

発展問題演習 6. 三角関数

[1]

$$①) \cos(\pi \cos \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \dots ①$$

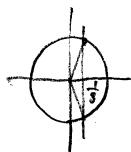
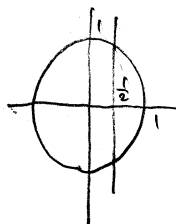
$$t = \pi \cos \alpha \text{ とおくと } -\pi \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\cos t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore t = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\pi \cos \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$



②) $t = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ のときも 2 個

③) ①をみたす α は 4 個

④) $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ のときも 2 個

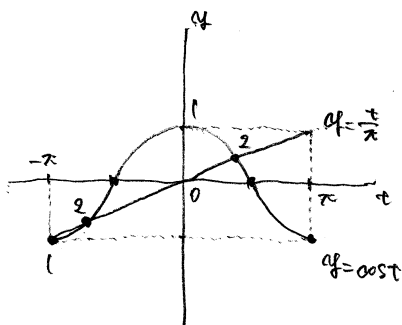
$$②) \cos(\pi \cos \alpha) = \cos \pi$$

$$t = \pi \cos \alpha \text{ とおくと } -\pi \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\cos t = -1 \dots ①$$

①をみたす t は

$$t = \pi \text{ と } t = -\pi \text{ のとき}$$



$$t = \pi \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{t}{\pi}$$

$$-\pi < \alpha < \pi \text{ のとき } |t| < \pi$$

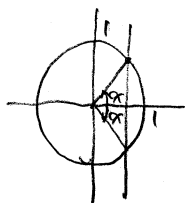
$$2\pi \text{ 個}$$

$$t = \pm \pi \text{ のとき } |t| = \pi$$

$$2\pi \text{ 個}$$

合計 5 個

⑤) α の個数は 5 個



<point>

1. 三角関数のグラフ

[2]

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

有理数の和と積は有理数であるから

有理数である

$\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ も同様にして有理数である

②) $\cos \alpha$ と $\sin \alpha$ がともに有理数であると仮定する

0 ≤ α < 2π のとき

$$\cos \alpha = 1$$

③) $\alpha = 0$ のとき

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

④) $\alpha = 0$ のとき $\sin \alpha = 0$ であるから

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (無理数) とし矛盾}$$

⑤) $\alpha = 0$ のとき $\sin \alpha = 0$ であるから

<point>

1. sin, cos の加法定理

[3]

$$q = 1 \text{ とする}$$

$$\tan \beta = 1 \text{ より } \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \text{ (n: 整数)}$$

②) $\alpha = 0$ のとき

$$\tan(\alpha + 2\beta) = \tan(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

$$= -p = q \quad \therefore p = -q$$

③) $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ のとき

$$\tan \alpha = 1$$

④) $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ のとき

$$\tan(\alpha + 2\beta) = 2$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan 2\beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan 2\beta} = 2$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{p}, \tan 2\beta = \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{2q}{q^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{2q}{q^2 - 1} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{2q}{q^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$q^2 - 1 + 2pq = 2p(q^2 - 1) - 4q$$

$$2(q^2 - q - 1)p = q^2 + 4q - 1$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{q^2 + 4q - 1}{2(q^2 - q - 1)}$$

$$q \geq 2 \text{ とき } q^2 + 4q - 1, 2(q^2 - q - 1) > 0 \text{ かつ}$$

p は正の数である

$$q^2 + 4q - 1 \geq 2(q^2 - q - 1)$$

$$q^2 - 6q - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore 2 - \sqrt{10} \leq q \leq 2 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$q \geq 2 \text{ より } q = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \text{ であり } p \text{ は整数}$$

$$q = 2 \text{ のとき } p = \frac{7}{2} \times$$

$$q = 3 \text{ のとき } p = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

$$q = 4 \text{ のとき } p = \frac{31}{22} \times$$

$$q = 5 \text{ のとき } p = \frac{44}{98} \times$$

$$q = 6 \text{ のとき } p = \frac{59}{58} \times$$

したがって

$$(p, q) = (2, 3)$$

<point>

1. tan の増減定理

4

$$d) f_0(x) = 1, f_1(x) = x$$

$$f_2(x) = 2xf_1(x) - f_0(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$f_3(x) = 2xf_2(x) - f_1(x) = 2x(2x^2 - 1) - x = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$f_4(x) = 2xf_3(x) - f_2(x) = 2x(4x^3 - 3x) - (2x^2 - 1) = 8x^4 - 6x^2 + 1$$

