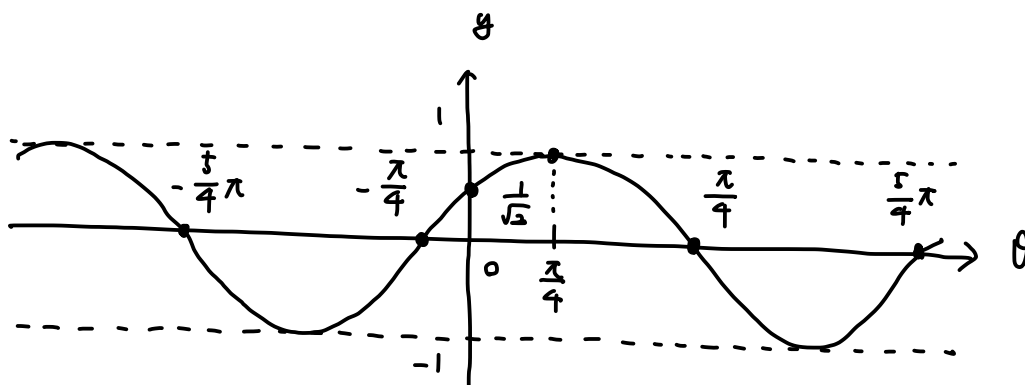


第6回 答2

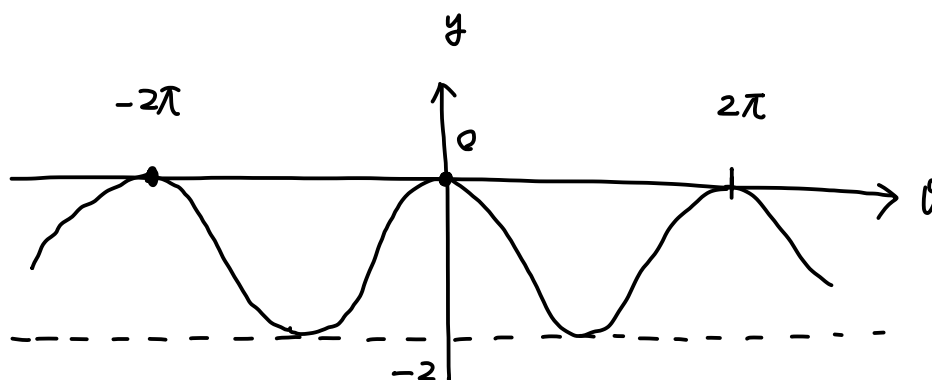
Ⅱ。 $A:1, B:\frac{\pi}{2}, C:-\frac{1}{2}, D:\frac{5}{2}\pi, E:\frac{\pi}{6}, F:\frac{5}{6}\pi, G:2\pi$

2. (1)



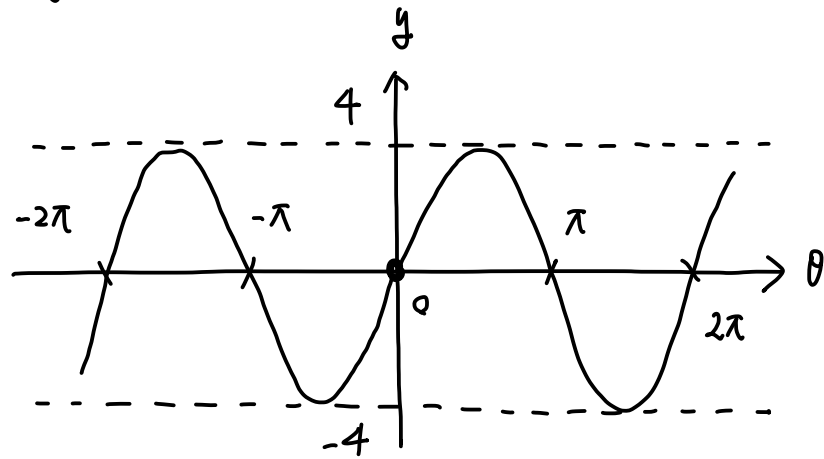
周期: 2π , $y = \cos \theta$ を θ 軸方向に $+\frac{\pi}{4}$ 平行移動したグラフ。

(2)



