合成
6 限目	P 1 3 4	三角関数を含む方程式 (三角関数の合成)
7 限目	P 1 3 6	補充問題
8 限目	P 1 3 7	章末問題A
9 限目	P 1 3 8	章末問題B

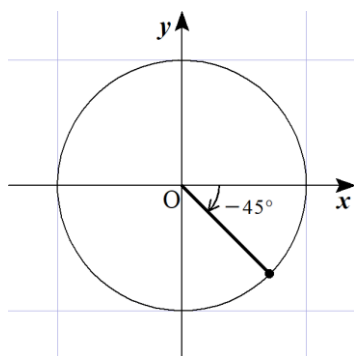
第1節 三角関数 練習問題 解答

練習1

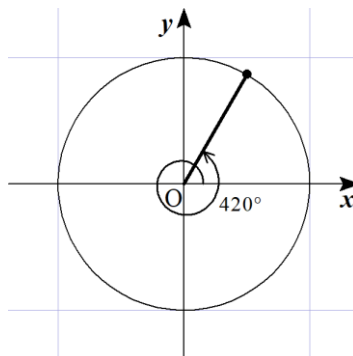
(1) 260°



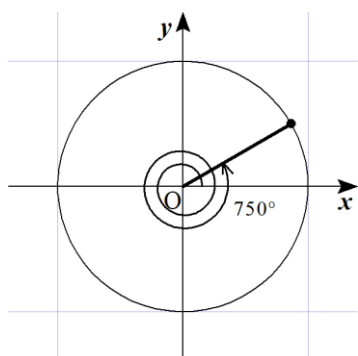
(2) -45°



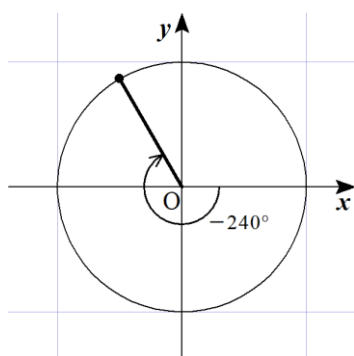
(3) 420°



(4) 750°



(5) -240°



練習2

$$420^\circ = 360^\circ \times 1 + 60^\circ$$

$$-300^\circ = 360^\circ \times (-1) + 60^\circ$$

練習3

(1) 半径1の円周の長さは 2π であるから, $360^\circ = 2\pi$ (ラジアン)

よって, $180^\circ = \pi$ (ラジアン)

(2) (1) より, 1 (ラジアン) $= \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$

練習4

(1) $210^\circ = \frac{7}{6}\pi$

(2) $240^\circ = \frac{4}{3}\pi$

(3) $330^\circ = \frac{11}{6}\pi$

(4) $\frac{5}{4}\pi = 225^\circ$

(5) $\frac{3}{2}\pi = 270^\circ$

練習5

(1) 半径4, 中心角 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ のとき,

$$\text{弧の長さ } l = 2\pi \times 4 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{3}\pi,$$

$$\text{扇形の面積 } S = \pi \times 4^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

(2) 半径6, 中心角 $\frac{7}{6}\pi$ のとき,

$$\text{弧の長さ } l = 2\pi \times 6 \times \frac{7}{12} = 7\pi,$$

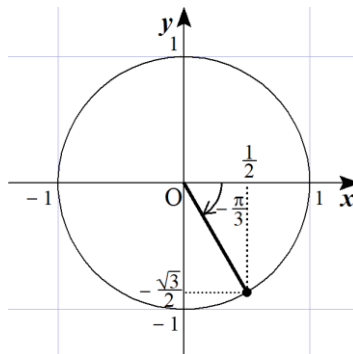
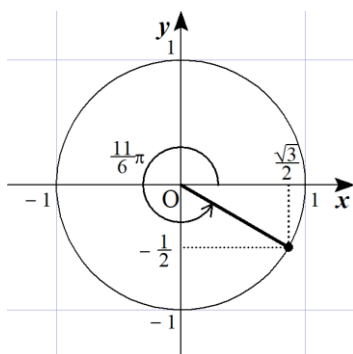
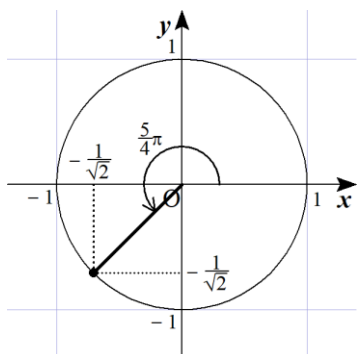
$$\text{扇形の面積 } S = \pi \times 6^2 \times \frac{7}{12} = 21\pi$$

練習 6

$$(1) \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \cos \frac{5}{4}\pi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tan \frac{5}{4}\pi = 1$$

$$(2) \sin \frac{11}{6}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos \frac{11}{6}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \tan \frac{11}{6}\pi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

