

三角関数①



【弧度法】

1 次の角を、度数は弧度に、弧度は度数に、それぞれ書き直せ。

$$(1) 30^\circ \quad (2) 225^\circ \quad (3) 123^\circ \quad (4) \frac{4}{3}\pi \quad (5) \frac{\pi}{60}$$

$\frac{1}{6}\pi$ $\frac{5}{4}\pi$ $\frac{41}{60}\pi$ 240° 3°

【扇形の長さと面積】

2 次のような扇形の弧の長さと面積を求めよ。

$$(1) \text{半径 } 4, \text{ 中心角 } \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{60}{360} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(円)

$$\text{周 } 2\pi \cdot 4 = 8\pi$$

$$\text{面積 } \pi \cdot 4^2 = 16\pi$$

扇形

$$\text{弧 } 8\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{面積 } 16\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

扇形

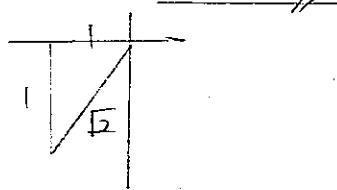
$$\text{弧 } 12\pi \cdot \frac{7}{12} = 7\pi$$

$$\text{面積 } 36\pi \cdot \frac{7}{12} = 21\pi$$

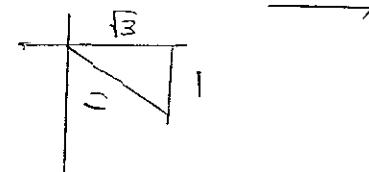
【三角関数の値】

3 次の値を、それぞれ求めよ。

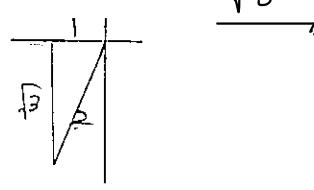
$$(1) \cos \frac{5}{4}\pi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$(2) \sin \frac{11}{6}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$(3) \tan \frac{4}{3}\pi = \sqrt{3}$$

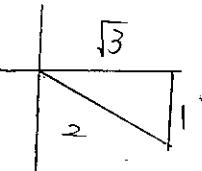


$$(4) \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$(5) \cos(-\frac{13}{6}\pi)$$

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



$$(6) \tan(-\frac{9}{4}\pi)$$

$$= \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -1$$



【三角関数の相互関係】

4 次の値を求めよ。

(1) θ の動径が第4象限にあり、 $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ のとき、 $\cos \theta$ と $\tan \theta$ の値

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{動径} = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{10} \\ & \cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ & \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) θ の動径が第3象限にあり、 $\tan \theta = 3$ のとき、 $\sin \theta$ と $\cos \theta$ の値

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{動径} = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10} \\ & \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ & \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{aligned}$$

【相互関係による式の値】

5 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき、次の式の値を求めよ。

$$(1) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4} - 1$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{8}$$

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{11}{16}$$

$$(3) \sin \theta - \cos \theta$$

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

$$= 1 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

【相互関係による等式の証明】

6 等式 $\tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$ を証明せよ。

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

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

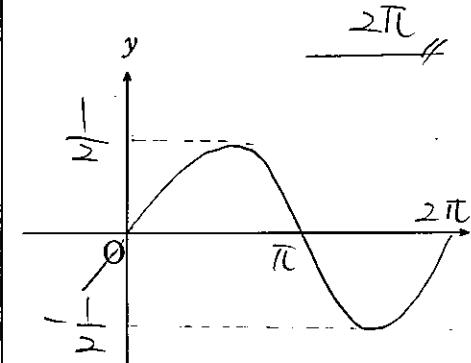
$$= \sin^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta = (右辺)$$

