

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) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $\frac{10}{3}\pi$

(3) $\frac{5}{2}\pi$

(4) $\frac{31}{6}\pi$

(5) $-\frac{29}{4}\pi$

3 $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \cos \beta = \frac{5}{6}$ であるとき、次の値を求めよ。ただし、 α は第 2 象限、 β 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 $\frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \pi$, $\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{5}$ であるとき、次の値を求めよ。

(1) $\sin \theta$

(2) $\sin 2\theta$

(3) $\cos 2\theta$

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

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

(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) $\cos 2\theta - 5\cos \theta + 3 = 0$

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

(3) $\cos 2\theta + 2\cos^2 \theta \geq 0$

(4) $\sin 2\theta < \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$

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

7 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ のとき、方程式 $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x = \sqrt{2}$ を解け。

8 関数 $y = \sin x - \cos x + 1$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 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。

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

$$\begin{cases} \sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta \\ \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta \\ \tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta \end{cases} \quad (\text{x軸対称})$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\theta + \pi) = -\sin \theta \\ \cos(\theta + \pi) = -\cos \theta \\ \tan(\theta + \pi) = \tan \theta \end{cases} \quad (\text{原点対称})$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta \\ \cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta \\ \tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta \end{cases} \quad (\text{y軸対称})$$

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

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

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

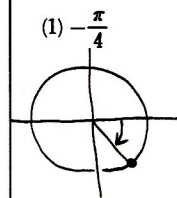
$$\begin{cases} \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

2 次の角度の正弦・余弦・正接の値を求めよ。

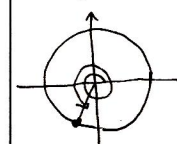


$$\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

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

$$(2) \frac{10}{3}\pi = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

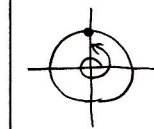


$$\sin \frac{10}{3}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{10}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$(3) \frac{5}{2}\pi = 2\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

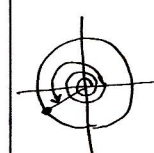


$$\sin \frac{5}{2}\pi = 1$$

$$\cos \frac{5}{2}\pi = 0$$

$$\tan \frac{5}{2}\pi \text{ は } \frac{1}{0} \text{ (未定)}$$

$$(4) \frac{31}{6}\pi = 4\pi + \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

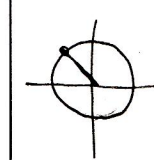


$$\sin \frac{31}{6}\pi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{31}{6}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{31}{6}\pi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(5) -\frac{29}{4}\pi = -6\pi - \frac{5}{4}\pi$$



$$\sin(-\frac{29}{4}\pi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos(-\frac{29}{4}\pi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan(-\frac{29}{4}\pi) = -1$$

3 $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{5}{6}$ であるとき、次の値を求めよ。ただし、 α は第2象限、 β は第4象限の角とする。

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) \quad \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\alpha \text{ は第2象限の角より } \cos \alpha < 0 \quad \therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$(2) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \quad \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{25}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\beta \text{ は第4象限の角より } \sin \beta < 0 \quad \therefore \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$$

$$(3) \cos(\alpha + \beta) \quad (1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}\right) = \frac{10 + \sqrt{55}}{18}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{6} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}\right) = \frac{10 - \sqrt{55}}{18}$$

$$(4) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \quad (3) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}\right) = \frac{-5\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{11}}{18}$$

$$(4) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}\right) = -\frac{5\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{11}}{18}$$

$$4 \frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \pi, \cos \theta = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ であるとき、次の値を求めよ。}$$

$$(1) \sin \theta \quad \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{21}{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \pi \text{ より } \sin \theta > 0 \quad \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$$

$$(2) \sin 2\theta \quad \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) = -\frac{4\sqrt{21}}{25}$$

$$(3) \cos 2\theta \quad \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{25} - 1 = \frac{8}{25} - 1 = -\frac{17}{25}$$

(4) $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \pi$ かつ
 $\frac{1}{4}\pi < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$ である。
 $\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \theta)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\{1 - (-\frac{2}{5})\} = \frac{7}{10}$
 $\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}$