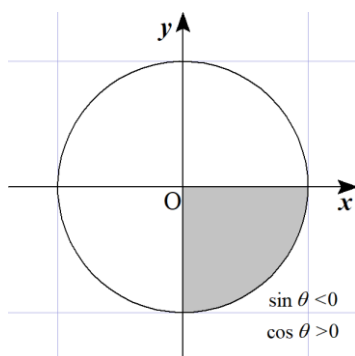
$$(3) \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$



練習 7

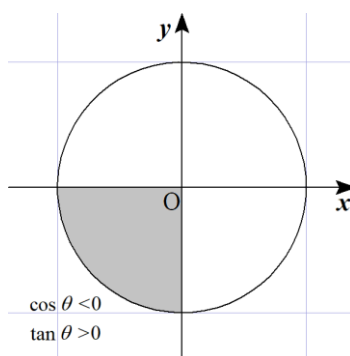
$$(1) \sin \theta < 0 \text{ かつ } \cos \theta > 0$$

第 4 象限



$$(2) \cos \theta < 0 \text{ かつ } \tan \theta > 0$$

第 3 象限

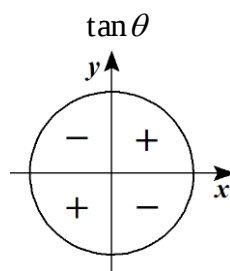
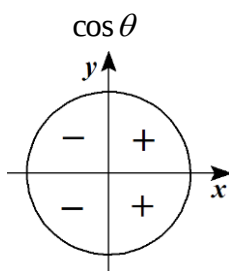
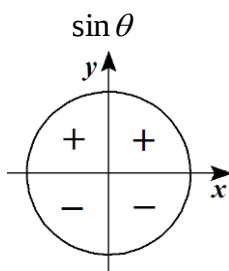


参考 三角関数の値の範囲

○ $-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$, $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ であり,

$\tan \theta$ はすべての実数値をとる。

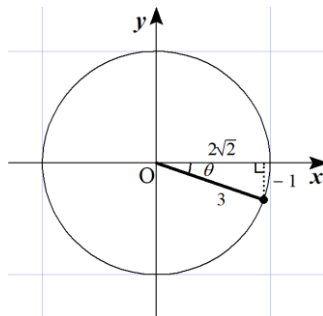
○ 各象限における三角関数の値の符号は下の通り。



練習 8

θ が第 4 象限で, $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ のとき, 右図より,

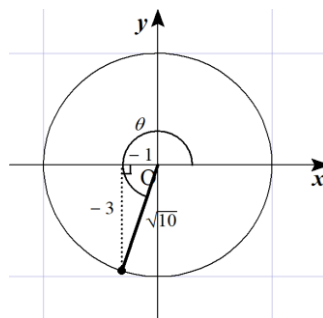
$$\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \quad \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$



練習 9

θ が第 3 象限で, $\tan \theta = 3$ のとき, 右図より,

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$



練習 10

$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2}$ の両辺を 2 乗すると,

$$\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 2$$

$$1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \quad \text{より,} \quad \leftarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

練習 11

$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = a$ の両辺を 2 乗すると,

$$\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = a^2$$

$$1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = a^2 \quad \text{より,} \quad \leftarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2} \quad \text{このとき,}$$

$$\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= a \left(1 - \frac{a^2 - 1}{2} \right) = a \cdot \frac{3 - a^2}{2} = \frac{3a - a^3}{2}$$

練習 12

$$(1) \quad (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = (\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + (\sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= 2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

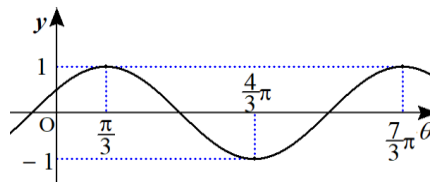
$$= 2$$

$$(2) \quad \tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

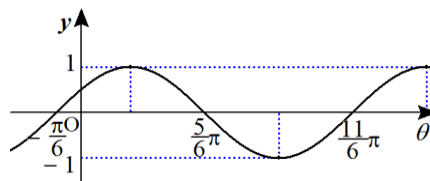
$$= \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

練習 13

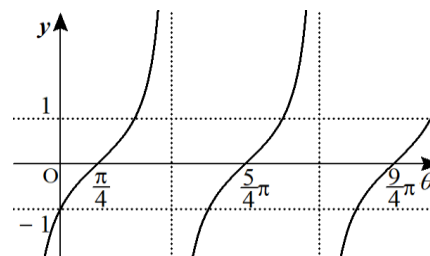
$$(1) \quad y = \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad \text{周期} = 2\pi$$



