

問・練習 (第2節)

練習 2 6

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \cos 75^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \\
 (2) \quad \sin 15^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \\
 (3) \quad \cos 15^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\
 (4) \quad \sin 165^\circ &= \sin(120^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 120^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 120^\circ \sin 45^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

**別解**  $\sin 165^\circ = \sin(135^\circ + 30^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin 135^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 135^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

練習 2 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \frac{7}{12} \pi &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\
 \cos \frac{7}{12} \pi &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

練習 2 8

$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$  であるから

$$\cos \alpha > 0, \cos \beta < 0$$

ゆえに

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{6+4\sqrt{5}}{15} \\
 (2) \quad \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{8+3\sqrt{5}}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

練習 2 9

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \tan 15^\circ &= \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{(\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}-1)} \\
 &= \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= 2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

**別解**  $\tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$  を利用すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan 15^\circ &= \tan(90^\circ - 75^\circ) = \frac{1}{\tan 75^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= 2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \tan 105^\circ &= \tan(45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 60^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 60^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 1 \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})} \\
 &= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\
 &= -2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

**別解**  $\tan 105^\circ = \tan(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = -\frac{1}{\tan 15^\circ}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = -2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \tan 165^\circ &= \tan(120^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 120^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 120^\circ \tan 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - (-\sqrt{3}) \cdot 1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \sqrt{3})^2}{(1 + \sqrt{3})(1 - \sqrt{3})} \\
 &= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = -2 + \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

練習 3 0

(1)  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{2 + 3}{1 - 2 \cdot 3} = -1$

(2)  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  であるから  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi$

よって  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{4}\pi$

練習 3 1

2 直線と  $x$  軸の正の向きとのなす角を順に  $\alpha, \beta$  とする。

(1) 右の図のように、2 直線と  $x$  軸の正の向きとのなす角を、それぞれ  $\alpha, \beta$  とすると、求める角  $\theta$  は  $\beta - \alpha$  である。

$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

$\tan \beta = -3\sqrt{3}$

であるから

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{-3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + (-3\sqrt{3}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

ゆえに、 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  から  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(2) 右の図のように、2 直線と  $x$  軸の正の向きとのなす角を、それぞれ  $\alpha, \beta$  とすると、求める角  $\theta$  は  $\alpha - \beta$  である。

2 直線の方程式は

$y = 2x - 1,$

$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$

と変形されるから

$\tan \alpha = 2, \tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$

よって  $\tan \theta = \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1$

ゆえに、 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  から  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

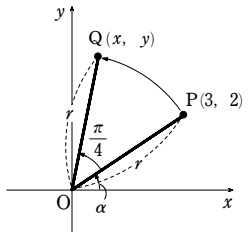
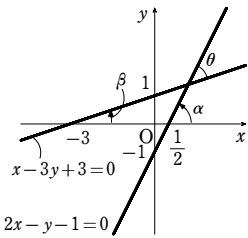
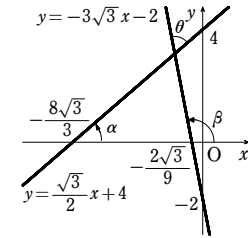
(p.143) 研究 練習 1

点  $Q$  の座標を  $(x, y)$  とする。

$OP = r$  とし、動径  $OP$  と  $x$  軸の正の向きとのなす角を  $\alpha$  とすると

$3 = r \cos \alpha, 2 = r \sin \alpha$

また、 $OQ = r$  で、動径  $OQ$  と  $x$  軸の正の向きとのなす角は  $\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}$  であるか



ら

$x = r \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}), y = r \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})$

加法定理により

$x = r \cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - r \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

$y = r \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + r \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$

$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

したがって、点  $Q$  の座標は  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}})$