

第5章 §3. 加法定理とその応用

p. 162 練習問題 3-A

$$1. \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \text{ (p. 129) より } \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \text{ よって } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{25}.$$

$$\alpha \text{ が鈍角より } \cos \alpha < 0 \text{ ゆえに } \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \dots \textcircled{1} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \text{ (p. 129) より}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\frac{4}{5}} \text{ よって } -\frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \sin \alpha \text{ ゆえに } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta = 1 \text{ (p. 129) より } \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \cos^2 \beta = 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\beta \text{ が鈍角より } \sin \beta > 0 \text{ ゆえに } \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \dots \textcircled{3}. \quad \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(2) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(3) \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{2}{11}$$

$$2. \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ より } \cos \alpha < 0 \text{ ゆえに } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}. \quad \text{2倍角の公式より}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{半角の公式より}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ より } \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi. \text{ よって } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0 \text{ だから}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{6}}{6}}, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{3 - \sqrt{6}}{6}}$$

$$3. (1) \text{ 左辺} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}. \text{ 分母分子を } \cos \alpha \cos \beta \text{ で割ると}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{ 左辺} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan x}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x} = \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = 1 = \text{右辺}$$

$$4. (1) \text{ 左辺} = \sin 3\theta = \sin(2\theta + \theta) = \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \quad \text{2倍角の公式により}$$

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

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \text{ だから}$$

$$\text{左辺} = 2 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta = 2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta + \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{ 左辺} = \cos 3\theta = \cos(2\theta + \theta) = \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta \quad \text{2倍角の公式により}$$

$$\text{左辺} = (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta - (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \sin \theta = (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \text{ だから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta - 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta = 2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos^3 \theta \\ &= 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

5. (1) 積を和・差に直す公式より  $\sin \theta \cos 3\theta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\theta + 3\theta) + \sin(\theta - 3\theta) \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin 4\theta + \sin(-2\theta) \}$

$$\sin \text{ は奇関数だから } \sin \theta \cos 3\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4\theta - \sin 2\theta)$$

$$\text{同様にして } \sin \theta \cos 5\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 6\theta - \sin 4\theta), \sin \theta \cos 7\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8\theta - \sin 6\theta)$$

$$\text{よって与式} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4\theta - \sin 2\theta + \sin 6\theta - \sin 4\theta + \sin 8\theta - \sin 6\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8\theta - \sin 2\theta)$$

(2)  $\cos$  は偶関数であることに注意して (1) と同様に  $\sin \theta \sin 3\theta = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 4\theta - \cos 2\theta)$

$$\sin \theta \sin 5\theta = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 6\theta - \cos 4\theta), \sin \theta \sin 7\theta = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 8\theta - \cos 6\theta)$$

$$\text{よって与式} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 4\theta - \cos 2\theta + \cos 6\theta - \cos 4\theta + \cos 8\theta - \cos 6\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta - \cos 8\theta)$$

6. (1)  $OP = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$  3辺の比は  $2:1:\sqrt{3}$  だから

$$OP \text{ のつくる角度は } 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ よって}$$

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

(2)  $OP = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2$  3辺の比は  $2:1:\sqrt{3}$  だから

$$OP \text{ のつくる角度は } 150^\circ = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ よって}$$

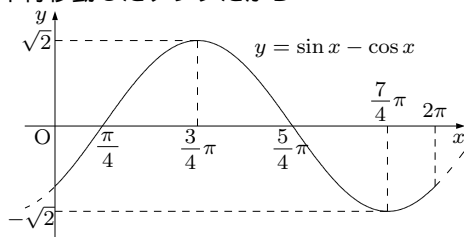
$$-\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \sin \left( x + \frac{5}{6}\pi \right)$$

7.  $OP = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$  3辺の比は  $1:1:\sqrt{2}$  だから

$$OP \text{ のつくる角度は } -45^\circ = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ よって}$$

$$y = \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad \text{グラフは } y = \sin x \text{ のグラフを } y \text{ 軸方向に } \sqrt{2} \text{ 倍に拡大, } x \text{ 軸方向に } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ だけ}$$