$$\text{左辺} = \text{右辺}$$

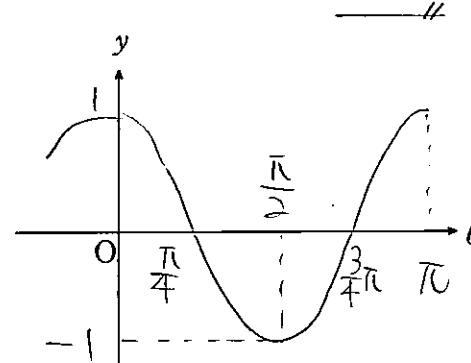
【三角関数のグラフ[1]】

7 次の関数のグラフをかけ。また、その周期を求めよ。

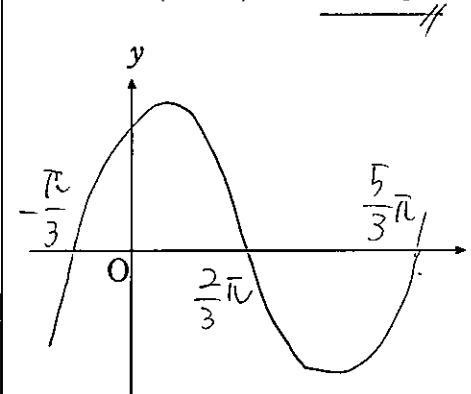
$$(1) y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$$



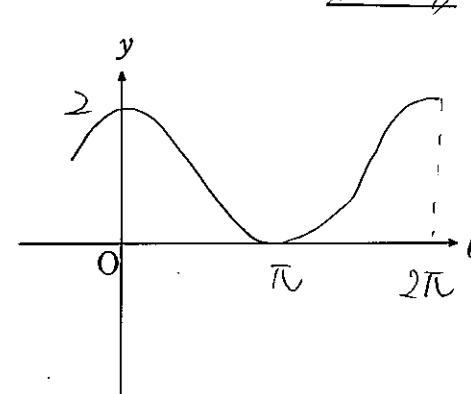
$$(2) y = \cos 2\theta$$



$$(3) y = \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3})$$



$$(4) y = \cos \theta + 1$$



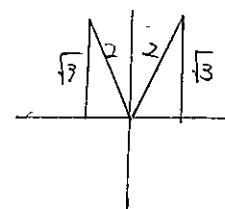
三角関数②



【三角関数を含む方程式】

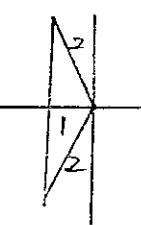
8 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

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



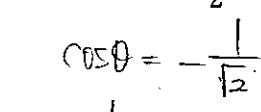
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

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



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

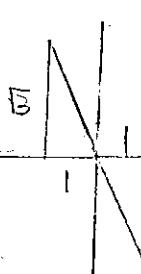
$$(3) \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



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

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

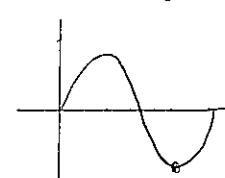
$$(4) \tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$



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

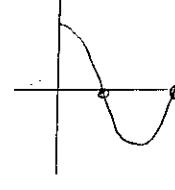
$$(5) \sin \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin \theta = -1$$



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

$$(6) \cos \theta = 0$$

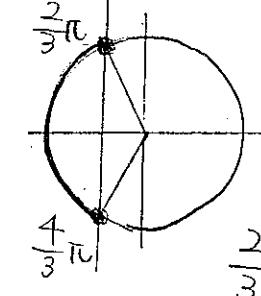


$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

【三角関数を含む不等式】

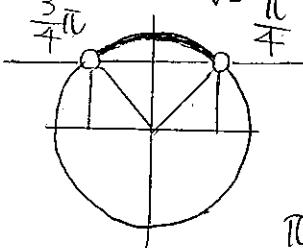
9 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の不等式を解け。

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



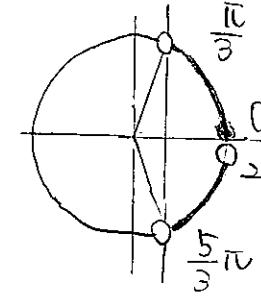
$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

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



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

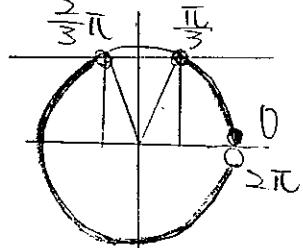
$$(3) \cos \theta > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{3} < \theta < 2\pi$$

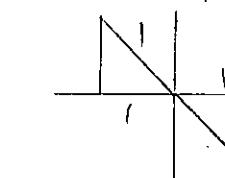
$$(4) \sin \theta \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



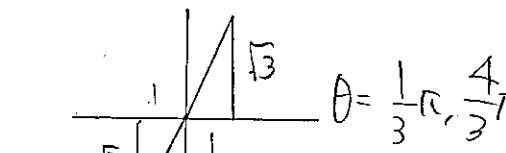
$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

