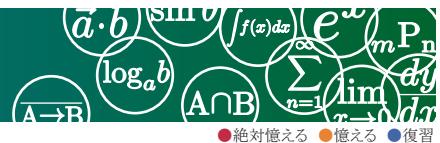


数学Ⅱ 第4章 三角関数

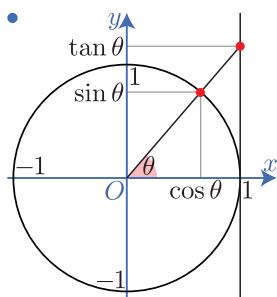


弧度法

- 右図で、 $\theta [\text{rad}] = \frac{\ell}{r}$
- $\ell = r\theta$
- $\pi [\text{rad}] = 180^\circ$



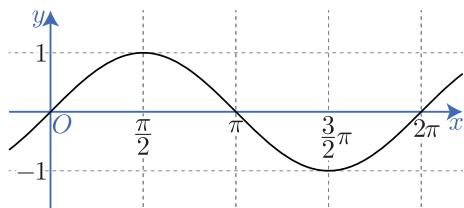
単位円と三角関数



- $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$
- $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$
- $\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$
- $\sin(\pi \pm \theta) = \mp \sin \theta$
- $\cos(\pi \pm \theta) = -\cos \theta$
- $\tan(\pi \pm \theta) = \pm \tan \theta$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \cos \theta$
- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \mp \sin \theta$
- $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \theta\right) = \mp \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$

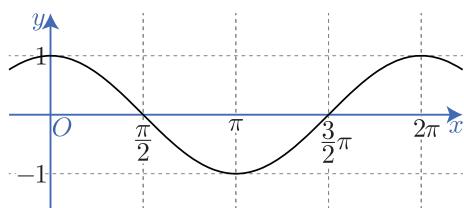
三角関数のグラフ

- $y = \sin x$ のグラフ



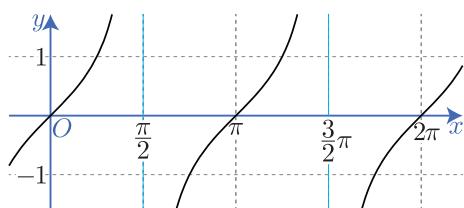
- 周期 : 2π
- 値域 : $-1 \leq y \leq 1$

- $y = \cos x$ のグラフ



- 周期 : 2π
- 値域 : $-1 \leq y \leq 1$

- $y = \tan x$ のグラフ



- 周期 : π
- 値域 : すべての実数

加法定理

加法定理

- $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
- $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
- $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

2倍角の公式

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

3倍角の公式

- $\sin 3\alpha = -4 \sin^3 \alpha + 3 \sin \alpha$
- $\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$
- $\tan 3\alpha = \frac{\tan^3 \alpha - 3 \tan \alpha}{3 \tan^2 \alpha - 1}$



半角の公式

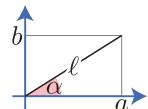
- $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$
- $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$
- $\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$

三角関数の合成

- $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \ell \sin(\theta + \alpha)$

ただし、 ℓ, α は右図中の値

(図は $a > 0, b > 0$ のときの例)



グラフの移動と拡大縮小

平行移動

- x 軸方向に p 平行移動

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y = f(x-p)$$

- y 軸方向に q 平行移動

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y - q = f(x)$$

対称移動

- x 軸に関して対称移動

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow -y = f(x)$$

- y 軸に関して対称移動

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y = f(-x)$$

拡大

- x 軸方向に s 倍

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y = f\left(\frac{x}{s}\right)$$

- y 軸方向に t 倍

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{y}{t} = f(x)$$

縮小

- x 軸方向に $\frac{1}{s}$ 倍

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y = f(sx)$$

- y 軸方向に $\frac{1}{t}$ 倍

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow ty = f(x)$$