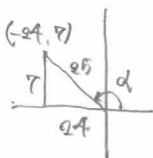


高3数学B 28. 三角関数

[1]

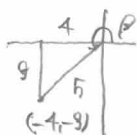
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{7}{25}, \alpha \text{ は第2象限の角より}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{24}{25}$$



$$\cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5}, \beta \text{ は第3象限の角より}$$

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



$$\sin 2\beta = 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos 2\beta = \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= \frac{16}{25} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

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

$$= \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{7}{25} + \left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) \cdot \frac{24}{25} < 0$$

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

$$= \left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{25} - \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{24}{25} < 0$$

よって $\alpha + 2\beta$ は第3象限の角

[2]

$\sin \alpha, \sin \beta$ を変数とする2次方程式のつぎ

$$t^2 - (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)t + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 0$$

$$t^2 - \frac{5}{6}t + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$6t^2 - 5t + 1 = 0$$

$$(2t-1)(3t-1) = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore (\sin \alpha, \sin \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

ii) $(\sin \alpha, \sin \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ のとき

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, 0 < \alpha < 90^\circ \text{ より } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}, 90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ \text{ より } \cos \beta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

iii) $(\sin \alpha, \sin \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ のとき

$$[2] \text{ 同様にして } \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \cos \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{6}$$

iv), v) より

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{6}$$

[3]

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

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ より}$$

$$(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{5} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{2}{5} \text{ より}$$

$$(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta = \frac{4}{5} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

① + ② より

$$2 + 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

[4]

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{1} + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\cancel{1} + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \sqrt{3}$$

$\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ を2解とする2次方程式の1つは

$$t^2 - (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)t + \tan \alpha \tan \beta = 0$$

$$t^2 - (1 + \sqrt{3})t + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$(t-1)(t-\sqrt{3}) = 0 \quad \therefore t = 1, \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore (\tan \alpha, \tan \beta) = (1, \sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, 1)$$

$$0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) "$$

[5]

解と係数の関係より

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = 3$$

$$\tan \alpha \tan \beta = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{3}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} " \end{aligned}$$

[6] → [7]

$$d) 2 \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - 1) - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow 2 \text{ 次方程式}$$

解の公式より $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} > 0$ より

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{4} "$$

$$e) 2 \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 1 = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi &= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{3} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

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

$$= \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{4^2}{4^4} = \frac{1}{16} "$$

[17] → [8]

$$d) \sin 3\theta = \sin(2\theta + \theta)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{4次方程式より } \sin \theta = 0 \text{ または } \sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$e) \sin \frac{9\pi}{5} = \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} \leftarrow \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} = \sin(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5}) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} - 4 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \neq 0 \text{ より}$$

$$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = 3 - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5}$$

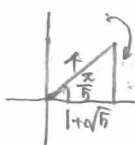
$$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = 3 - 4(1 - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5})$$

$$4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - 1 = 0$$

解の公式と $\cos \frac{\pi}{5} > 0$ より

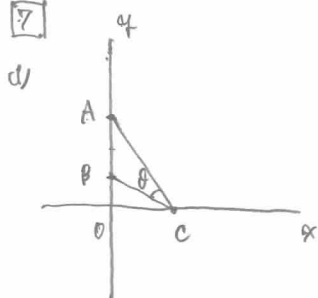
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$



$$\begin{aligned} ③) \quad & \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} \\ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \\ &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} \\ &= 4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \leftarrow \text{2倍角} \\ &= 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(10 - 2\sqrt{5})^2 (6 + 2\sqrt{5})}{4^4} \\ &= \frac{(5 - \sqrt{5})(3 + \sqrt{5})}{4^3 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{(90 - 10\sqrt{5})(3 + \sqrt{5})}{4^3 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{10(9 - \sqrt{5})(3 + \sqrt{5})}{4^3 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

⑦



α 軸正の向きと CA のなす角を α
 CB β

とすると

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{-9}{c}, \quad \tan \beta = \frac{-1}{c}$$

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

$$= \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \beta \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{c} + \frac{9}{c}}{1 + (-\frac{1}{c})(-\frac{9}{c})} = \frac{4}{7}$$

②) 同様にして

$c > 0$ より $\tan \theta > 0$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{9}{c}}{1 + \frac{9}{c^2}} = \frac{9}{c + \frac{9}{c}} \leq \frac{9}{2\sqrt{c \cdot \frac{9}{c}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

等号成立は $c = \frac{9}{c}$ すなわち $c = \sqrt{9}$ のとき

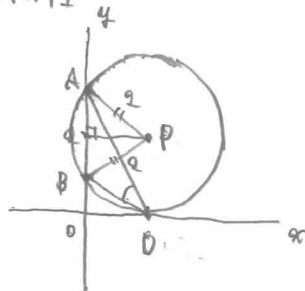
$$\tan \theta > 0 \text{ より } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \leftarrow \text{よって}$$

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ で $\tan \theta$ は単調増加より

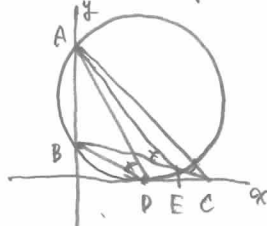
$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ のとき } \theta \text{ は最大}$$

$$\text{このとき } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad c = \sqrt{9}$$

【別解】



A, B を通り α 軸に接する円を考える
 この円の半径は AB の中点の y 座標に
 等しいから 2 で中心の座標は $(\sqrt{3}, 2)$
 図のようにこの円と α 軸との接点を
 D とおくと $D(\sqrt{3}, 0)$



C が円外にあるとき
 $\angle ACB = \angle AEB - \angle EAC$
 $\hookrightarrow \angle AEB = \angle ADB$ より
 C が円にあるとき
 $\angle ACB$ は最大