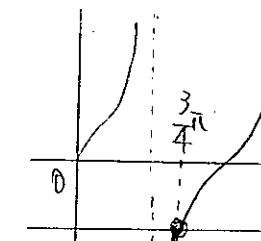
$$(5) \tan \theta \leq -1$$



$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

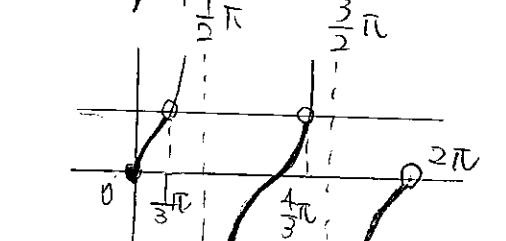


$$\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$$



$$\frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta \leq \frac{7}{4}\pi$$



$$0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

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

【三角関数を含む方程式[1]】

10 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、方程式 $\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ を解け。

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$\sin t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$0 + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} < 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq t < \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

$$60^\circ \sim 420^\circ$$

$$t = \cancel{\frac{\pi}{4}}, \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$t = \frac{9}{4}\pi \text{ のとき}, t = \frac{9}{4}\pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{5}{12}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{23}{12}\pi$$

【三角関数を含む方程式[2]】

11 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、方程式 $2\cos^2\theta + 3\cos\theta - 2 = 0$ を解け。

$$\cos \theta = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$2t^2 + 3t - 2 = 0$$

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

$$t = \cancel{-\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{不適}$$

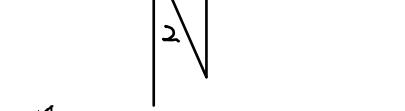
$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき}$$

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



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

【三角関数を含む関数の最大・最小】

12 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、関数 $y = -\sin^2\theta - \cos\theta + 1$ の最大値と最小値を求めよ。また、そのときの θ の値を求めよ。

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

$$y = \cos^2\theta - \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$y = t^2 - t$$

$$= (t - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Max } 2 \quad (t = -1)$$

$$\min -\frac{1}{4} \quad (t = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{Max } 2 \quad (t = -1)$$

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$$\min -\frac{1}{4} \quad (t = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{Max } 2 \quad (t = -1)$$

$$\min -\frac{1}{4} \quad (t = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{Max } 2 \quad (t = -1)$$

$$\min -\frac{1}{4} \quad (t = \frac{$$



三角関数③

【加法定理】

13 加法定理を用いて、次の三角関数の値を求めよ。

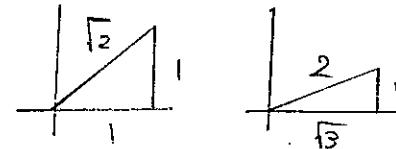
$$(1) \sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$



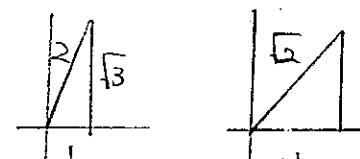
$$(2) \cos 15^\circ = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$



$$(3) \tan 105^\circ = \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

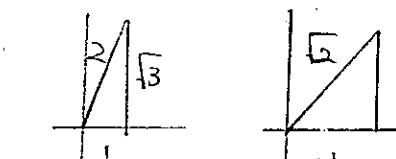
$$= \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

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

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

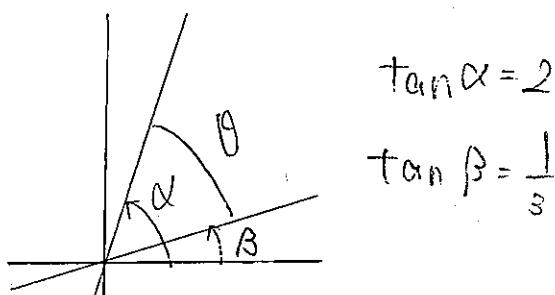


$$= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2}$$

$$= -2 - \sqrt{3}$$

【2直線のなす角】

14 2直線 $y=2x-1$, $y=\frac{1}{3}x+1$ のなす角 θ を求めよ。ただし、 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ とする。

