

[1] 次の公式を完成させよ。

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sin(\theta + 2n\pi) \\ \cos(\theta + 2n\pi) \\ \tan(\theta + 2n\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sin(-\theta) \\ \cos(-\theta) \\ \tan(-\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \sin(\theta + \pi) \\ \cos(\theta + \pi) \\ \tan(\theta + \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} \sin(\pi - \theta) \\ \cos(\pi - \theta) \\ \tan(\pi - \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \\ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \begin{cases} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$(8) \begin{cases} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$(9) \begin{cases} \tan(\alpha + \beta) \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$(10) \begin{cases} \sin 2\alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha \\ \tan 2\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$(12) \begin{cases} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases}$$

[2] 次の角度の正弦・余弦・正接の値を求めよ。

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(2) \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

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

$$(4) \frac{19}{6}\pi$$

$$(5) -\frac{20}{3}\pi$$

[3]  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{3}$  であるとき、次の値を求めよ。ただし、 $\alpha$ は第2象限、 $\beta$ は第4象限の角とする。

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

$$(2) \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$(3) \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$(4) \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

[4]  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3}{2}\pi$ ,  $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$  であるとき、次の値を求めよ。

$$(1) \cos \theta$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta$$

$$(3) \cos 2\theta$$

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

(3)  $\cos 2\theta \geq 3\sin \theta - 1$

[7]  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  のとき, 方程式  $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x - \cos 2x = 1$  を解け。

(5)  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

(4)  $\sin 2\theta < \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$

(6)  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

[5]  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$  のとき, 次の方程式・不等式を解け。

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

[6]  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  のとき, 関数  $y = \cos 2x + 2\sin x + 1$  の最大値・最小値とそのときの  $x$  の値を求めよ。

(2)  $\sin 2\theta + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta = 0$

[8] 関数  $y = \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x + 1$  ( $0 \leq x < \pi$ ) の最大値・最小値とそのときの  $x$  の値を求めよ。

[1] 次の公式を完成させよ。

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sin(\theta+2n\pi) = \sin\theta \\ \cos(\theta+2n\pi) = \cos\theta \\ \tan(\theta+2n\pi) = \tan\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta \\ \cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta \\ \tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \sin(\theta+\pi) = -\sin\theta \\ \cos(\theta+\pi) = -\cos\theta \\ \tan(\theta+\pi) = \tan\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} \sin(\pi-\theta) = \sin\theta \\ \cos(\pi-\theta) = -\cos\theta \\ \tan(\pi-\theta) = -\tan\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\theta \\ \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin\theta \\ \tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right) = \cos\theta \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right) = \sin\theta \\ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right) = \frac{1}{\tan\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \begin{cases} \sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ \sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta \end{cases}$$

$$(8) \begin{cases} \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ \cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \end{cases}$$

$$(9) \begin{cases} \tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta} \\ \tan(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta} \end{cases}$$

$$(10) \begin{cases} \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \\ \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha} = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(12) \begin{cases} \sin^2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) \\ \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha) \\ \tan^2\alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \end{cases}$$

[2] 次の角度の正弦、余弦、正接の値を求めよ。

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{6} \notin 30^\circ$$

$$(2) \frac{3}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{4}(180^\circ + 3) = 45^\circ + 3$$

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

$$(4) \frac{19}{6}\pi = \frac{18+1}{6}\pi = 3\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(5) -\frac{20}{3}\pi$$

$$= -\frac{21+1}{3}\pi = -7\pi + \frac{1}{3}\pi = -6\pi - \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\tan\left(-\frac{20}{3}\pi\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\frac{\pi}{6} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos\frac{\pi}{6} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \tan\frac{\pi}{6} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi &= -1 \\ \cos\frac{3}{2}\pi &= 0 \\ \tan\frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ は存在しない} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\frac{19}{6}\pi &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos\frac{19}{6}\pi &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \tan\frac{19}{6}\pi &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(-\frac{20}{3}\pi\right) &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos\left(-\frac{20}{3}\pi\right) &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \tan\left(-\frac{20}{3}\pi\right) &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

[3]  $\sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos\beta = \frac{1}{3}$  であるとき、次の値を求めよ。ただし、 $\alpha$ は第2象限、 $\beta$ は第4象限の角とする。 $\cos^2\alpha = 1 - \sin^2\alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{25}$ (1)  $\sin(\alpha+\beta)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha+\beta) &= \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{3+8\sqrt{2}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sin(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{3+8\sqrt{2}}{15} \quad \sin\beta < 0 \therefore \sin\beta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha-\beta) &= \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{3-8\sqrt{2}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = \frac{6\sqrt{2}-4}{15}$$

(4)  $\cos(\alpha-\beta)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha-\beta) &= \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ &= \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = -\frac{4+6\sqrt{2}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

[4]  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3}{2}\pi, \sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$  であるとき、次の値を求めよ。(1)  $\cos\theta$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2\theta &= 1 - \sin^2\theta \quad \pi < \theta < \frac{3}{2}\pi \\ &= 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2 \quad \because \cos\theta < 0 \\ &= 1 - \frac{6}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\theta &= 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ &= 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\cos 2\theta$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\theta &= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta \\ &= 1 - 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{6}{9} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}}{\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \text{F} \setminus \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} &> 0 \quad \text{F} \setminus \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ F} \setminus \cos \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}}$$

5 0 ≤ θ < 2π のとき、次の方程式・不等式を解け。

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

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

$$2\sin^2\theta - 5\sin\theta - 3 = 0$$

$$(2\sin\theta + 1)(\sin\theta - 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}, 3$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{F} \setminus$$

$$-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1 \quad \text{F} \setminus$$

$$\sin\theta = 3 \text{ 不適}$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta = 0$$

$$2\sin\theta \cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\sin\theta(2\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\sin\theta = 0, \quad \text{F} \setminus \cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = 0 \quad \text{F} \setminus$$

$$\text{F} \setminus \text{F} \setminus$$

$$\theta = 0, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi, \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{F} \setminus \quad \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$(3) \cos 2\theta \geq 3\sin\theta - 1$$

$$-2\sin^2\theta \geq 3\sin\theta - 1$$

$$-2\sin^2\theta - 3\sin\theta + 2 \geq 0$$

$$2\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta - 2 \leq 0$$

$$(2\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta + 2) \leq 0$$

$$(4) \sin 2\theta < \sqrt{2}\sin\theta$$

$$2\sin\theta \cos\theta - \sqrt{2}\sin\theta < 0$$

$$\sin\theta(2\cos\theta - \sqrt{2}) < 0.$$

$$\text{F} \setminus \begin{cases} (\text{i}) \sin\theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos\theta - \sqrt{2} < 0 \\ (\text{ii}) \sin\theta < 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos\theta - \sqrt{2} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{i}) \text{ a } \text{F} \setminus, \quad \sin\theta \geq 0$$

$$\cos\theta < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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

$$(\text{ii}) \text{ a } \text{F} \setminus, \quad \sin\theta < 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$(\text{iii}) \text{ a } \text{F} \setminus, \quad \sin\theta < 0$$

$$\cos\theta < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\text{F} \setminus -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$t = \sin\theta \quad 21 < t < 1 \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$y = -2t^2 + 2t + 2$$

$$= -2(t^2 - t) + 2$$

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

$$= -2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$

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