(2) $y = \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 周期 = 2π

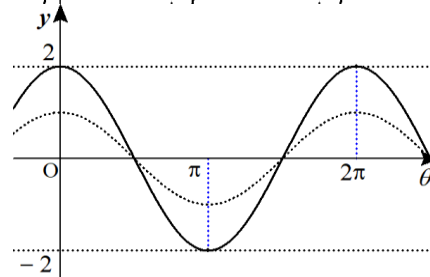


(3) $y = \tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 周期 = π

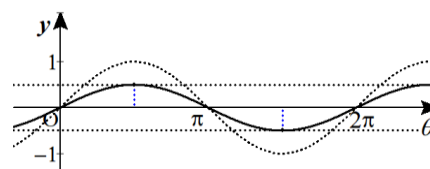


練習 1 4

(1) $y = 2\cos\theta$ 周期 = 2π

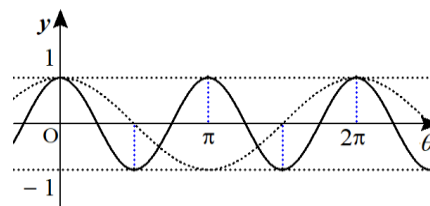


(2) $y = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$ 周期 = 2π

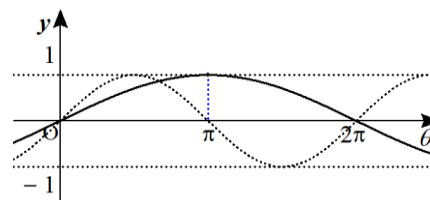


練習 1 5

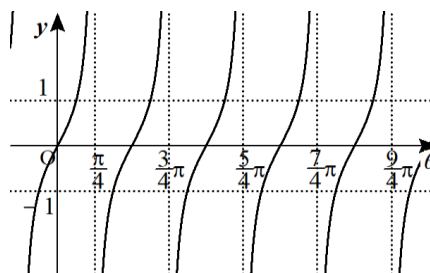
(1) $y = \cos 2\theta$ 周期 = π



(2) $y = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ 周期 = 4π



(3) $y = \tan 2\theta$ 周期 = $\frac{\pi}{2}$



練習 1 6

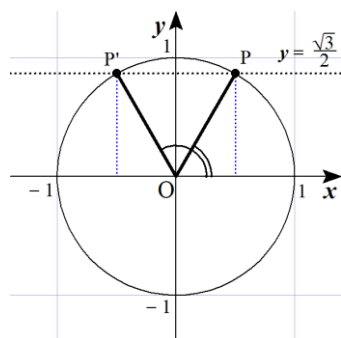
(1) $\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(2) $\cos\left(-\frac{13}{6}\pi\right) = \cos \frac{13}{6}\pi = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(3) $\tan\left(-\frac{9}{4}\pi\right) = -\tan \frac{9}{4}\pi = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$

練習 17 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

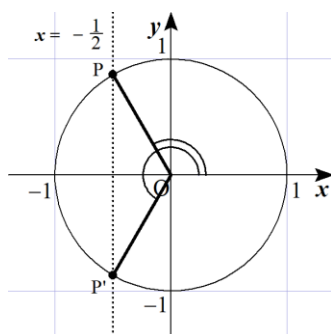
(1) $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

(2) $2\cos \theta + 1 = 0$ より,

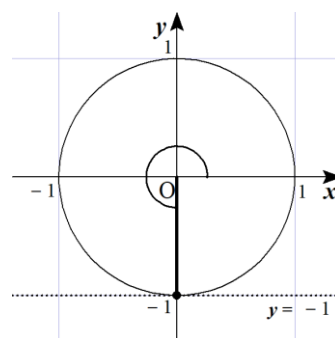
$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

(3) $\sin \theta + 1 = 0$ より,

$$\sin \theta = -1$$

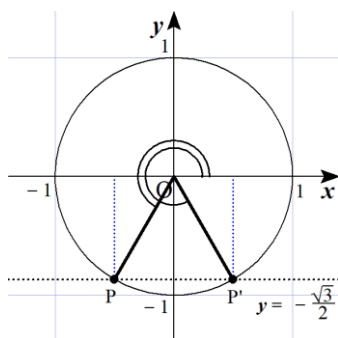


$$\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

練習 18 次の方程式を解け。

(1) $2\sin \theta = -\sqrt{3}$ より,

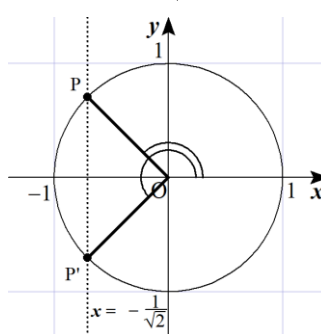
$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi + 2n\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi + 2n\pi \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

(2) $\sqrt{2}\cos \theta = -1$ より,

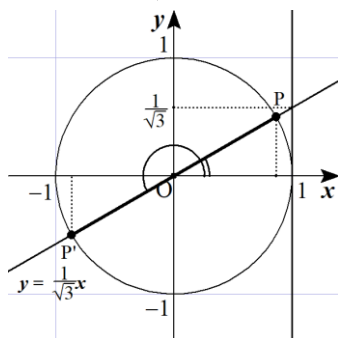
$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi + 2n\pi, \frac{5}{4}\pi + 2n\pi \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

