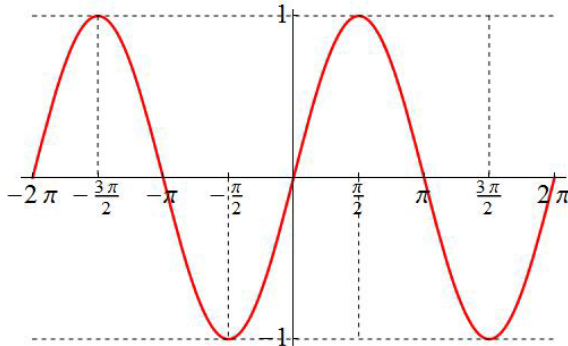
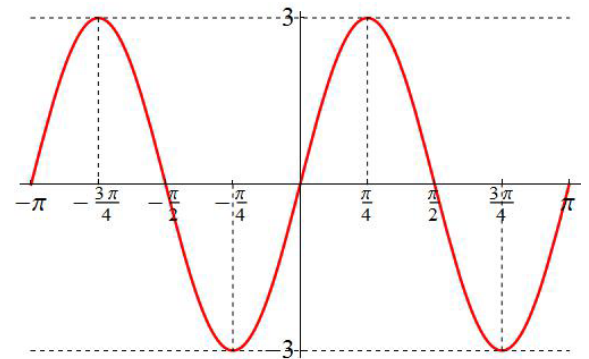


問題 1 以下の三角関数のグラフを与えられた x の範囲で描け。
 ただし、座標軸との交点の座標、極大極小点の座標を全て書き込むこと。

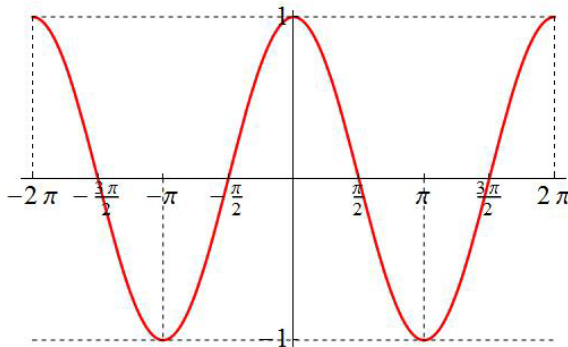
(1-1) $\sin x$ $(-2\pi < x < 2\pi)$



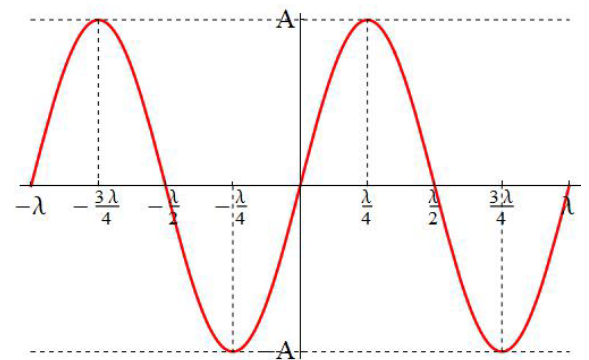
(1-4) $3 \sin 2x$ $(-\pi < x < \pi)$



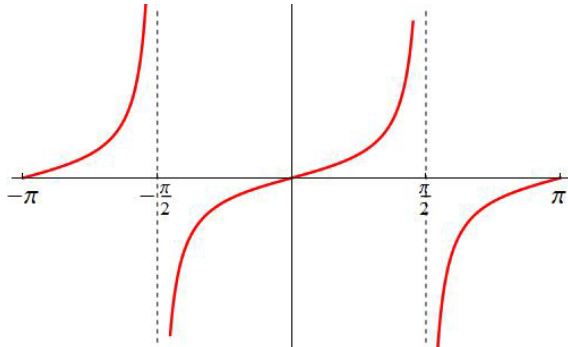
(1-2) $\cos x$ $(-2\pi < x < 2\pi)$



(1-5) $A \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)$ $(-\lambda < x < \lambda)$
 (ただし、 $A, \lambda > 0$)



(1-3) $\tan x$ $(\pi < x < \pi)$



問題 2

(2-1) $\sin x = \frac{2}{3}$ のとき、 $\sin(-x)$ 、 $\sin(x + \pi)$ の値を求めよ。

$$\sin(-x) = -\frac{2}{3}, \sin(x + \pi) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

(2-2) $\cos x = \frac{2}{3}$ のとき、 $\cos(-x)$ 、 $\cos(x + \pi)$ の値を求めよ。

$$\cos(-x) = \frac{2}{3}, \cos(x + \pi) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

(2-3) $\tan x = 2$ のとき、 $\tan(-x)$ 、 $\tan(x + \pi)$ の値を求めよ。

$$\tan(-x) = -2, \tan(x + \pi) = 2$$

問題 3 オイラーの公式 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ を使って、加法定理

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

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

を示せ。

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} &= e^{i\alpha} e^{i\beta} = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) \\ &= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) + i(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \end{aligned}$$