平行移動したグラフだから



$$\text{最大値 } \sqrt{2} \quad \left( x = \frac{3}{4}\pi \right)$$

$$\text{最小値 } -\sqrt{2} \quad \left( x = \frac{7}{4}\pi \right)$$

p. 163 練習問題 3-B

1. 左辺  $= a \left( \cos B \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin B \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + b \left( \cos A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin A \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$

$$= a \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin B \right) + b \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin A \right)$$

$$\text{余弦定理より } \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}, \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\text{正弦定理より } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \text{ より } \sin B = \frac{b}{2R}, \sin A = \frac{a}{2R} \text{ だから}$$

$$\text{左辺} = a \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \right) + b \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \right)$$

$$= \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{4c} + \frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{4R} + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4c} - \frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{4R} = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2 + b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4c} = \frac{2c^2}{4c} = \frac{c}{2} = \text{右辺}$$

2. (1) 和差を積に直す公式により  $\cos 80^\circ - \cos 20^\circ = -2 \sin \frac{80^\circ + 20^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{80^\circ - 20^\circ}{2} = -2 \sin 50^\circ \sin 30^\circ$   
 $= -2(\sin 50^\circ) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\sin 50^\circ$  よって与式  $= -\sin 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ$   
 $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ (p. 125) より与式  $= -\sin(90^\circ - 40^\circ) + \cos 40^\circ = -\cos 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ = 0$

(2) 積を和差に直す公式により  $\cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(10^\circ + 50^\circ) + \cos(10^\circ - 50^\circ)\} = \frac{1}{2} \{\cos 60^\circ + \cos(-40^\circ)\}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right)$  よって与式  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right) \cos 70^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 40^\circ \cos 70^\circ$

さらに積を和差に直す公式により

与式  $= \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(40^\circ + 70^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 70^\circ)\} = \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \cos 110^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \cos(-30^\circ)$

$\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ (p. 128) より  $\cos 110^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 70^\circ) = -\cos 70^\circ$  だから

与式  $= \frac{1}{4} \cos(-30^\circ) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$

3. (1)  $\theta = 18^\circ$  より  $\sin 2\theta = \sin 36^\circ, \cos 3\theta = \cos 54^\circ$   $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ (p. 125) より

$\sin 36^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 54^\circ) = \cos 54^\circ$  よって  $\sin 2\theta = \cos 3\theta$

(2) (1) より  $\sin 2\theta = \cos 3\theta$  2倍角の公式と3倍角の公式 (p. 162. 3-A. 4) より  $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$

$\cos \theta = \cos 18^\circ \neq 0$  より  $\cos \theta$  で両辺を割って  $2 \sin \theta = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 3$   $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$  だから

$2 \sin \theta = 4(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 3$  よって  $4 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta - 1 = 0$  2次方程式の解の公式より

$\sin \theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \times 4} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$   $\sin \theta = \sin 18^\circ > 0$  より

$\sin \theta = \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$

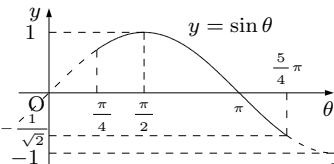
4. 2倍角の公式より  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$  だから  $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ . 同様に  $\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$  より

$2 \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x$ .  $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$  より  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$ . よって

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

三角関数の合成により  $\sin 2x + \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$  だから  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  より  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi$  だから  $\theta = 2x + \frac{\pi}{4}$  とおくと  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta$  ( $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi$ )



$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$  よって  $2 \geq f(x) \geq \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

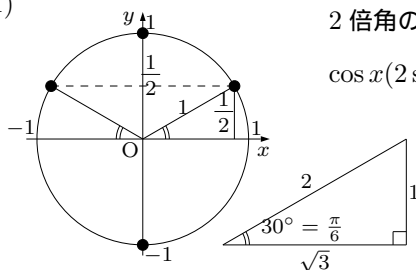
最大値 2, 最小値  $\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

5. 2倍角の公式より  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$  同様に  $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$

$\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$  (p. 129) より  $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{t^2 + 1}$  よって  $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} - 1 = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$  (P. 129) より  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$  よって  $\frac{2t}{1 - t^2} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}}$  ゆえに  $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2} \cdot \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$

