

第6章 三角関数の応用

演習問題 6.1

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \doteq 0.966$$
- ② $\cos 75^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \doteq 0.259$$
- ③ $\tan 75^\circ = \tan(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 30^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \doteq 3.732$
2. $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ のときは $\alpha = 60^\circ$, $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ のときは $\beta = 45^\circ$ である.
 - ① $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0.966$
 - ② $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0.966$
 - ③ $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = -3.732$
3. ① $\sin(2\pi - \theta) = \sin 2\pi \cos \theta - \cos 2\pi \sin \theta = -\sin \theta$
- ② $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \theta = \sin \theta$
- ③ $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \tan \theta}$

分子, 分母を $\tan \frac{\pi}{2}$ で割ると

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}} + \tan \theta}$$

$\tan \frac{\pi}{2}$ は ∞ であるため $\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}}$ は 0 に近い.

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)=\frac{1}{\tan \theta}=\cot \theta$$

4. 三角形の内角の和は 180° であることから

$$\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ - \angle C$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin(A+B) = \sin(180^\circ - C)$$

$$\text{右辺 } \sin(180^\circ - C) = \sin 180^\circ \cos C - \cos 180^\circ \sin C = \sin C$$

よって, $\sin(A+B) = \sin C$ が成立する.

演習問題 6.2

1. 正接の加法定理

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \text{ において,}$$

$\beta = \alpha$ を代入すると

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

2. 正弦と余弦の半角の公式について

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

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$$

上式÷下式を考える.

$$\frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

3. ① $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ より, $\sin \theta = 0.6$ ならば,

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} = 0.8$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \times 0.6 \times 0.8 = 0.96$$

$$\text{② } \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 0.8^2 - 0.6^2 = 0.28$$

$$\text{③ } \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{0.6}{0.8}}{1 - \left(\frac{0.6}{0.8}\right)^2} = \frac{1.5}{0.4375} = 3.43$$

4. ① $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ より, $\sin \theta = 0.8$ ならば,

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - 0.8^2} = 0.6$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} = \frac{1 - 0.6}{2} = 0.2$$

$$\text{② } \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} = \frac{1 + 0.6}{2} = 0.8$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{1 - 0.6}{1 + 0.6} = 0.25$$

$$5. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad e_1 + e_2 = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega t + \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega t + \cos \omega t$$

式(6.10)より

$$e_1 + e_2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ より } \phi = \frac{\pi}{6} [\text{rad}]$$

$$\text{よって, } e_1 + e_2 = 2 \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) [\text{V}]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{上式は, } \omega t + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ つまり } \omega t = \frac{\pi}{3} [\text{rad}] \text{ のとき最大値 } 2 \text{ V, } \omega t + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{2}\pi,$$

つまり $\omega t = \frac{4}{3}\pi [\text{rad}]$ のとき最小値 -2 V となる。

章末問題 6

$$1. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \doteq 0.966$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \doteq -0.259$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan 105^\circ = \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} \doteq -3.732$$

$$2. \quad e_1 + e_2 = 20 \sin \omega t + 20 \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{1}{3}\pi \right)$$

$$= 20 \sin \omega t + 20 \left(\sin \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \omega t \right)$$

$$= 20 \sin \omega t + 20 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \omega t \right) = 30 \sin \omega t - 10\sqrt{3} \cos \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{30^2 + (-10\sqrt{3})^2} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{-10\sqrt{3}}{30} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ より}$$

$$e_1 + e_2 = 20\sqrt{3} \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) [\text{V}]$$

$$3. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad y = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ より}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

② ①より,

$$y = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sin \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \omega t \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ より}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \left(\sin \omega t \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \{ (\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t)^2 - (\sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t) \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (0.5)^2 - 1 \} = -0.375$$

$$4. \quad \cos 2\omega t = \cos^2 \omega t - \sin^2 \omega t = (1 - \sin^2 \omega t) - \sin^2 \omega t = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$y = -2 \sin^2 \omega t + 4 \sin \omega t + 2$$

ここで, $x = \sin \omega t$ とおくと,

$$y = -2x^2 + 4x + 2 = -2(x-1)^2 + 4$$

$-1 \leq x \leq 1$ であるから,

$$\sin \omega t = 1 \text{ のとき最大値 } y = 4$$

$$\sin \omega t = -1 \text{ のとき最小値 } y = -4$$

5. 図の三角形において次式が成立する.

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cos \phi \\ B = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

よって,

$$A \cos \theta - B \sin \theta = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} (\cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi)$$

また, 余弦の加法定理

$$\cos(\theta + \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi \text{ より,}$$

$$A \cos \theta - B \sin \theta = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cos(\theta + \phi)$$

$$6. \quad \sin 3\theta = \sin(2\theta + \theta) = \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \sin \theta$$

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

$$= 2 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