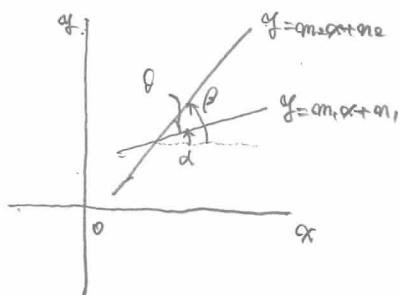
このとき $\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle APB = \frac{\pi}{6}$ [8]

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle APB = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$c = \sqrt{9}$$

<point>

① 2直線のなす角



$$\tan \alpha = m_1, \tan \beta = m_2$$

2直線のなす角を θ とすると

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\beta - \alpha) \quad (\theta \neq 90^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \beta \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 - m_1 m_2}$$

ここで 2直線のなす角は $0 < \theta < \pi$ であることに注意して (鋭角の θ を得た) ければ

$$\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta \text{ に注意して}$$

$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 - m_1 m_2} \right|$$

とすればよい。

($\tan \theta < 0$ のとき θ は鈍角で

$|\tan \theta| = -\tan \theta > 0$ を考えれば

$-\tan \theta = \tan(180^\circ - \theta)$ で $(180^\circ - \theta)$ は

鋭角なので 2直線のなす角の

鋭角の方を求めることになる

$x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 上の点 (x, y) は

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \\ y = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

とおける

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= 8 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= 4 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ であるから $-1 \leq \sin 2\theta \leq 1$ より

$$\text{最大値 } 4 \quad (\sin 2\theta = 1 \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4})$$

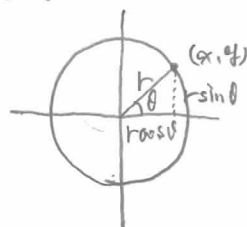
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① (4) の数値介変数表示

(4) $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 上の点 (x, y) は

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

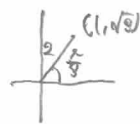
とおける



[9]

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi) \text{ とおける}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2}x + y &= \sqrt{2}(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{aligned}$$



$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ であるから $-1 \leq \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$ より

$$\text{最大値 } \boxed{2\sqrt{2}}$$

[別解]

$x^2 + y^2 = 2$ から $y = \pm \sqrt{2 - x^2}$ として y を消去

解法 1 西法. 実数条件 / シワルツの不等式
などでもできる

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$= 2\cos^2\theta + 4\cos\theta\sin\theta + 6\sin^2\theta \quad \text{2倍角・半角}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} + 2\sin 2\theta + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2\sin 2\theta - 2\cos 2\theta + 4$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 4$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \text{ であるから } -1 \leq \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$$

より

$$\text{最大値 } \boxed{2\sqrt{2} + 4}$$

[10]

$$d) \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} \quad \left(t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ より } \theta = (2k-1)\pi \ (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} < \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$e) \cos \theta = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$g) y = \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} - 1}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 1}$$

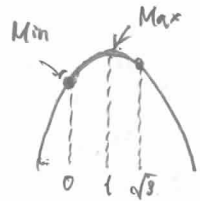
$$= \frac{2t - (1+t^2)}{1-t^2 + (1+t^2)} = -\frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 2t + 1)$$

$$a) 0 \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ \text{ より}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 2t + 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(t-1)^2$$



$t=0$ のとき $\frac{y}{x} = -1$

$$\text{最大値 } -\frac{1}{2}$$

このとき

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore \theta = 0^\circ$$

$t=1$ のとき最大

最大値 0

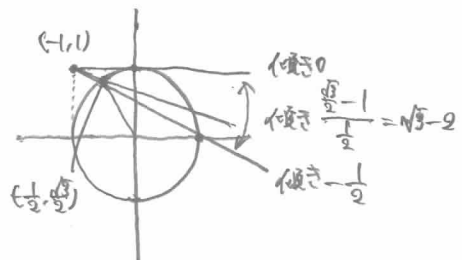
このとき

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore \theta = 90^\circ$$

[別解] g). a)

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

$(-1, 1)$ と半径1の円周上の点 $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ を結ぶ直線の傾きを表す $(0 \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ)$



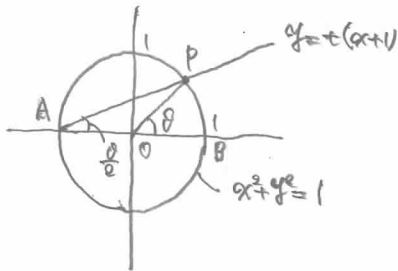
図より

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta - (-1)} \leq 0$$

$\uparrow$ Min $\uparrow$ Max

<point>

① 円の大数介変数表示



P を $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ と $y = t(x+1)$ の $A(-1, 0)$ 以外の交点とすると

$$x^2 + t^2(x+1)^2 = 1$$

$$(t^2+1)x^2 + 2t^2x + t^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2(t^2+1)x + (t^2-1) = 0$$

$x \neq -1$ より

$$x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad y = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

図のようにならば $\angle BOP = \theta$ とおくと
 $\angle BAP = \frac{\theta}{2}$

このとき $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

となる。

[11]

d) $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta =$

$\alpha = A+B, \beta = A-B$ とおくと

$$A = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}, \quad B = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin A \cos B$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \quad \text{H.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②) } \sin B + \sin C &= 2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \quad (B+C = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ より}) \\ &= \sqrt{3} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} < B-C < \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \therefore \text{おおよそ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \leq 1$$

よって

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \sin B + \sin C \leq \sqrt{3} //$$

(ii) 同様にして

$$\begin{aligned} \cos B + \cos C &= 2 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \\ &= \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\frac{1}{2} < \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \leq 1 //$$