練習 19 次の方程式を解け。

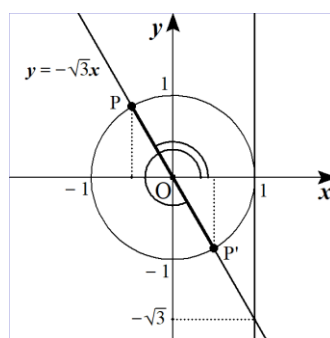
(1) $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

(2) $\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$



$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

← ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき)

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi + n\pi \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

練習 2 0 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

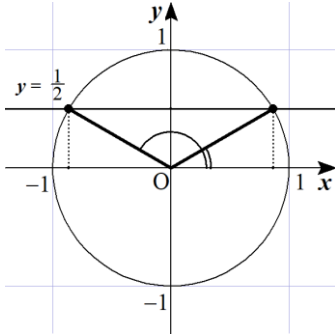
(1) $2\cos^2 \theta + 5\sin \theta - 4 = 0$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + 5\sin \theta - 4 = 0$$

$$2\sin^2 \theta - 5\sin \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$(2\sin \theta - 1)(\sin \theta - 2) = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

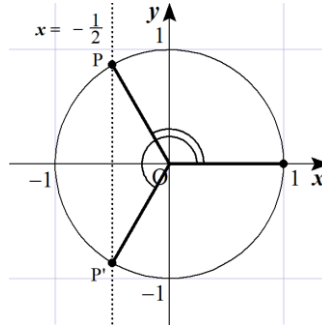
(2) $2\sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1 = 0$

$$2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

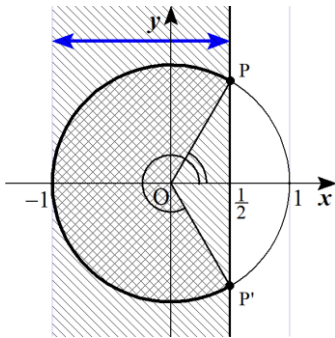
$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, 1$$



$$\theta = 0, \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

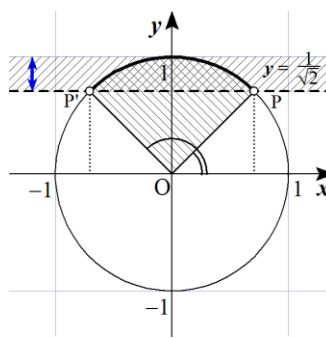
練習 2 1 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の不等式を解け。

(1) $\cos \theta \leq \frac{1}{2}$



$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

(2) $\sin \theta > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

第 1 節 三角関数 補充問題 解答

1. $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

(1) $\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{11}{6}\pi \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi$$

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

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{7}{3}\pi \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

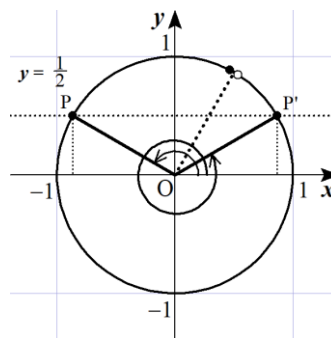
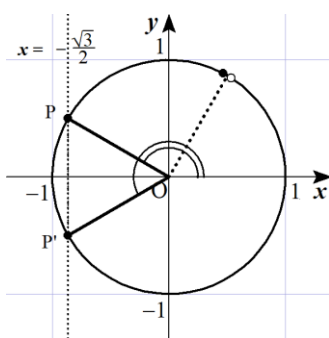
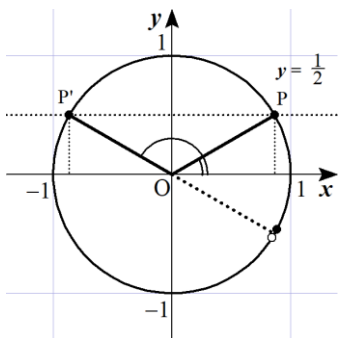
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

(3) $\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{7}{3}\pi \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{13}{6}\pi$$

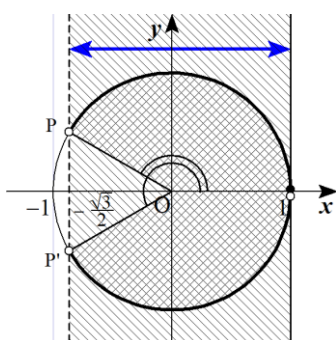
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$



2. $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の不等式を解け。

(1) $2\cos\theta > -\sqrt{3}$ より、

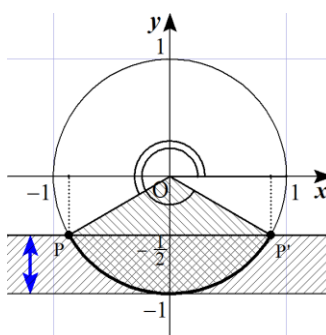
$$\cos\theta > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$0 \leq \theta < \frac{5}{6}\pi, \quad \frac{7}{6}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$$