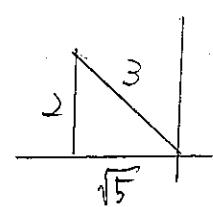


$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

【加法定理の応用】

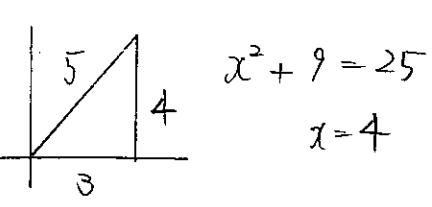
15 α の動径が第2象限、 β の動径が第1象限にあり、 $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{5}$ のとき、 $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ と $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ を求めよ。



$$x^2 + 4 = 9$$

$$x = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$



$$x^2 + 9 = 25$$

$$x = 4$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{6 + 4\sqrt{5}}{15}$$

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

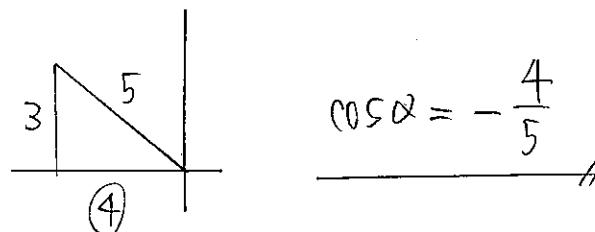
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{5} - 8}{15}$$

【2倍角の公式・半角の公式】

16 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ で $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ のとき、次の値を求めよ。

(1) $\cos \alpha$



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

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

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

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

$$(3) \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{16}{25} - 1$$

$$= \frac{32}{25} - \frac{25}{25}$$

$$= \frac{7}{25}$$

(4) $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \text{ より}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9}{5}}{2} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

三角関数④



【2倍角の公式・半角の公式[2]】

17 次の値を求めよ。

(1) $\tan \alpha = 3$ のとき、 $\tan 2\alpha$ の値

$$\tan(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{6}{1 - 9} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

(2) $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ で $\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$ のとき、 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$ の値

$$\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \text{ より}$$

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

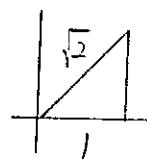
$$= \frac{1 + \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 5$$

【半角の公式】

18 半角の公式を使って、次の値を求めよ。

(1) $\sin \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$$



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

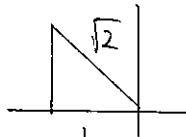
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} > 0 \text{ より}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(2) $\cos \frac{3}{8}\pi$

$$\cos^2 \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi}{2}$$



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

$$\cos \frac{3}{8}\pi > 0 \text{ より}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

【2倍角の公式と方程式】

19 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

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

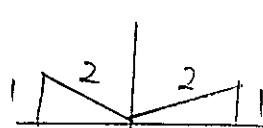
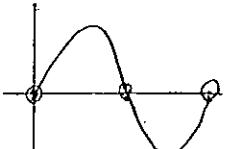
$$1 - 2\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta = 1$$

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

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

$$\sin \theta = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 2\sin \theta - 1 = 0$$

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



$$\theta = 0, \pi$$

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

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

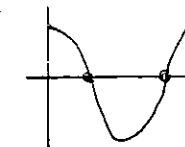
(2) $\sin 2\theta + \cos \theta = 0$

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

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

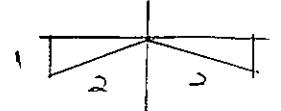
$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$2\sin \theta + 1 = 0$$



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

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi$$



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

よって

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

【三角関数の合成】

20 次の式を $r \sin(\theta + \alpha)$ の形に表せ。ただし、 $-\pi < \alpha < \pi$ とする。

(1) $\sqrt{3} \sin \theta + \cos \theta$

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

(2) $\sin \theta - \cos \theta$

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

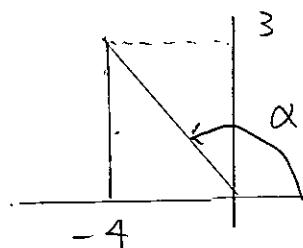
$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

【三角関数の合成と最大・最小】

21 次の関数の最大値、最小値を求めよ。

$$y = -4 \sin x + 3 \cos x$$

$$= 5 \sin(x + \alpha)$$



$$\max 5$$

$$\min -5$$

【三角関数の合成と方程式】

22 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ のとき、次の方程式を解け。

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

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

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

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = t \text{ とおき}$$

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

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

$$30^\circ, 150^\circ$$

$$\frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$390^\circ$$

$$0 \leq x < 2\pi$$

↓

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

↓

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq t < \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

$$60^\circ \sim 420^\circ$$

$$t = \frac{13}{6}\pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$t = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$x = \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$