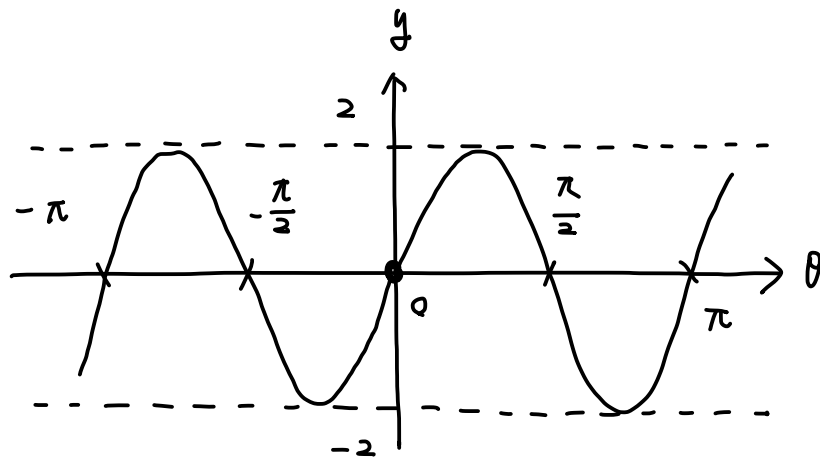
周期: 2π , $y = \cos \theta$ を y 軸方向に -1 平行移動したグラフ。

2. (3) $y = 4\sin\theta$



周期: 2π , $y = \sin\theta$ を y 軸方向に 4 倍した
グラフ。

(4) $y = 2\sin 2\theta$

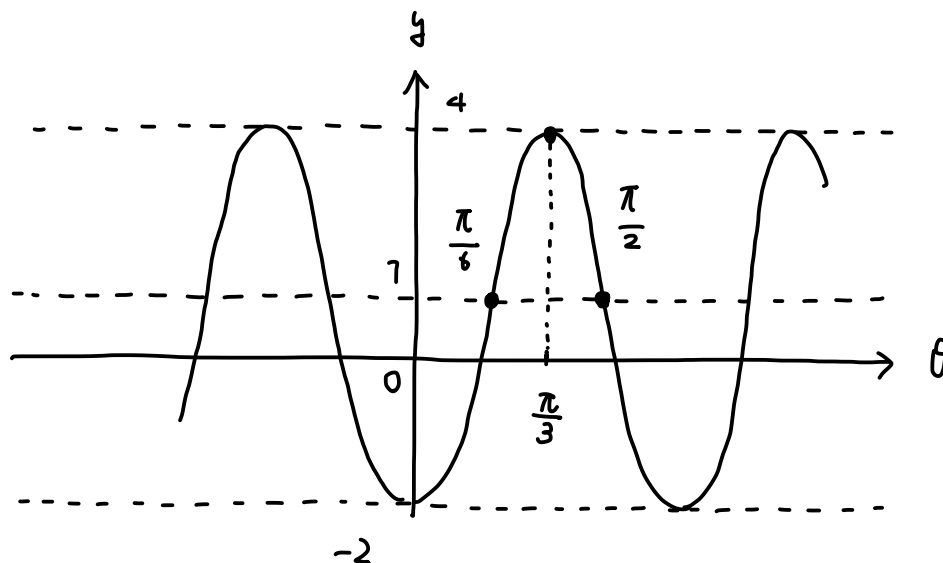


周期: π , $y = \sin\theta$ を θ 軸方向に $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍,
 y " 2 倍

したグラフ。

B. $\alpha: \frac{3}{4}\pi, \beta: 3, \delta: \frac{\pi}{2}$

4.



周期: $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

整数 n に対し,

5. (1) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot n, \theta = \frac{5}{3}\pi + 2\pi \cdot n$

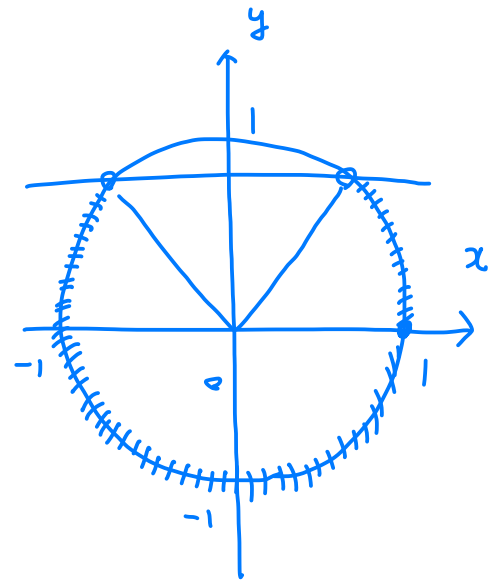
(2) $\theta = \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi \cdot n, \theta = \frac{11}{6}\pi + 2\pi \cdot n$

(3) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi \cdot n$

$$6. (1) 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\pi < \theta < 2\pi //$$

$$(2) 0 \leq \theta < \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{5}{4}\pi < \theta < 2\pi //$$

$$(3) \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < \frac{5}{3}\pi //$$