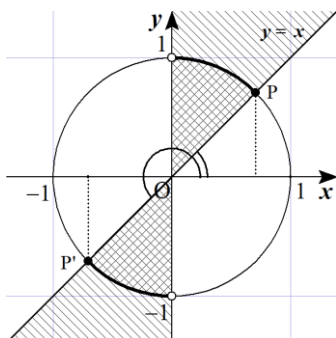
(2) $2\sin\theta + 1 \leq 0$ より、

$$\sin\theta \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$



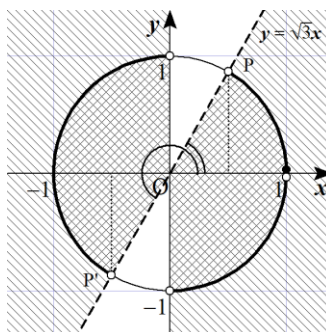
$$\frac{7}{6}\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

(3) $\tan\theta \geq 1$



$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{5}{4}\pi \leq \theta < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

(4) $\tan\theta < \sqrt{3}$



$$0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{4}{3}\pi, \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$$

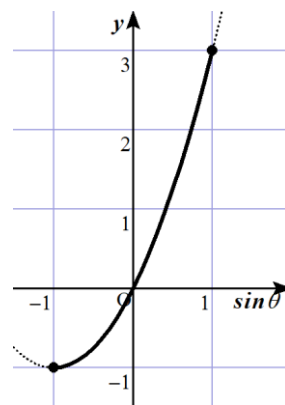
3.

$$y = \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta = (\sin\theta + 1)^2 - 1$$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、 $-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1$ であるから、右図より、

最大値 3 ($\sin\theta = 1$ より、 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき)

最小値 -1 ($\sin\theta = -1$ より、 $\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ のとき)



第2節 加法定理 練習問題 解答

練習22

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ において、 β を $-\beta$ におき換えると、

$\sin(-\beta) = -\sin \beta$, $\cos(-\beta) = \cos \beta$ であるから、

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \cos \alpha \sin(-\beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ において、 β を $-\beta$ におき換えると、

$\sin(-\beta) = -\sin \beta$, $\cos(-\beta) = \cos \beta$ であるから、

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

練習23

$$\cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

練習24

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

← $\cos 15^\circ$ のことである。

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

別解

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

練習25

$$\tan 105^\circ = \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1-\sqrt{3} \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}{1-3} = -\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2-\sqrt{3}$$

練習26

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

← $\tan 15^\circ$ のことである。

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{3-1} = \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2-\sqrt{3}$$

別解

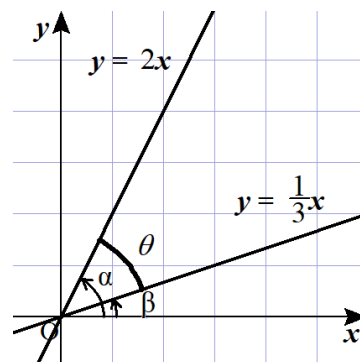
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \frac{\pi}{12} &= \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \times 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2}{3 - 1} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

練習 2 7

$$\tan \alpha = 2, \quad \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{6 - 1}{3 + 2} = 1$$

$$\text{であり, } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{であるから, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



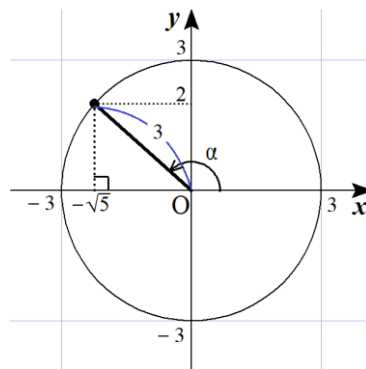
練習 2 8

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \quad \text{で, } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad \text{のとき,}$$

$$(1) \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) = -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$$

$$(3) \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$



練習 2 9

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \sin 3\alpha &= \sin(2\alpha + \alpha) \\ &= \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) \sin \alpha \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) + (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) \sin \alpha \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha \\ &= 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \cos 3\alpha &= \cos(2\alpha + \alpha) \\ &= \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\ &= (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) \cos \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha \\ &= (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) \cos \alpha - 2(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos \alpha \\ &= 2 \cos^3 \alpha - \cos \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha + 2 \cos^3 \alpha \\ &= 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha\end{aligned}$$

練習 3 0

$$(1) \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{より, } \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$(2) \sin^2 \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{より, } \sin \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$(3) \cos^2 \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{より, } \cos \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

練習 3 1

$$(1) \tan \alpha = 3 \quad \text{のとき, } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{6}{1 - 9} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{で, } \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{のとき, } \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3 - 2}{3 + 2} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