一方, $e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)$ なので,

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

である。これの実部と虚部を比べて与式を得る。

問題 4 上で示した加法定理の式を使って、以下の式を導け。

$$(4-1) \begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(4-2) \begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}{\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{1 - \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(4-3) \begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \\ \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(4-4) \begin{aligned} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}, \quad \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} \\ \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \\ \cos 2\alpha &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ より}, \quad 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \cos 2\alpha, \quad \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \\ \cos 2\alpha &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 \text{ より}, \quad 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \cos 2\alpha, \quad \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \\ \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

問題 5 以下の式を, $A \sin(x + \alpha)$ の形に表せ。

(5-1) $\sin x + \cos x$

$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x + \cos x &= \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \alpha) \\ &= \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \alpha + \cos x \sin \alpha) \\ &= (\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha) \sin x + (\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha) \cos x\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha &= 1, \quad \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = 1, \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

なので, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 以上より, $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$

(5-2) $\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x$

$$A = \sqrt{\sqrt{3}^2 + 1^2} = 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x &= 2 \sin(x + \alpha) \\ &= 2(\sin x \cos \alpha + \cos x \sin \alpha) \\ &= (2 \cos \alpha) \sin x + (2 \sin \alpha) \cos x\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}2 \cos \alpha &= \sqrt{3}, \quad 2 \sin \alpha = 1, \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

なので, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$. 以上より, $\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

(5-3) $\sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{6} \cos x$

$$A = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}^2 + (-\sqrt{6})^2} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{6} \cos x &= 2\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \alpha) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \alpha + \cos x \sin \alpha) \\ &= (2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha) \sin x + (2\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha) \cos x\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha &= \sqrt{2}, \quad 2\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{6}, \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

なので, $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{3}$. 以上より, $\sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{6} \cos x = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

問題 6

(6-1) $\cos 2x - \cos x = 0$ を満たす x (ただし, $0 \leq x < 2\pi$) を全て求めよ.

$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$ より,

$$(2\cos^2 x - 1) - \cos x = 0.$$

ここで, $\cos x = t$ とおくと,

$$2t^2 - t - 1 = 0.$$

これを解いて,

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

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

$t = \cos x = 1$ のとき, $x = 0$

$t = \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$ のとき, $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi.$

以上より,

$$x = 0, \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

(6-2) $\sin x - \sin y = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos x + \cos y = \frac{1}{2}$ であるとき, $\cos(x + y)$ の値を求めよ.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sin x - \sin y)^2 + (\cos x + \cos y)^2 \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y - 2\sin x \sin y) + (\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + 2\cos x \cos y) \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + (\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y) + 2(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) \\ &= 2 + 2\cos(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sin x - \sin y)^2 + (\cos x + \cos y)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{13}{36} \text{ より,}$$

$$2 + 2\cos(x + y) = \frac{13}{36},$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{13}{36} - 2 \right) = -\frac{59}{72}.$$

(6-3) $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$ のとき, $\tan 2\alpha$, $\tan 4\alpha$ の値を求めよ.

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{10}{25 - 1} = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$\tan 4\alpha = \frac{2 \tan 2\alpha}{1 - \tan^2 2\alpha} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1 - \frac{25}{144}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6} \times 144}{144 - 25} = \frac{120}{119}.$$

(6-4) $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ のとき, $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$ を t の式で表せ.

$$\tan x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2},$$

$$1 + t^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

より, $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ であるが, $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1+\cos x}{2}$ なので,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1+t^2} &= \frac{1+\cos x}{2}, \\ (1+t^2)(1+\cos x) &= 2, \\ (1+t^2)\cos x &= 2 - (1+t^2) = 1-t^2\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

を得る。

また,

$$\sin x = \tan x \cos x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

である。

以上をまとめると,

$$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2},$$

となる。

- (6-5) $\sin x = \frac{11}{14}$, $\sin y = \frac{13}{14}$ ($0 < x, y < \pi/2$) であるとき, $x+y$ の値を求めよ。
 $0 < x+y < \pi$ より, $\cos(x+y)$ の値が分かれば, $x+y$ の値が1通りに定まる。
($\sin(x+y)$ の値が分かっても, $x+y$ の値は $0 < x+y < \pi$ の範囲に2通りある)
 $0 < x, y < \pi/2$ より $\cos x > 0, \cos y > 0$ であるから,

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{11}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}, \quad \cos y = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{13}{14}\right)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}.$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} - \frac{11}{14} \cdot \frac{13}{14} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

より,

$$x+y = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

- (6-6) $\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ($0 < \theta < \pi/2$) であるとき, $\sin \theta \cos \theta$ の値を求めよ。

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = 2\sqrt{2},$$

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

$$\left(2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \right)^2 = (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 = \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta,$$

$$8 (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta,$$

となるが, ここで $x = \sin \theta \cos \theta$ とおくと,

$$8t^2 = 1 + 2t,$$

$$8t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0,$$

$$(4t+1)(2t-1) = 0$$

を得る. $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ より $\cos \theta > 0, \sin \theta > 0$ なので $x > 0$ だから, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ となる.

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