6. (1)



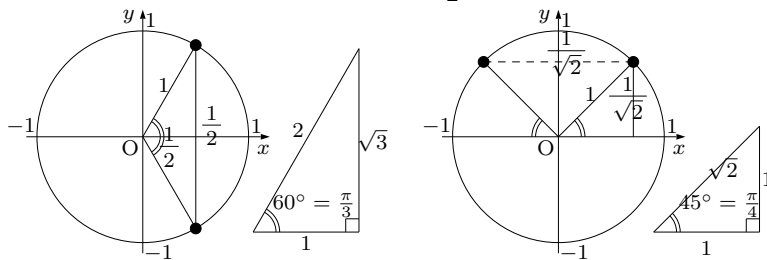
2倍角の公式より  $2 \sin x \cos x = \cos x$  よって  $2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$ ,

$\cos x(2 \sin x - 1) = 0$  従って  $\cos x = 0$  または  $2 \sin x - 1 = 0$  よって

$\cos x = 0$  または  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$  ゆえに  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$

(2) 2倍角の公式より  $2 \cos^2 x - 1 + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0$  よって  $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 2 = 0$ ,

$$(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x + 2) = 0, \cos x = \frac{1}{2}, -2 \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \text{ より } \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi$$



(3) (p. 162 3-A. 7) と同様に三角関数の合成より  $\sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$  よって

$$\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 0 \leq x < 2\pi \text{ より } -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{7}{4}\pi \text{ よって } x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$$

(4) 三角関数の合成より  $\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1$  よって  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$0 \leq x < 2\pi \text{ より } \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{7}{3}\pi \text{ よって } x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi \left(= \frac{13}{6}\pi\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ は範囲外だから}\right)$$

$$\text{よって } x = \frac{5}{6}\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{13}{6}\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ゆえに } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

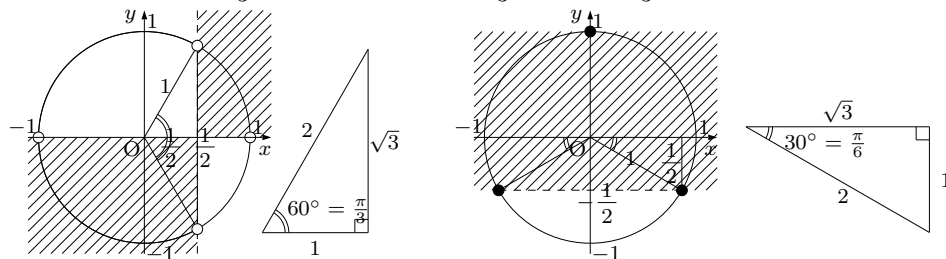
7. (1) 2倍角の公式より  $2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x > 0$  より  $\sin x(2 \cos x - 1) > 0$  よって  $\begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ 2 \cos x - 1 > 0 \end{cases}$  または  $\begin{cases} \sin x < 0 \\ 2 \cos x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\sin x > 0 \text{ より } 0 < x < \pi \cdots \textcircled{1}. \quad 2 \cos x - 1 > 0 \text{ より } \cos x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ よって}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi < x < 2\pi \cdots \textcircled{2}. \quad \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{同様に } \sin x < 0 \text{ より } \pi < x < 2\pi \cdots \textcircled{3}. \quad 2 \cos x - 1 < 0 \text{ より } \cos x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ よって } \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5}{3}\pi \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} \text{ より } \pi < x < \frac{5}{3}\pi. \quad \text{よって } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi < x < \frac{5}{3}\pi$$



(2) 2倍角の公式より  $1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin x \geq 0$  より  $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 \leq 0$  よって  $(2 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) \leq 0$  これ

$$\text{は } \sin x \text{ の 2 次不等式だから } -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq 1 \quad \sin x \leq 1 \text{ はすべての } x \text{ について成り立つから } \sin x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{よって } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi \leq x < 2\pi$$

8. 左辺 =  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta + i \cos \alpha \sin \beta + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta + i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$$i^2 = -1 \text{ より左辺} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + i \cos \alpha \sin \beta + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

$$\text{加法定理より左辺} = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \text{右辺}$$