練習 3 2 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき, 次の方程式を解け。

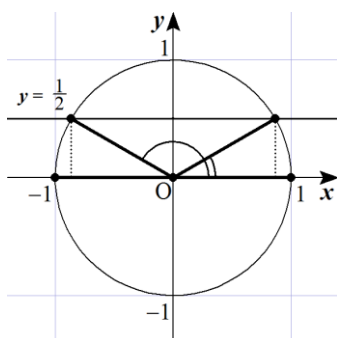
$$(1) \cos 2\theta + \sin \theta = 1$$

$$(1 - 2\sin^2 \theta) + \sin \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta = 0$$

$$(2\sin \theta - 1)\sin \theta = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin \theta = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2}$$



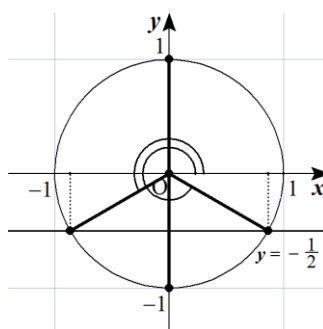
$$\theta = 0, \quad \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{5}{6}\pi, \quad \pi$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta + \cos \theta = 0$$

$$2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta = 0$$

$$(2\sin \theta + 1)\cos \theta = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

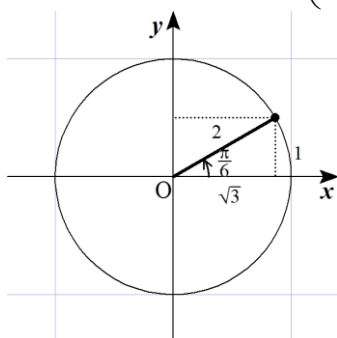
$$\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{または, } \cos \theta = 0$$



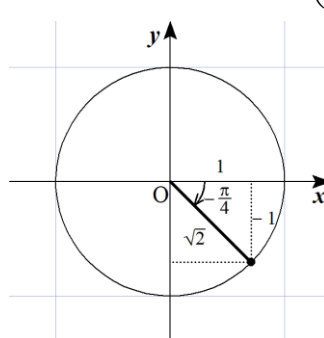
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{7}{6}\pi, \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi, \quad \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

練習 3 3

$$(1) \sqrt{3}\sin \theta + \cos \theta = 2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$



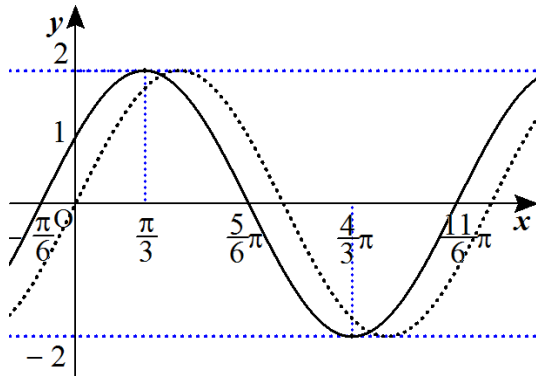
$$(2) \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



練習 3 4

$$y = \sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad \text{であるから,}$$

y の最大値は 2, 最小値は -2 であり, グラフは次のようになる。



練習 3 5 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ のとき, 次の方程式を解け。

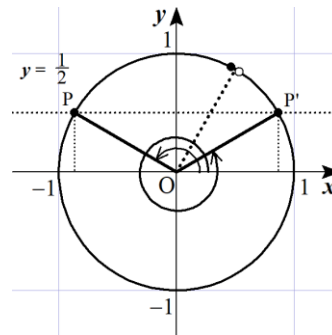
$$\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1$$

$$2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{7}{3}\pi \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{13}{6}\pi \quad \text{よって, } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$



← 第 1 節 補充問題 1 (3) と同じ!

第 2 節 加法定理 補充問題 解答

4.

$$(1) OP \cos \alpha = 2, OP \sin \alpha = 4$$

$$(2) OP = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5} \quad \text{より, } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

点 $Q(x, y)$ とすると,

$$x = 2\sqrt{5} \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), y = 2\sqrt{5} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \text{であり,}$$

$$\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = -\sqrt{2}, y = 2\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

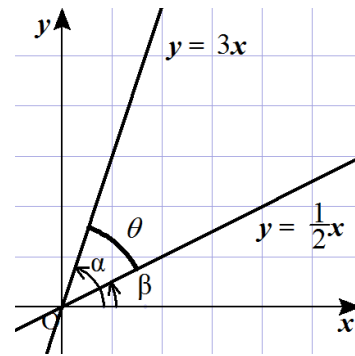
よって, 点 $Q(-\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2})$

5.

$$\tan \alpha = 3, \quad \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{6 - 1}{2 + 3} = 1$$

$$\text{であり, } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{であるから, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