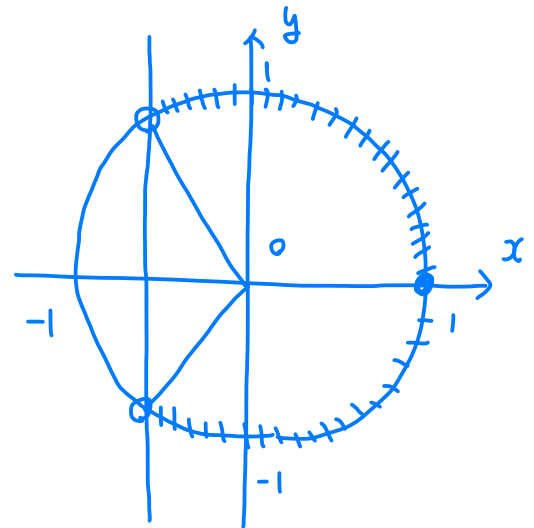
$$7. (1) \sin 255^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 255^\circ)$$

$$= \sin(-75^\circ)$$

$$= -\sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} //$$



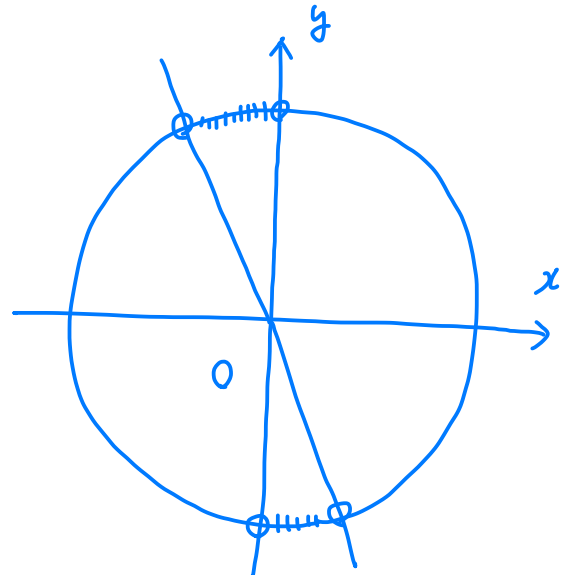
$$(2) \tan 195^\circ = -\tan(180^\circ - 195^\circ)$$

$$= -\tan(-15^\circ)$$

$$= \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} //$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla. (3) \quad \cos \frac{13}{12} \pi &= \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \\
 &= -\cos \frac{\pi}{12} \\
 &= -\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= -\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{8. (1) } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

тјот " ,

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{10} //$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{-3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{-3 - 4\sqrt{3}} //$$

$$(2) \quad \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{2}{-1} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

тјот " ,

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

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-1 + 2}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} //$$

$$Q_0 \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \tan \beta = -5 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{3}{2} - (-5)}{1 + (-\frac{3}{2} \cdot 5)} = \frac{3 + 10}{2 - 15} = -1$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} //$$

$$II Q_0 \quad (1) \quad \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} //$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{36} \{11 - 25\} = -\frac{7}{18} //$$

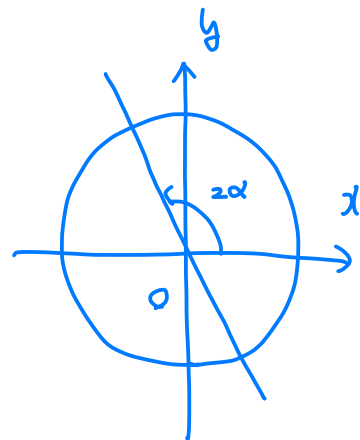
$$\sin 2\alpha = -2 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{18} //$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{7} //$$

$$(2) \quad \tan 3\alpha = \frac{8}{1 - 16} = \frac{-8}{15} //$$

$$\frac{-8}{15} = \frac{+ \frac{8}{\sqrt{225+64}}}{\frac{15}{- \sqrt{225+64}}}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{15}{17}, \quad \sin 2\alpha = \frac{8}{17} //$$



$$289 = 17^2$$

$$\sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\wedge \cos \alpha > 0$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\alpha > 0$$

$$110. (3) \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

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

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

$$(4) \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3 - 2}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} //$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}} //$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} //$$

$$(5) \tan \alpha = \frac{5}{12} = \frac{-\frac{5}{13}}{-\frac{12}{13}}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{12}{13} //$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{12}{13}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{13 + 12}{26}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} //$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} // \quad \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = -5 //$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

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

$$12^2 + 5^2 = 144 + 25$$

$$= 169$$

$$= 13^2$$

$$11. (1) \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \text{ となる,}$$

$$(\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha)^2 = 1 - 2\sin\alpha \quad \square$$

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

$$12. (1) -2\sin\theta + 2\cos\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \quad //$$

$$(2) 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$(3) 5\sin(\theta + \alpha),$$

$\therefore \alpha$ は $\sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ となる角:

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad //$$

$$\text{II 3. } \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \quad "$$

$$\text{II 4. } y = \sin x - \cos x \quad (0 \leq x < 2\pi)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\pi \right) \quad (0 \leq x < 2\pi)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき, 最大値 } \sqrt{2},$$

$$x = \frac{7}{4}\pi \quad " \quad \text{最小値 } -\sqrt{2} \quad "$$