$$f_5(x) = 2xf_4(x) - f_3(x) = 2x(8x^4 - 6x^2 + 1) - (4x^3 - 3x) \\ = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x //$$

$$f_5(x) = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x = 0$$

$$x(16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0, 16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5 = 0 \text{ において}$$

$$t = x^2 \text{ とおくと } t \geq 0$$

$$16t^2 - 20t + 5 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{16} \therefore x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

したがって

$$x = 0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4} //$$

$$e) f_1(\theta) = 1, f_2(\theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$f_3(\theta) = 2\cos \theta - 1 = \cos 2\theta \text{ より } f_4(\theta) =$$

$$f_4(\theta) = 2\cos \theta - 1 = \cos 2\theta \text{ より } f_4(\theta) =$$

$$f_k(\theta) = f_{k-1}(\theta) \cos \theta - f_{k-2}(\theta) \sin \theta \text{ (} k=1, 2, \dots \text{) のとき } f_k(\theta) \text{ は } \cos \theta \text{ の } k \text{ 次多項式}$$

$$f_{k+1}(\theta) = f_k(\theta) \cos \theta - f_{k-1}(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$f_{k+1}(\theta) = 2\cos \theta \cos k\theta - \cos(k-1)\theta$$

$$\cos \theta \cos k\theta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(k+1)\theta + \cos(k-1)\theta]$$

$$= \cos(k+1)\theta$$

したがって

$$f_k(\theta) = \cos k\theta \text{ (} k=0, 1, 2, \dots \text{)}$$

問題より

$$a) f_5(\cos \frac{\pi}{10}) = \cos 5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10} = 0 \text{ あり}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ 12 } f_5(x) = 0 \text{ の解が } 1 \text{ つある}$$

$$f_5 = \cos \frac{\pi}{10} > \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{4} \text{ より}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})}}{4}$$

$$a) y = f_n(x) \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \text{ (1: 1 周)})$$

$$-1 < x < 1 \text{ より } x = \cos \theta \text{ とおける}$$

$$= f_n(\cos \theta) = \cos n\theta$$

$$y' = -n \sin n\theta$$

$$y' = 0 \text{ となる}$$

$$\sin n\theta = 0 \quad n\theta = k\pi \quad (k: \text{整数})$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{k}{n}\pi$$

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{n}$	$\frac{2\pi}{n}$	$\frac{3\pi}{n}$	$\frac{4\pi}{n}$	...
y	-1	0	1	0	-1	...
y'	0	$\frac{1}{n}$	0	$-\frac{1}{n}$	0	...

$$x = \cos \frac{2m}{n}\pi \text{ のとき } x = 1 \text{ となる } m \text{ は } 0 \text{ となる}$$

<point>

$$1. \text{ 4 点 } \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi$$

[5]

$$d) T = -\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x \text{ より}$$

$$T = \sin^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x$$

$$= 2\cos^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + 1$$

$$\therefore 2\cos^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x = T - 1$$

よって

$$f(x) = \left| (T-1) + T - \frac{5}{4} \right|$$

$$= \left| T + T - \frac{5}{4} \right|$$

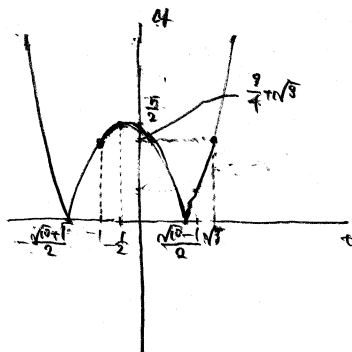
$$a) T = 2 \sin(\alpha + 120^\circ)$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ \text{ より}$$

$$-1 \leq T \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$b) g(t) = \left| t^2 + t - \frac{5}{4} \right| \quad (-1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}) \text{ と } t < e$$