(5) $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{4}\pi < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$
 $\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \theta)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{2}{5}) = \frac{3}{10}$
 $\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}$

(6) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$
 $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$

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

(1) $\cos 2\theta - 5\cos \theta + 3 = 0$

$\cos 2\theta - 5\cos \theta + 3 = 0$
 $(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) - 5\cos \theta + 3 = 0$
 $2\cos^2 \theta - 5\cos \theta + 2 = 0$
 $(2\cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta - 2) = 0$
 $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, 2$
 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ かつ
 $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$
 $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi$

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

$2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$
 $\sin \theta (2\cos \theta - \sqrt{3}) = 0$
 $\therefore \sin \theta = 0, \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\sin \theta = 0$ かつ
 $\theta = 0, \pi$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ かつ
 $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi$

(3) $\cos 2\theta \geq \cos^2 \theta \quad \cos 2\theta + 2\cos^2 \theta \geq 0$

$2\cos^2 \theta - 1 + 2\cos^2 \theta \geq 0$

$4\cos^2 \theta - 1 \geq 0$

$\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{4} \geq 0$

$(\cos \theta + \frac{1}{2})(\cos \theta - \frac{1}{2}) \geq 0$

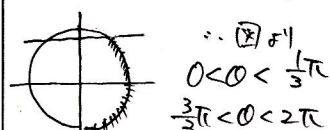
(4) $\sin 2\theta < \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$

$2\sin \theta \cos \theta < \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$

$\cos \theta (2\sin \theta - \sqrt{3}) < 0$

$\begin{cases} \cos \theta > 0, 2\sin \theta - \sqrt{3} < 0 \dots (i) \\ \cos \theta < 0, 2\sin \theta - \sqrt{3} > 0 \dots (ii) \end{cases}$

(i) かつ $\cos \theta > 0, \sin \theta < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$0 < \theta < \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{1}{3}\pi < \theta < \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$

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

$y = \cos 2x - 2\cos x + 2$
 $= 2\cos^2 x - 1 - 2\cos x + 2$
 $= 2\cos^2 x - 2\cos x + 1$

$t = \cos x$ とおくと、 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ かつ
 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$
 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき、最小値 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $t = -1$ のとき、最大値 5

$t = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi$

$t = -1 \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = -1$
 $\Leftrightarrow \theta = \pi$

$y = 2t^2 - 2t + 1$
 $= 2(t^2 - t) + 1$
 $= 2\{(\frac{1}{2} - t)^2 - \frac{1}{4}\} + 1$
 $= 2(\frac{1}{2} - t)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore$ 最大値 5 ($\theta = \pi$)
 $\therefore$ 最小値 $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi$)

7 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ のとき、方程式 $\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x = \sqrt{2}$ を解け。

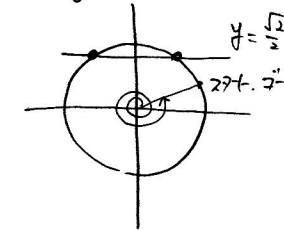
$\sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x = 2 \sin(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi)$

$\therefore 2 \sin(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi) = \sqrt{2}$

$\sin(2x + \frac{1}{6}\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$0 \leq x < 2\pi$ かつ
 $0 \leq 2x < 4\pi$

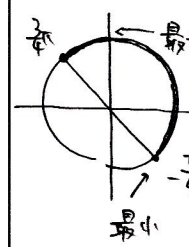
$\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} < 4\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$



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

$y = \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{1}{4}\pi) + 1$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$ かつ $-\frac{1}{4}\pi \leq x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$



$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき、 $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ のとき、 $\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ は最大値 1 となる。

$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ のとき、 $x = 0$ のとき、 $\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ は最小値 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ となる。

$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$ より

$-1 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \sqrt{2}$ より

$0 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 \leq \sqrt{2} + 1$

$\therefore$ 最大値 $1 + \sqrt{2}$ ($x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$)、最小値 0 ($x = 0$)