6. $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき, 次の不等式を解け。

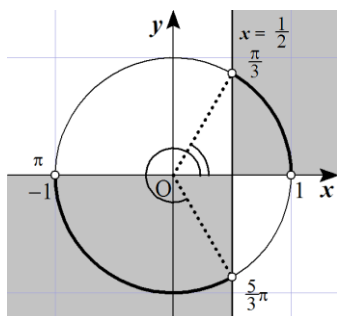
(1) $\sin 2\theta > \sin \theta$

$$2\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta > 0$$

$$(2\cos \theta - 1)\sin \theta > 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin \theta > 0, \quad \cos \theta > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{または,}$$

$$\sin \theta < 0, \quad \cos \theta < \frac{1}{2}$$



$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \pi < \theta < \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

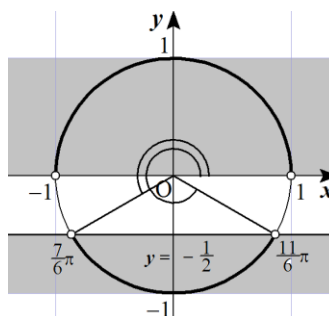
(2) $\cos 2\theta < \sin \theta + 1$

$$1 - 2\sin^2 \theta < \sin \theta + 1$$

$$2\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta > 0$$

$$(2\sin \theta + 1)\sin \theta > 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin \theta < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{または, } \sin \theta > 0$$



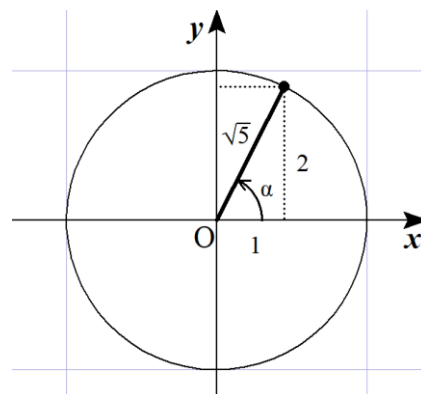
$$0 < \theta < \pi, \quad \frac{7}{6}\pi < \theta < \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

7.

$$y = \sin x + 2\cos x = \sqrt{5}\sin(x + \alpha)$$

$$(\text{ただし, } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$\text{であるから, 最大値 } \sqrt{5}, \text{ 最小値 } -\sqrt{5}$$



第4章 三角関数 章末問題 解答

1.

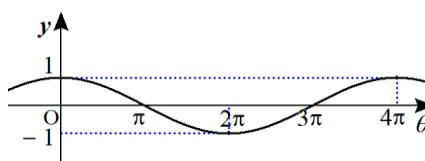
$$(1) \sin \frac{16}{3}\pi = \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(2) \cos \frac{7}{2}\pi = \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 0$$

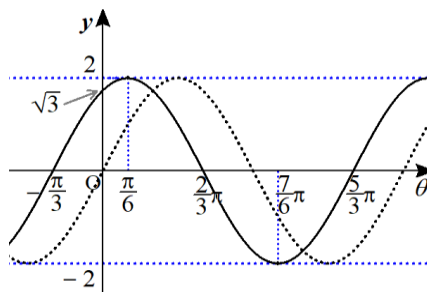
$$(3) \tan\left(-\frac{11}{6}\pi\right) = \tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

2.

$$(1) y = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{周期} = 4\pi$$



$$(2) y = 2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \text{周期} = 2\pi$$



3. $\sin\theta\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{4}$ のとき,

$$(1) (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

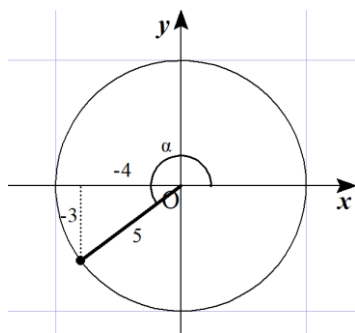
θ は第4象限であるから, $\sin\theta < 0$, $\cos\theta > 0$ より,

$$\sin\theta - \cos\theta < 0 \quad \text{よって, } \sin\theta - \cos\theta = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$(2) \sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta = (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)(\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta)$$

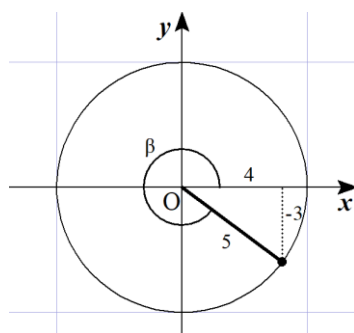
$$= (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)(1 + \sin\theta\cos\theta) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}$$

4. α が第3象限, β が第4象限の角であるから, 下図より,



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

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



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

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

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = 0$$

$$(2) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{7}{25}$$

5. 次の等式を証明せよ。

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

$$(2) \frac{1}{\tan\theta} - \tan\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$$