$$= \left| \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4} \right|$$



よって

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

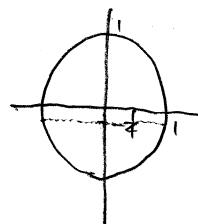
$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき } x = 1 \text{ となる}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$2 \sin(\alpha + 120^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha + 120^\circ) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$120^\circ \leq \alpha + 120^\circ \leq 210^\circ$$



$$(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{2} + 2 > 1$$

$$\sin(175^\circ) = -\sin(5^\circ)$$

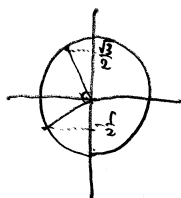
$$= -\sin(45^\circ - 40^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{4} < -\frac{1}{4} \text{ より}$$

$$180^\circ < \alpha + 120^\circ < 195^\circ$$

$$\therefore 60^\circ < \alpha < 75^\circ$$

<point>

$$1. \text{ 3 点 } \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



6

$$d) P \begin{cases} x = \cos \theta + 2 \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$Q \begin{cases} x = \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) - 1 \\ y = \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -\sin \theta - 1 \\ y = \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

と仮定する。

$$M(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta + 1}{2}, \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2})$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } M(0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) PQ^2 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta + 3)^2 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi) \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + 6(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + 9 \\ &\quad + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 \\ &= 6(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + 10 \\ &= 6\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき } & \text{最大値} \quad \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{2}} = 3+\sqrt{2} \\ \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ のとき } & \text{最小値} \quad 3-\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) M(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta + 1}{2}, \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2})$$

$$d) = (\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})}{2})$$

$$= (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}))$$

よって M は $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ を中心として

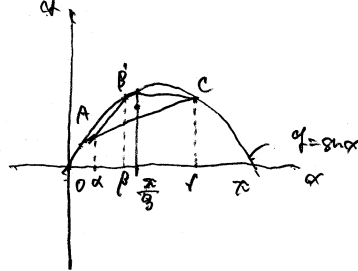
$$1 + (\frac{x-1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}})^2 + (\frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ を満たす点の軌跡は } \frac{1}{2}$$

7

相加相乗平均不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{3} &\geq \sqrt[3]{\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma} \\ \therefore \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma &\leq (\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{3})^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } \sin \alpha = \sin \beta = \sin \gamma = 1 \text{ のとき}$$



$A(\alpha, \sin \alpha), B(\beta, \sin \beta), C(\gamma, \sin \gamma)$ とおくと $\triangle ABC$ の重心 G は

$$G(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{3}, \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{3})$$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$ のとき $y = \sin x$ は 1 に達する

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma}{3} \leq \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

よって

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma \leq (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ のとき $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ となる

$\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$ の最大値は $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$

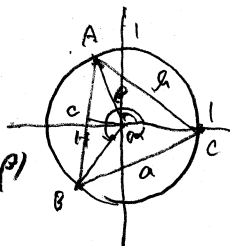
$$d_1 c^2 = (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2$$

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

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

$$= 2 \left\{ 1 - \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

$$= 4 - 4 \cos^2 \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \quad \text{IT}$$



$$Q1 \ a^2 = (\cos \beta - 1)^2 + \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cos \beta$$

$$L^2 = q - 2 \cos \alpha \quad \text{51/}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{4}{9} \cos^2 \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} - 2(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)$$

$$= 8 - 4 \cos^2 \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} - 4 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$$

$$= 8 \cdot 4 \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$= 8 \cdot 8 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \quad 17$$

$$B) a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 8abc$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{9} \cos \frac{\beta}{9} \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{9} = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \text{ or } \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 0 \text{ or } \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\alpha}{2} = 90^\circ \therefore \alpha = 180^\circ$$

∴ $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ACE$ 斜邊直角法證明

$$\cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 0 \text{ and } \Rightarrow \beta = \pi$$

$$\cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 90^\circ \therefore \beta - \alpha = 180^\circ$$

AB

よ、7 題を解くことに

 $\langle \text{point} \rangle$

1. 和積公式: 和積公式