6. $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

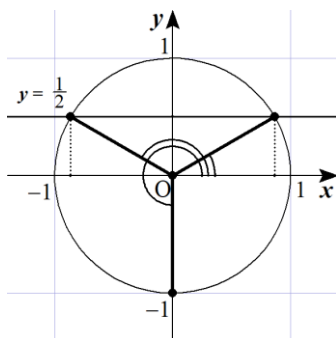
$$(1) 2\cos^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1) = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\sin x = -1, \quad \frac{1}{2}$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

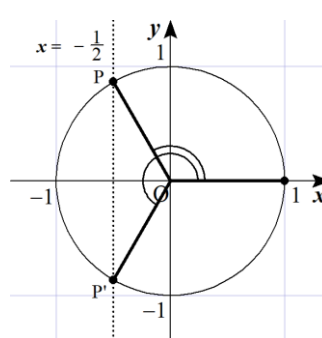
$$(2) \cos 2x = \cos x$$

$$(2\cos^2 x - 1) - \cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos x + 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad 1$$



$$x = 0, \quad \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

7. 省略

8.

$$y = 2\sin\theta - \cos 2\theta = 2\sin\theta - (1 - 2\sin^2\theta)$$

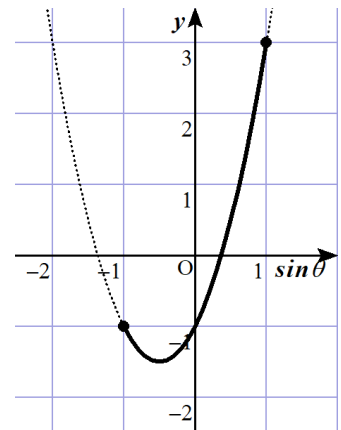
$$= 2\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 1 = 2(\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta) - 1$$

$$= 2\left\{\left(\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right\} - 1 = 2\left(\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{3}{2}$$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、 $-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1$ であるから、右図より、

最大値 3 ($\sin\theta = 1$ より、 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき)

最小値 $-\frac{3}{2}$ ($\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ より、 $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$ のとき)



9.

$$(1) \sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{より,} \quad (\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)^2 = \sin^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta + \sin^2\beta = \frac{1}{4} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{より,} \quad (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta)^2 = \cos^2\alpha + 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \cos^2\beta = \frac{1}{9} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad \text{より,} \quad 2 + 2(\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta) = 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{13}{36}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{59}{72}$$

$$(2) \tan \alpha = 2, \tan \beta = 4, \tan \gamma = 13 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{2 + 4}{1 - 8} = -\frac{6}{7}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \gamma} = \frac{13 - \frac{6}{7}}{1 + 13 \cdot \frac{6}{7}} = \frac{91 - 6}{7 + 78} = \frac{85}{85} = 1$$

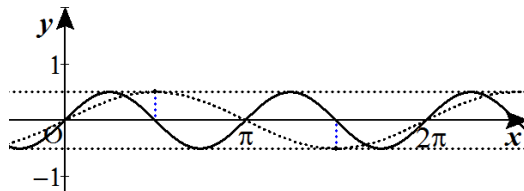
10.

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

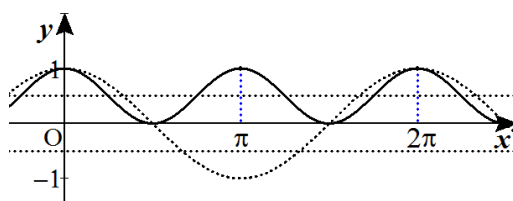
←分母・分子を $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ で割る。

11.

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \quad \text{周期} = \pi$$



$$(2) y = \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \text{周期} = \pi$$



12.

$$(1) y = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad (0 \leq x < 2\pi) \quad \text{であり,}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{5}{3}\pi \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$y \text{ の最大値は } 2 \quad \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ のとき}\right)$$

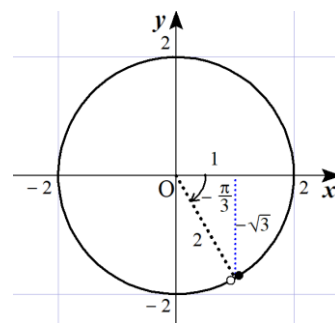
$$\text{最小値は } -2 \quad \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ より, } x = \frac{11}{6}\pi \text{ のとき}\right)$$

$$(2) y = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x < 2\pi) \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0, \pi \quad \text{より, } x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$(3) y \leq 0 \quad \text{となるのは, } -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 0, \pi \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{5}{3}\pi \quad \text{のときなので,}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\pi \leq x < 2\pi$$



13.

$$y = \sin x \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sin(2x + \alpha) + 1$$

$$(\text{ただし, } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$\text{ここで, } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ であるから, } 0 \leq 2x \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\alpha \leq 2x + \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \text{ であり, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \leq \sin(2x + \alpha) \leq 1 \text{ であるから,}$$

$$y \text{ の最大値は } \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1 \quad (2x + \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ のとき})$$

$$\text{最小値は } \frac{3}{2} \quad (2x + \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \text{ より, } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき})$$

